



A Call to Action:
The Past and Future of Historical Archaeology



CONFERENCE ABSTRACTS

49th Annual Conference on
Historical and Underwater Archaeology

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SYMPOSIUM ABSTRACTS

[SYM-11a and SYM-11b] Symposium: Archaeologies of Violence and Privilege

Organizer(s): Christopher N. Matthews (Montclair State University), Bradley Phillippi (Northwestern University)

Chair(s): Bradley D. Phillippi (Northwestern University)

Discussant(s): Paul Mullins (Indiana University-Purdue University), Terrance M. Weik (University South Carolina)

Symbolic and structural violence refer to exploitative and unjust social, economic, and political practices that privilege some and impoverish others. Effects of violence can be cumulative and materialize in varied forms including hunger, poverty, sickness, and premature death, and the link between subtle forms of structural violence and overt expressions of direct violence is undeniable.

Moreover, the interplay between violence and privilege has arguably become more diffuse and normative in modern historic contexts. This session explores material and archaeological evidence of violence to explain how complex modern societies are structured by violence and privilege in unexpected and naturalized ways. Papers explore physical and emblematic barriers

and assaults that enforced exclusion as well as material and symbolic tactics employed both to defend and challenge structural inequalities.

Directors Room – Saturday, 10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m. and 1:30 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.

[SYM-15] Hanna's Town: Answering New Questions About Pennsylvania's Frontier Using Old Collections

Organizer(s): Ben. L. Ford (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

Chair(s): Ben. L. Ford (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

Discussant(s): James Richardson (Carnegie Museum of Natural History)

Hanna's Town, located in southwestern Pennsylvania, was the first English court west of the Allegheny Mountains. From 1769 until 1782, when it was burned by a party of English and Seneca, Hanna's Town was a regional political and economic center serving much of western Pennsylvania. It was also an important embarkation point for settlers moving farther west. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1972, the site has been excavated by various groups for more than four decades, resulting in approximately one million artifacts. Beginning in 2011 students and faculty at Indiana University of Pennsylvania have reanalyzed the collection and surveyed the site with geophysical equipment to better interpret this important and well excavated, but not well understood, colonial site.

Directors Room – Saturday, 8:00 a.m. – 9:45 a.m.

[SYM-16] Off the Public Walkways: Expanding Interpretations of a Colonial Era Town and Civil War Fort at Brunswick Town/Fort Anderson State Historic Site

Organizer(s): Hannah P. Smith (TRC Environmental Corporation), Thomas E. Beaman, Jr. (Wake Technical Community College)

Chair(s): Hannah P. Smith (TRC Environmental Corporation), Thomas E. Beaman, Jr. (Wake Technical Community College)

Discussant: Linda F. Carnes-McNaughton (Fort Bragg Cultural Resources), Martha A. Zierden (The Charleston Museum)

Few students of American historical archaeology do not encounter the pioneering archaeology at Brunswick Town and Fort Anderson in graduate school. Excavations at this site by Stanley South in the 1950s and 1960s designed to make the site a public historic park were also the genesis to his pattern-based, scientific paradigm of historical archaeology. While South's excavations have formed the initial interpretations of the town and fort for over 50 years, there is still much more to be learned outside the area developed for public visitation. This session summarizes the different elements of recently renewed investigations that build on and beyond South's pioneering work, especially projects that have been conducted in the undeveloped regions "off the public walkways," and are adding new perspectives, interpretations, and understanding of this important archaeological site.

Congressional A – Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

[SYM-26] Expanding the Intellectual Envelope: Comparative Approaches to Political Economy

Organizer(s): Stephen A. Mrozowski (University of Massachusetts Boston), Audrey J. Horning (Queen's University Belfast)

Chair(s): Audrey J. Horning (Queen's University Belfast), Stephen Mrozowski (University of Massachusetts Boston)

Discussant(s): Jonas M. Nordin (National Historical Museum Sweden)

In an effort to expand the intellectual space that is historical archaeology this session explores the concept of political economy as a vehicle for comparative research. Traditionally the study of political economy has investigated the intersection of economics, politics and government, however from an anthropological perspective it also involves the intersection of cultural practice, materiality, and individual and group identities. As historical archaeology continues to expand, the study of political economy offers a focus that transcends processes such as colonialism, consumerism, urbanization, industrialization and modernity. We see political economy as a fruitful device for examining topics such as the intersection of capitalism and imperialism, the rise of consumerism in pre-capitalist economies and the comparative political ecology of colonialism, among others. Session participants offer a set of case studies that challenge our current ideas concerning the geographical and temporal scope of historical archaeology as revealed through the study of political economy.

Senate Room – Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

[SYM-28a and SYM-28b] Potomac Pasts: Papers Honoring the Career of NPS Archeologist Dr. Stephen R. Potter, Part 1 and Part 2

Organizer(s): Karen M. Mudar (National Park Service), Joy Beasley (National Park Service), Katherine Birmingham (National Park Service)

Chair: Karen M. Mudar (National Park Service)

Discussant(s): Stephen R. Potter (National Park Service, National Capital Region), David G. Orr

Longtime Regional Archeologist for the National Capital Region, Dr. Stephen Potter is retiring in December 2016, after over 39 years of Federal service. During his tenure, Dr. Potter's all-encompassing interests and tireless enthusiasm have sparked research at numerous parks around our Nation's capital, ranging from early prehistoric occupations through the Contact and pre- and post-Civil War time periods, resulting in a deeper understanding of the diversity of archeological resources in the National Capital Region. This session highlights some of the projects that he has facilitated during his tenure, as well as the tremendous professional contributions that have expanded our understanding of the prehistory and history of the Potomac River Valley and Mid-Atlantic region.

Palladian Ballroom – Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

[SYM-29] The National Historic Preservation Act at 50: Looking Back, Looking Forward

Organizer(s):

Chair(s): Tom McCulloch (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation)

Discussant(s): Julia A. King (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

The 1966 National Historic Preservation Act signaled a new era in American preservation. The Act mandated consideration of historic resources as part of Federal undertakings, and provided an institutional framework for celebrating the diversity and depth that historic resources add to American landscapes, including the Advisory Council, the National Register, the National Landmarks Program, and the Tax Act Program. The presentations in this session examine the impact that the NHPA has had on preservation efforts over the last 50 years, and looks ahead to present and future challenges. Archeological case studies provide examples of the benefits of cultural resource preservation laws.

Palladian Ballroom – Thursday, 8:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

[SYM-30] A Regional Retrospective Analysis of the Antebellum Atlantic Seaboard

Organizer(s): Lindsey Cochran (University of Tennessee), Kendy Altizer (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

Chair(s): Lindsey Cochran (University of Tennessee), Kendy Altizer (University of Tennessee, Knoxville),

Discussant(s): Barbara J. Heath (University of Tennessee), James M. Davidson (University of Florida)

From the Chesapeake region in Virginia to the Gulf and Atlantic coasts of Georgia and Florida, this symposium seeks to combine approximately fifty years of research in the mid-Atlantic and southern seaboard to present a synthetic overview of the antebellum-era American South. These papers share a broad landscape approach that unifies both regional and inter-site patterns of landscape use, which represent

the lifeways of people associated with the plantation system from approximately 1780 through the 1860s. People on a variety of sites within each region adapted to economic and political constraints to create unique networks within an entangled plantation system. By tracing change using historical and archaeological methods, we seek to understand the operationalization of singular and aggregated plantation systems within diverse local, regional, and global economies.

Hampton Room – Saturday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

[SYM-31] National Park Service Archeology Outreach and Education at the Centennial

Organizer(s): Teresa S. Moyer (National Park Service)

Chair(s): Teresa S. Moyer (National Park Service)

The public reach of archeology has evolved considerably since 1916, when the National Park Service was created. In 2016, NPS archeologists and partner organizations conduct a wide range of outreach and education programs to engage the public, using creative and interdisciplinary approaches to meet a range of audiences and their needs. Who are our audiences, and why? What challenges are unique to the NPS? How does the NPS collaborate in effective and meaningful ways with its partners and communities? What would NPS archeologists like archeologists in other sectors to know about their community-oriented work? Join this session to learn about the past, present, and future of NPS archeology outreach and education.

Congressional A – Saturday, 1:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.

[SYM-32] Community Archaeology: New Partnerships and Projects between Federal, Academic and Non-Profit Organizations

Organizer(s): Kara D. Fox (NOAA), Joseph Hoyt (NOAA)

Chair(s): Kara D. Fox (NOAA)

Discussant(s): Kara D. Fox (NOAA)

Professional maritime archaeologists and avocational divers have been collaborating to research and document our nation's underwater cultural heritage. These partnerships have assisted NOAA with enhancing the diving community's appreciation, understanding, and awareness of our nation's shipwrecks. Furthermore, these partnerships have resulted in a number of archaeological projects involving the surveying and mapping of shipwreck sites. Many of these projects are under the auspices of the Nautical Archaeology Society (NAS) training program, and are used as an archaeological training platform to capture relevant data for projects like the annual Battle of the Atlantic Expedition and to educate the diving community on the objectives and methodologies of underwater archaeology.

Executive Room – Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

[SYM-34] Being Chinese: Current Scholarship on the Chinese Diaspora in 19th-Century North America

Organizer(s): Chelsea Rose (Southern Oregon University), Ryan Kennedy (Indiana University)

Chair(s): Ryan Kennedy (Indiana University), Chelsea Rose (Southern Oregon University)

This session presents recent scholarship on Chinese immigrants in North America, and it highlights the diversity of contexts Chinese immigrants found themselves in, from small mining communities to large, bustling Chinatowns. The papers in the session emphasize the variety of experiences Chinese immigrants encountered through archaeologies of identity, scale, and resistance, and ultimately they explore what it means to be Chinese in 19th-century North America. In their discussions, the authors in this session attempt to move beyond the tired stereotypes that so often shape public imaginations of the West and instead foreground the hybridity and complexity inherent in immigrant life. Ultimately, the session aims to push scholarly discourse on the Chinese Diaspora in North America toward a more complex and fuller understanding of what it meant to be a Chinese immigrant in North America in the 19th century.

Congressional B – Thursday, 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

[SYM-37] Laboring in the Landscapes of Learning: The Archaeology of Slavery at Virginia's Colleges and Universities

Organizer(s): Kelley F. Deetz (University of Virginia)

Chair(s): Kelley F. Deetz (University of Virginia)

Discussant(s): Jody L. Allen (William & Mary), Kelley F. Deetz (University of Virginia)

This session brings together scholars who are uncovering the complicated histories of enslaved laborers who built, maintained, and lived on Virginia's historic campuses. In 2009, The College of William and Mary established *The Lemon Project* to systematically explore the relationship between the college and slavery, and over the past five years several more historic campuses followed with similar initiatives. Decades of research have yielded rich narratives about both plantation and urban slavery, and this symposium supplements those studies by highlighting the uniqueness of campus bondage, and the ways in which enslaved laborers lived within the confines of Virginia's academic landscapes.

Congressional B – Saturday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

[SYM-39] In the Land of Pleasant Living: Archaeology and its Role in 21st-Century Baltimore

Organizer(s): Adam Fracchia (University of Maryland College Park)

Chair(s): Adam Fracchia (University of Maryland College Park)

Since the second half of the twentieth-century, post-industrial Baltimore has seen waves of localized construction and investment while other areas of the City have been neglected. Inequality and segregation leading to protests such as the demonstrations of April 2015 show the realities of and frustrations with these disparities. To a large degree, archaeology has been absent in the dialogue around development and preservation. New archaeological work in the City and surrounding area has demonstrated and affirmed the breadth of the archaeological record and the potential for public collaboration. This session examines recent

research in Baltimore and the ability of such projects to detail the history of the City and challenge the foundations of existing narratives.

Ambassador Ballroom, Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

[SYM-40] From Great Meadows to Petersburg: Battlefield Archaeology in National Parks

Organizer(s): Stephen R. Potter (National Park Service), Michael A. Seibert (National Park Service)

Chair(s): Stephen R. Potter (National Park Service, National Capital Region), Michael A. Seibert (Southeast Archeological Center)

Discussant(s): Douglas D. Scott (Colorado Mesa University)

Spanning one hundred and ten years of conflict, from Great Meadows (1754) to Petersburg (1864), this symposium presents a variety of techniques and methodologies for investigating the battlefield landscape. National Park Service archaeologists were among the first to conduct systematic fieldwork on battlefields, the most famous example being the research surrounding Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument. Since that time, there have been significant advances in field techniques and methods of analysis. Improvements in geophysical prospecting equipment, GIS, 3-D terrain modeling, viewshed and line-of-sight analyses, along with refinements in artifact analyses, have enhanced the archaeological study of battlefields. Presentations span diverse wars – French and Indian War, Revolutionary War, Creek War / War of 1812, U.S.-Mexican War, and the American Civil War – and diverse geographic locales, from Massachusetts to Texas. Participants discuss insights gained in the field, new discoveries, and demonstrate potential applications to other fields of conflict.

Calvert Room – Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

[SYM-43] Disrupted Identities: Colonialism, Personhood, and Frontier Forts

Organizer(s): Mark Tveskov (Southern Oregon University)

Chair(s): Mark Tveskov (Southern Oregon University)

Contemporary archaeology of colonialism has moved beyond the dichotomies of acculturation, prehistory and history, and colonizer and colonized to embrace the creative disruptions of identity that emerge in frontier settings. The papers in this symposium consider how gender, class, ethnicity, and other facets of identity were negotiated, contested, entrenched, and innovated in the lived experience of colonial forts—arenas that by virtue of their imposing materiality exert a powerful and arguably novel agency on social negotiation.

Embassy Room – Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 10:30 a.m.

[SYM-47] Pieces of Eight, More Archaeology of Piracy

Organizer(s): Russell K. Skowronek (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley), Charles R. Ewen (East Carolina University)

Chair(s): Russell K. Skowronek (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley), Charles R. Ewen (East Carolina University)

Discussant(s): Russell K. Skowronek (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley), Charles R. Ewen (East Carolina University)

A decade ago in 2006 *X Marks the Spot, the Archaeology of Piracy* was published by the University Press of Florida. There, for the first time, archaeologists weighed-in on how piracy and other related illicit activities might be recognized in the material record. Now in its third printing the book has served as the stepping-off point for new and more nuanced scholarship in the netherworld of maritime archaeology and history. Topics include artifact patterning, museum interpretation and archaeological investigations on terrestrial and shipwreck sites in Ireland, the Indian Ocean, and the Caribbean Sea.

Hampton Room – Saturday, 9:30 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.

[SYM-51] Present and Future: Influences from the NPS and NHPA on Underwater Cultural Heritage

Organizer(s): Bert Ho (National Park Service), Dave Conlin (National Park Service)

Chair(s): Bert Ho (National Park Service)

As the U.S. National Park Service turns 100 and the NHPA turns 50 in 2016, it is important to assess how we as cultural resource managers are succeeding and failing. For underwater archaeology, the NPS as an agency has been actively managing and documenting submerged resources successfully since the 1960's and using the NHPA to protect underwater sites as they do for terrestrial sites. In this session, we want to evaluate how we as an agency or as a state, other federal agency, or other government move forward towards the next century of protecting and preserving underwater cultural heritage. What are the "new" threats to the resource, what are new challenges, and are their better methods? Lets take a glimpse at the future and see how we can improve the NPS model or find another way.

Diplomat Room – Thursday, 3:45 p.m. – 5:15 p.m.

[SYM 59a and 59b] Historical and Contemporary Archaeologies of the City: Opportunities and Challenges, Part 1 and Part 2

Organizer(s): Krysta Ryzewski (Wayne State University), Laura McAtackney (University of Helsinki)

Chair(s): Krysta Ryzewski (Wayne State University), Laura McAtackney (University of Helsinki)

Discussant(s): James Seymonds (University of Amsterdam)

The city is essentially a centralized, interconnected place where capitalist accumulation, growth, and decline operate locally and globally. It is one of the most dynamic places for archaeologists of the recent past to work, but it also raises challenges - dealing with issues of scale, competing temporalities, excessive but partial material remains, and the need to incorporate human interactions. This session emphasizes cities as a subject for analysis in historical and contemporary archaeological practice. Contributors will present examples that illustrate how cities' form, function and continuous material (re)creation is central to the experience of modernity. The presentations consider the methodological and theoretical challenges that cities present to archaeologists- as uniquely complicated, diverse and materially rich environments – in need of further discussion and refinement.

Congressional B – Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m. and 1:30 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

[SYM-68] Streetwalkers, Fallen Doves, and Houses of Ill Fame: A Historical and Archaeological Discussion on Prostitution

Organizer(s): Kristen R. Fellows (North Dakota State University), Anna M. Munns (North Dakota State University)

Chair(s): Kristen R. Fellows (North Dakota State University), Anna M. Munns (North Dakota State University)

Discussant(s): Rebecca Yamin (John Milner Associates, Inc.), Donna Seifert (Independent Scholar)

Historical and archaeological research on brothels, saloons, and prostitution has helped to create a more inclusive view of past societies. These spaces and people have been and continue to be studied within feminist and gendered frameworks. While historical research has provided the context for the examination of material culture associated with such sites, there has been little communication between historians and historical archaeologists studying prostitution in the United States. In an effort to bring together scholars from these directly related, though frequently out-of-touch disciplines, this session will include presentations from both historians and historical archaeologists. This interdisciplinary approach speaks to a future direction for historical archaeology that is more inclusive and open to the crossing of disciplinary boundaries. The dialogue created through this session should help to broaden the scope and range of the study of brothels and prostitutes and their significant role in past social relations.

Blue Room – Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

[SYM-69] Material Worlds: Archaeology, Consumption, and the Road to Modernity

Organizer(s): Lori Lee (Flagler College), Barbara J. Heath (University of Tennessee), Eleanor Breen (Mount Vernon)

Chair(s): Lori Lee (Flagler College), Barbara J. Heath (University of Tennessee)

The contributors to this session present methodological, data-rich, and theoretical studies that address consumption—broadly defined as the intersection of social relations and objects through the processes of production, distribution, use, reuse and discard—from an archaeological perspective. Papers emphasize a commitment to serious engagement with material culture, and move from the close interrogation of objects to the broader social world in which acts of consumption took place. We examine intertwined issues of power, inequality, identity, and community as mediated through choice, access, and use of the diversity of mass-produced goods that are a defining characteristic of modernity. The session addresses themes of colonialism, gender, race, and the material culture of the emergent modern world, as well as the shifting meanings and messages of mass-produced or mass-marketed goods, or what anthropologist Daniel Miller simply refers to as “stuff.”

Directors Room – Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

[SYM-70] Remembrance and Oblivion - Perspectives on Material Memory

Organizer(s): Titta L. S. Kallio-Seppä (University of Oulu), Paul Mullins (Indiana University-Purdue University), Timo Ylimaunu (University of Oulu)
Chair(s): Titta L. S. Kallio-Seppä (University of Oulu), Paul Mullins (Indiana University-Purdue University), Timo Ylimaunu (University of Oulu)

Remembering and forgetting are processes that have material, social, and political dimensions. Material culture seals different meanings and ideas in itself and we use material culture as mnemonic devices. Memories are always individual; however, memory is also socially constructed, reproduced and experienced. Individual forgetting can be, in some traumatic cases, relieving, but forgetting as a social or political process can also be humiliating and painful. Therefore, remembering and forgetting as a process seal feelings. Photographs, conflict sites, memorials and inscriptions in them have sealed feelings, ideas, and meanings. We would like to receive papers from wide range of material culture and sites that are related to remembrance or/and forgetting.

Senate Room – Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

[SYM-83] Urban Archaeology in Philadelphia: A Retrospective and Call to Action

Organizer(s): Deirdre A. Kelleher (Philadelphia, PA), Sarah J. Chesney (The College of New Jersey)

Chair(s): Deirdre A. Kelleher (Philadelphia, PA), Sarah J. Chesney (The College of New Jersey)

Discussant(s): David G. Orr, Jed Levin (National Park Service)

Beginning with investigations at Independence National Historical Park in the 1950s, Philadelphia has witnessed over six decades of intensive archaeological study within its boundaries. Today archaeology continues to play an important role in the presentation and interpretation of history in the City of Brotherly Love as archaeologists unearth evidence from the colonial past through the industrial present. This session will provide a historical perspective of urban archaeology in Philadelphia along with an assessment of current studies and a call to action for best methodologies for the future. Several important urban archaeological projects in Philadelphia will be presented and discussed to form a nuanced understanding of Philadelphia archaeology's past, present, and future.

Embassy Room – Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

[SYM-91] Successful Collection Management: Using Existing Collections for Research, Education, Public Outreach, and Innovation

Organizer(s): Ralph Bailey (Brockington and Associates, Inc.)

Chair(s): Mark S. Warner (University of Idaho)

Discussant(s): Terry Childs (National Park Service), Terry Majewski (SRI Foundation)

As we all know, NHPA has resulted in countless, important underwater and terrestrial archaeological projects since its passing 50 years ago. One of the outcomes of this work has been a huge influx of collections into repositories across the country. How we have handled this influx varies dramatically from state to state and from repository to repository. Despite all of the challenges and constraints that came with this influx, there are many bright spots in the collections world.

Collections are being used for important research, education, innovation, and public outreach. In this session, we will highlight some of these efforts and set the stage for the next 50 years of the NHPA and collections management.

Cabinet Room – Friday, 8:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

[SYM-92] Current Perspectives on Plantation Archaeology in the Caribbean

Organizer(s): Elizabeth C. Clay (University of Pennsylvania)

Chair(s): Elizabeth C. Clay (University of Pennsylvania)

Discussant(s): James A. Delle (Shippensburg University of Pennsylvania)

The archaeology of plantations remains a central focus of those studying slavery and emancipation in the Caribbean region. Plantation studies comprise a diverse set of research agendas and provide a lens through which to examine anthropological concepts including race, globalization, and empire. While plantation economies across the Caribbean were shaped by many of the same global forces - most notably race-based slavery fueled by capitalism - each region remains unique in its history and current political and economic climate. This symposium will focus on current and future directions in Caribbean plantation archaeology; papers in this session will explore current themes in plantation archaeology in the Caribbean - including landscape, materiality, and the environment - and should offer some comparison across contexts. Insights from a variety of colonial settings will help to continue the conversation within the broader Caribbean sphere.

Hampton Room – Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

[SYM-94a and SYM-94b] To "Hazard a Turbulent Sea:" Marine Archaeology in the Gulf of Mexico—Examining 500 Years of Exploration and Exploitation, Part 1 and Part 2

Organizer(s): Melanie Damour (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management), Pilar Luna Erreguerena (Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia), Frederick H. Hanselmann (Texas State University)

Chair(s): Melanie Damour (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management), Frederick H. Hanselmann (Texas State University)

Discussant(s): Brian A. Jordan (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management)

The Gulf of Mexico and its coastal waterways supported and sustained Native populations with its abundant resources long before the arrival of Europeans. Beginning with Spanish expeditions in the 16th century, foreign and domestic nations utilized the Gulf as a new frontier for exploration and colonization; as a conduit to and source of the New World's resources; and as a battleground, namely for access to or control of its ports, resources, and shipping lanes. This session will highlight submerged archaeological sites in the Gulf of Mexico within the temporal context of the Gulf's shifting role since European contact. Papers discussing sites associated with European colonization, establishment of mercantilism and trade routes, transportation of commodities and passengers, privateering, and naval warfare, among others, will focus not only on the sites themselves, but how they fit into the broader context of maritime history in the Gulf of Mexico.

Governor's Board Room – Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m. and 1:30 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

[SYM-97] Historical Archaeology of Childhood: From the Past and into the Present

Organizer(s): April E. Kamp-Whittaker (Arizona State University), Jamie Devine (University of Denver)

Chair(s): April E. Kamp-Whittaker (Arizona State University), Jamie Devine (University of Denver)

Discussant(s): Jane E. Baxter (DePaul University)

Children are often overlooked and can be difficult to discern in the archaeological record, using only material culture. Historical archaeology, with its access to historic documents to supplement and illuminate artifact evidence presents an opportunity to gain a greater understanding of children's daily lives. The study of childhood in historical archaeology not only enriches our interpretations of the past, but also contributes to larger theoretical issues on identity, materiality, or meanings of place. Papers in this session present current research in the historical archaeology of children, including field methodologies, interdisciplinary research, and the potential benefits of studying children in the past.

Committee Room – Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.

[SYM-102] Symposium: Historical Archaeology in Europe: Current Research and Future Directions

Organizer(s): James Symonds (University of Amsterdam), Pavel Vařeka (University of West Bohemia), Magdalena Naum (University of Oulu)

Chair(s): James Symonds (University of Amsterdam), Pavel Vařeka (University of West Bohemia)

This session presents a selection of recent research projects from central and northern Europe. It gathers together a range of historical archaeologists who work on urban and rural landscapes and on sites ranging in date from the 17th to the 20th centuries. The session has been convened to illustrate the diversity of work that is being undertaken by historical archaeologists in Europe and the various case studies will offer insights into research themes and methodologies.

Cabinet Room - Thursday, 3:30 p.m. – 5:15 p.m.

[SYM-104] Symposium: Digging I-95 In 2016: New Archaeological Discoveries From The Philadelphia Waterfront

Organizer(s): Edward M. Morin (AECOM)

Chair(s): Douglas B. Mooney (AECOM)

The Pennsylvania Department of Transportation is currently undertaking extensive improvements to a three mile long section of Interstate 95 through some of Philadelphia's oldest and most historically significant Delaware River Waterfront neighborhoods. Ongoing archaeological investigations conducted in advance of highway construction have uncovered an astonishingly rich and diverse artifact assemblage created by the 18th and 19th-century residents of the little explored Kensington-Fishtown and Port Richmond sections of the city. They have also produced a great amount of significant new information related to Philadelphia's poorly understood glass industry. In particular, excavations have documented the

well-preserved physical remains of portions of the important Dyottville Glass Works complex, as well as the unique domestic material culture associated with local glass workers and other inter-related families in the community surrounding the city's glass production epicenter.

Embassy Room – Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

[SYM-105a and SYM-105b] Symposium: New Highway Uncovers New Histories: Archaeology Mitigations From the U.S. Route 301 Mega Project in Delaware, Parts 1 and 2

Organizer(s): Heidi E. Krofft (Delaware Department of Transportation)

Chair(s): Heidi E. Krofft (Delaware Department of Transportation), David S. Clarke (Delaware Department of Transportation)

Discussants: Lu Ann De Cunzo (University of Delaware), Julia A. King (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

The Delaware Department of Transportation is in the midst of its largest public works project in over 15 years - constructing 17 miles of new grade-separated highway across southern New Castle County. Archaeological investigations in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA have identified, evaluated, and mitigated numerous 18th- and 19th-century sites. Through traditional and alternative mitigations, this data provides a new perspective on the historic period in Delaware. The traditional mitigations focus on themes of landscape, domestic economy, transportation, and tenant farming. The alternative mitigations synthesize decades of archaeological data from Delaware and the surrounding region on soil chemistry, geophysical work, and predictive modeling. They also present specialized studies on wells, buttons and gunflints, and the Revolutionary War. Two new historic contexts provide an updated framework on the African American experience and the 18th century in southern New Castle County in which future Section 106 archaeology can be conducted.

Embassy Room – Saturday, 8:00 a.m. – 11:15 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

[SYM-109] New York City Archaeological Repository- Past, Present, and Future

Organizer(s): Amanda Sutphin (New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission)

Chair(s): Amanda Sutphin (New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission)

The New York City Archaeological Repository opened in Manhattan in 2014. It is designed to curate the city's archaeological collections from public sites all over New York City excavated in the early part of the 20th century to today. The collections include a broad range of materials from both pre-historic and historic periods. With such a diverse universe, there are many issues to address such as conservation, curation, cataloging, appropriate accessing principles, and accessibility for researchers and the public. Recognizing these concerns, New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission partnered with the Museum of the City of New York to address them. The session papers will consider the creation and mission of the repository, the development and research functionality of a new collections database and its ramifications, and past and future research opportunities exemplified by the Stadt Huys collection.

Committee Room – Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 9:15 a.m.

[SYM-118a and SYM-118b] The Production and Archaeological Analysis of 18th and 19th Century American Ceramics, Part 1 and Part 2

Organizer(s): Deborah L. Miller (AECOM)

Chair: Deborah L. Miller (AECOM)

Discussant: Robert Hunter (Ceramics in America)

Since Thomas Ward first threw pots at Martin's Hundred in the 1620s, American made ceramics have supplemented and complemented the imported wares that dominate most historic archaeological sites. In the past, American ceramics were rarely valued by archaeologists for their diagnostic and analytic potential since regional assessments of potters and their wares were incomplete. Recent research, however, is proving that American ceramic production was incredibly prolific, in both urban centers and backcountry markets, with potters manufacturing an array of wares suitable for every need and taste. This symposium explores American ceramic production from Massachusetts to South Carolina through the first half of the 19th century. Presenters will discuss red earthenware and stoneware, as well as potters and kilns, with an emphasis on regional variation and style. These richly illustrated presentations will also provide the audience with a visual tutorial of American ceramics they may encounter on their sites.

Executive Room – Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m. and 1:30 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.

[SYM – 120] Digging With The National Park Service American Battlefield Protection Program - New Battlefield Research To Start The Next 100 Years

Organizer(s): Elizabeth S. Vehmeyer (National Park Service), Kristen L. McMasters (National Park Service)

Chair(s): Kristen L. McMasters (American Battlefield Protection Program – NPS), Elizabeth S. Vehmeyer (National Park Service)

Discussant(s): Kristen L. McMasters (American Battlefield Protection Program – NPS)

The NPS is celebrating both its Centennial and the 50th anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act in 2016. The American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) chooses to celebrate these events, along with its own 25th anniversary, with a glimpse back to battlefield archeology supported by the ABPP and with specific emphasis to the research this NPS program is inspiring. Papers will include new ways of viewing the historical documentation, new field techniques, and innovative ways of using KOCO military terrain analysis. Papers will cover submissions to the National Register of Historic Places and new ideas on documentation. Regional perspectives of ABPP projects will be offered on battlefield archeology. Long term work will be highlighted with communities struggling with preserving and protecting their battlefield resources. Finally, presentations will be made in two successful projects that made great inroads to connecting battlefield archeology with underserved populations in meaningful and collaborative ways

Empire Room – Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 5:15 p.m.

[SYM – 129] Symposium: Non-traditional Urbanism and Living Spaces: Needs of Living in Close Quarters within Various Organizations

Organizer(s): Dana Lee Pertermann (Western Wyoming College)

Chair(s): Dana Lee Pertermann (Western Wyoming College), Meredith M Hawkins Trautt

(Archaeological Research Center, St. Louis, MO), Adam Fracchia (University of Maryland College Park)

Discussant(s): Elizabeth M. Scott (Illinois State University)

The definition of cities and urban space can be expanded to include research on the needs of living together in groups in numerous configurations. Here we present the needs of living groups in terms of structure: how and why do groups organize themselves in historical North America, and what can we learn about the needs and consequences of urban living? Battle encampments, privies, military forts and other non-traditional structures are discussed in an effort to better understand the needs of living together as near-strangers. These papers are a collaboration of CRM and academe, exemplifying the best practices to emulate in the future.

Committee Room – Thursday, 10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

[SYM-132] Symposium: Visualization Tools for 3D Modeling Archaeological Sites and Artifacts

Organizer(s): Christopher Dostal (Texas A&M University), Megan Lickliter-Mundon (Texas A&M University)

Chairs: Christopher Dostal (Texas A&M University), Megan Lickliter-Mundon (Texas A&M University)

Discussant(s): Christopher Dostal (Texas A&M University), Megan Lickliter-Mundon (Texas A&M University)

The implementation of 3D modeling in archaeological projects grows every year. Be it theoretical computer modeling of an artifact, digitization of a site or artifacts with laser scanners, or model building with photogrammetry, 3D modeling is becoming the rule for archaeological documentation, not the exception. For each technique used, there are dozens of programs and tools that are currently being utilized in the field, and it is neither practical nor possible for every archaeologist to master them all. The purpose of this session is to discuss the tools or techniques used on a particular project that led to an accurate and academically or publically useful model, and the steps necessary to achieve this result. The focus of these papers should be the rationalization of the chosen method, the technique and tools utilized, a synopsis of the process, and the strengths and weaknesses observed.

Capitol Room – Friday, 9:45 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

[SYM-139] What We Do To the Public and What the Public Does To Us: Outreach, Collaboration, and Education in Anne Arundel County, Maryland

Organizer(s): Stephanie Sperling (Anne Arundel County, Maryland)

Chair(s): Stephanie Sperling (Anne Arundel County, Maryland)

Discussant(s): C. Jane Cox (Anne Arundel County, Maryland)

Over the last 20 years, archaeologists in Anne Arundel County, Maryland have created a unique formula for cultural resources preservation. A small, dedicated group of professional archaeologists work with the County Department of Planning and Zoning, Cultural Resources Division and utilize grants obtained through the

support of non-profits like The Lost Towns Project and Anne Arundel County Trust for Preservation in order to protect, preserve and promote heritage stewardship. These archaeologists have created a formula that connects with students, community members, collectors, private property owners, and local historical societies to provide education about archaeological methods and ethics and encourages reporting and preservation of privately-owned sites. This session will highlight all of these efforts and will also discuss what we have learned about best (and worst) practices. Historic preservationists from a variety of backgrounds can use this formula as a foundation for their own public programming and outreach.
Hampton Room – Thursday, 8:30 a.m. – 10:15 a.m.

[SYM-151a and SYM-151b] Archaeological Research and Preservation of US Navy Ship and Aircraft Wrecks, Part 1 and Part 2

Organizer(s): George Schwarz (Naval History and Heritage Command), Alexis Catsambis (Naval History and Heritage Command)

Chair(s): George Schwarz (Naval History and Heritage Command), Alexis Catsambis (Naval History and Heritage Command)

Discussant(s): Samuel J. Cox (United States Navy)

In light of the 20th anniversary of the inception of Naval History and Heritage Command's Underwater Archaeology Branch (UAB), this symposium is dedicated to discussing the study, preservation, and management of US Navy sunken and terrestrial military craft, including both ships and aircraft and their associated material culture. An overview of the development of the Navy's underwater archaeology program and management responsibilities will be presented, in addition to current initiatives. Updates on new and ongoing research projects, artifact conservation studies, as well as developments in policy regarding US sunken military craft, will be presented by a range of external project partners and UAB researchers

Empire Room – Friday 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m. and 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

[SYM-169] Digging the River City: Richmond Archaeology Past, Present, and Future

Organizer(s): Derek R. Miller (University of Richmond), Terry Brock (James Madison's Montpelier), Ellen L. Chapman (College of William & Mary)

Chair(s): Derek R. Miller (University of Richmond), Terry Brock (James Madison's Montpelier), Ellen L. Chapman (College of William & Mary)

Discussant(s): Ruth Trocolli (City Archaeologist of Washington, D.C.), Paul Mullins (Indiana University-Purdue University)

The mayor of Richmond, VA recently proposed the construction of a new minor league ballpark in the heart of the domestic slave trade, historic Shockoe Bottom (listed one of the 2014 Eleven Most Endangered Sites by the National Trust for Historic Preservation). The substantial backlash from city communities regarding the development's appropriateness and historical implications have stymied the plan for now, but conversations and debates concerning Richmond's archaeology continue amongst community members, politicians, preservationists, and archaeologists. This panel represents a cross section of these debates as each

panelist is tasked with considering the role that archaeology has played in Richmond's past, present, and/or future. Ultimately, this session hopes to use Richmond as a model for exploring the complex and potentially contentious intersections of archaeological knowledge, ethics, preservation, community histories, urban planning, revitalization, and economic development.

Directors Room – Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

[SYM-170a and 170b] "Spirits of the Dead": The Historical Archaeology of Cemeteries and Commemoration Part 1 and Part 2

Organizer(s): Richard F. Veit (Monmouth University)

Chair(s): Richard F. Veit (Monmouth University), Harold Mytum (University of Liverpool)

Discussant: Elizabeth A. Crowell (Fairfax County, VA)

This session, which draws its title from a poem by Edgar Allen Poe, is dedicated to current research on the archaeology of cemeteries and commemoration. It highlights new research and new perspectives on mortuary archaeology. Monuments, cemetery landscapes, material culture, and human remains are examined in order to provide new insights into the past. Local and international case studies are explored. Although burial grounds, monuments, and human remains have long been of interest to historical archaeologists, this session explores new avenues of research and draws on new theoretical perspectives.

Palladian Ballroom – Friday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

[SYM-171] Legacy Data from Maritime Archaeological Sites in Western Australia

Organizer(s): Wendy Van Duivenvoorde (Flinders University), Jennifer F McKinnon (East Carolina University)

Chair(s): Wendy Van Duivenvoorde (Flinders University), Jennifer F McKinnon (East Carolina University)

This session presents the results of research projects making a significant contribution to our understanding of Europeans active in the Indian Ocean and Western Australian region during the 17th and 18th centuries through the unique window into the past provided by maritime archaeological sites. Funded by the Australian Research Council (2013-2017: LP130100137), a strategic international alliance of university and museum researchers have worked together on shipwreck sites excavated over 40 years ago and examined how approaches to maritime archaeological sites have changed over time in terms of new research questions, methodologies, and technologies. The alliance assessed the long-term benefits of the recovery, conservation, display, and research of the archaeological materials from these sites. Outcomes include new interpretation of significant European and Australian histories and sites and will help formulate future study protocols for maritime cultural heritage.

Embassy Room – Friday, 10:45 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

[SYM-172] Haunted Landscapes

Organizer(s): Julia A. King (St. Mary's College of Maryland), Alena R. Pirok (University of South Florida)

Chair(s): Julia A. King (St. Mary's College of Maryland), Alena R. Pirok (University of South Florida)

Discussant(s): Phil Levy (University of South Florida)

This session brings together two topics of interest in historical archaeology – narrative and the production of knowledge about the past, and the growing interest in ruins as a critical symbol in the modern world – to raise a third: how these two subjects might be connected through notions of hauntings and of the phantasmagorical. It is an exercise in thinking about modernity and two of its tenets: the organization of time and the notion of the modern age as the age of rationalization. Ghosts – used here as a catchall term – are rarely if ever considered a proper subject matter for archaeology. Notions of archaeology as a science have led us to dismiss ghosts and other phantasmagoria as mere epiphenomena, as the province of thrill seekers and entertainers. Yet, ghosts function as “social figures,” as important meaning-makers, and as literary devices that invest places with meaning.

Palladian Ballroom – Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

[SYM-180] Crops and Culture: The Archaeology of Agricultural Thought

Organizer(s): Andrew Agha (University of South Carolina), Kevin R. Fogle (University of South Carolina)

Chair(s): Andrew Agha (University of South Carolina), Kevin R. Fogle (University of South Carolina)

Plantations in the southeastern United States were established to turn the native landscape into a cash crop. Enslaved and indentured labor made the soil arable, provided Old World cultigens knowledge and expertise, and transformed cleared uplands and improved swamps into profit for the planters over them. While agricultural and botanical ventures are typically used to inform the context of the plantation in time and place, it is seldom used as an interpretive basis for historical archaeologies. The papers in this session demonstrate the importance of examining agricultural discourse as a driving force that shaped not only the land, but also the lives of the laborers that worked it.

Cabinet Room – Friday, 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

[SYM-184] Work, Workers, and Workplaces in the Anthropocene: Insights on the Modern World from Industrial, Historical, and Contemporary Archaeology

Organizer(s): Timothy J. Scarlett (Michigan Technological University), Sam Sweitz (Michigan Technological University)

Chair(s): Timothy J. Scarlett (Michigan Technological University), Sam Sweitz (Michigan Technological University)

Discussant: Timothy J. Scarlett (Michigan Technological University)

Papers in this session examine the social, technological, economic, and ecological effects of industrialization and Capitalism through more than two centuries of globalization's quickening. Using various multi-sited and multi-scaled approaches, historical, industrial, and contemporary archaeological studies explore aspects of the diverse social, economic, and environmental changes that differentiate the

Modern age. The session will conclude with a discussion of the diverse ways archaeology contributes to dialogues concerning the legacies and challenges confronting contemporary industrial and post-industrial communities.

Congressional B – Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

[SYM-191] Praxis and Value in Performing Archaeology: Heritage, Affect, and the Relevancy of Archaeological Research

Organizer(s): Chair(s): Rebecca Schumann (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), Shawn F. Fields (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)

Chair(s): Rebecca Schumann (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), Shawn F. Fields (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)

Discussant: Edward Gonzalez-Tennant (University of Florida)

In recent years, archaeology has come under severe critique, with the relevancy of the field questioned by the public, within the political spheres, and by funding institutions. But as the field comes under attack, archaeologists are trying new methods of communicating their relevance both in academia and to the larger public. This panel wishes to examine how the contemporary affects and effects of archaeology can help maintain or create relevancy and give powerful new ways to interact with the public. Archaeology is a science that not only produces data but also creates an experience unto itself - not only for archaeologists but for those who come into the site or even pass by it. Archaeology not only reveals memories but creates them. Examining this experiential component helps better engage relationships in the present, not only in academia but also with stakeholders and community members

Calvert Room – Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:45 p.m.

[SYM-194] Legacy and Influences of a Gotham Archaeologist: Papers in Honor of Diana diZerega Wall

Organizer(s): Chair(s): Jenna Coplin (Graduate Center, CUNY), Allison Manfra McGovern (Graduate Center, CUNY)

Chair(s): Jenna Coplin (Graduate Center, CUNY), Allison Manfra McGovern (Graduate Center, CUNY)

Discussant(s): Nan Rothschild (Columbia University), Meta F. Janowitz (AECOM)

This session explores the contributions made by Diana diZerega Wall to historical archaeology. In the course of her tenure at City College and the CUNY Graduate Center, she has cultivated a meaningful body of work founded on teaching, research, and service. Engaging students in a dialog with urban history and combining them with her collegial spirit has resulted in numerous collaborative projects that expand our understanding of New York City archaeology and history. Current and former students, colleagues and friends present papers in this session that review her contributions as well as reflect her influence. These papers engage the topics of gender, class, race, community, and urban archaeology.

Executive Room – Thursday, 8:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

[SYM-202] Digital Archaeology Data: Issues and Possibilities

Organizer(s): Chair(s): Mark A. Freeman (University of Tennessee), Elizabeth A. Bollwerk (Thomas Jefferson Foundation, INC)
Chair(s): Mark A. Freeman (University of Tennessee), Elizabeth A. Bollwerk (Thomas Jefferson Foundation, INC)

Discussant(s): Carolyn Heitman (University of Nebraska-Lincoln)

Historical archaeologists are engaging with digital data in a variety of ways. The increasing quantity and types of digital data along with the variety of software platforms built to handle this data raises important issues of access, audience(s) and archiving. Is the desire for digital data met by the efforts of researchers and organizations striving to make data accessible? What audiences are archaeologists trying to reach with digital data and have these efforts been successful? What skills are needed to take advantage of these data and do enough people have them? Will the data produced now be available in the long term? This session will explore a number of projects at the national, state and local levels to see how archaeologists are negotiating these challenges.

Senate Room – Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.

[SYM-204] Urban Public Archaeology of the Washington, D.C. Region

Organizer(s): Ruth Trocolli (DC SHPO), Chardé Reid (DC HPO)

Chair(s): Ruth Trocolli (DC SHPO)

The Washington, D.C. area has an extraordinarily rich archaeological record and a strong tradition of public support for archaeology. The recent building boom has caused a surge of local and federal compliance surveys as well as non-compliance investigations involving the public. New and non-traditional techniques such as GIS, geophysical survey, and geoarchaeology show great promise for investigating changing landscapes and urban deposition patterns. The Civil War and its aftermath looms large in the area, and the effects on the landscape, demography –including freedmen, contrabands, and manumitted slaves and their descendants-- and land use, are investigated in a number of ways across multiple projects. Properties surveyed include schools, parks, Dumbarton House, St. Elizabeth's Mental Hospital, an African-American cemetery, Yarrow Mamout's homestead in Georgetown, Fort Stevens, as well as an Alexandria, Va. bath house and tavern. These projects demonstrate the value of multidisciplinary approaches that integrate the public in contemporary urban archaeology.

Blue Room – Saturday, 8:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

[SYM-208] Caring For The Past: Connecting To Archaeological Collections

Organizer(s): Emily Williams (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

Chair(s): Emily Williams (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

Discussant(s): Emily Williams (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

Multiple connections can be built using archaeological collections. These connections may include regional studies that link collections over broad swaths of time and space and challenge existing interpretations or they may be cross disciplinary connections where research in one field encourages new approaches in another field. Archaeological collections can also be used to create personal connections between individuals or members of the public and the field of

archaeology. Increasingly, conservation has paired with archaeology to reach out to new audiences and to generate enthusiasm about material culture. This session will highlight a number of projects which seek to make new connections through archaeological analysis, preservation and outreach.

Committee Room – Saturday, 10:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

[SYM-210] Long-term Indigenous Entanglement in the Colonial World

Organizer(s): Heather Law Pezzarossi (Syracuse University)

Chair(s): Heather Law Pezzarossi (Syracuse University)

Discussant(s): Rosemary A. Joyce (University of California, Berkeley)

Much of the work in Indigenous Historical Archaeology is concerned with the earliest instances of European and Indigenous encounters throughout the world. These studies achieve great acclaim for their position at the supposed origin of the colonial relationship and are often privileged over instances of prolonged indigenous and colonial entanglement. Narratives of decline, illegitimacy, and cultural loss often discourage the further study of long-term Indigenous survival over generations and centuries where “contact” period frameworks, with their emphasis on legitimacy through the maintenance of pre-colonial lifeways, are no longer productive as the sole means for understanding the dynamics often so central in the long term survival of indigenous communities. These papers will explore ways in which we can move beyond the search for pre-colonial “sameness” in the study of prolonged Indigenous entanglement in the colonial world.

Directors Room – Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

[SYM-220] Expedition Costa Rica: East Carolina University’s Summer 2015 Maritime Studies Field School in Cahuita and Puerto Viejo

Organizer(s): Lynn Harris (East Carolina University), Nathan T. Richards (East Carolina University)

Chair(s): Lynn Harris (East Carolina University), Nathan T. Richards (East Carolina University)

Discussant(s): Lynn Harris (East Carolina University), Nathan T. Richards (East Carolina University)

Two towns on the Afro-Caribbean coast showcase a diverse maritime legacy of slavery, piracy, artisanal fishing, and environmental activism. Historical and archaeological studies to investigate icons such as two potentially 18th-century shipwrecks sites in Cahuita National Park and an industrial relic beached on Playa Negra, in addition to the vibrant artwork, music and folklore, serve to expand and enhance the cultural narrative. Research in progress includes an initiative to inventory small fishing craft and maritime murals, to experiment with 3-D recording techniques, and to negotiate a variety of challenges associated with working underwater on biologically sensitive cultural substrates. Also undertaken were an extensive series of interviews of local people engaged in marine-focused resource exploitation and tourism. Together, these datasets outline a rich maritime cultural inventory of the nearby Afro-Caribbean communities, and illuminate many of the broader maritime cultural themes of the region.

Capitol Room – Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

[SYM-259] The Archaeology of the American Dream: Topics in Historical Archaeology West of the Mississippi

Organizer(s): Sara C. Ferland (Arizona Department of Transportation)

Chair(s): Sara C. Ferland (Arizona Department of Transportation)

Discussant(s): Christopher W. Merritt (Utah Division of State History)

Homesteads, ranches, roads and boomtowns: historical archaeology in the American west is the archaeology of frontierism; the archaeology of expansion; the archaeology of the chase of the American dream. It represents the attempts of everyday people to make their way and find their fortune in a new and unfamiliar world. The often short-lived nature and harsh geological setting of the sites contribute to their shallow and ephemeral nature, which in turn contributes to the fact that historical archaeology in the west is a somewhat overlooked and/or undervalued issue. This symposium highlights several examples of the types of sites and the kind of information historical archaeology west of the Mississippi can provide.

Calvert Room – Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.

[SYM-283] SHEP: The Archaeology Of The Savannah Harbor Expansion Project

Organizer(s): Stephen James (Panamerican Consultants)

Chair(s): Stephen James (Panamerican Consultants)

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, in partnership with the Georgia Ports Authority, is proposing to expand the Savannah Harbor navigation channel on the Savannah River. As designed, the Savannah Harbor Expansion Project (SHEP) will consist of deepening and widening various portions of the harbor. As part of the permitting process for the project, numerous archaeological investigations have been implemented by the Savannah District. This symposium will present many of the major studies including the survey of colonial rice plantations as documented from low water, assessment of what turned out to be a famous Tea and Opium Clipper, and the recordation of Confederate obstructions that protected Savannah from a Union naval invasion, as well as the numerous investigations leading up to and including the current data recovery project on the Civil War Ironclad, *CSS Georgia*.

Capitol Room – Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

[SYM-292] Space and Place in the African Diaspora: Assessing Household Context within a Virginia Plantation

Organizer(s): Matthew B. Reeves (The Montpelier Foundation)

Chair(s): Matthew B. Reeves (The Montpelier Foundation)

Discussant(s): Garrett R. Fesler (Alexandria Archaeology)

The concept of space and place has an immediate relevancy in the study of spaces of the enslaved community. Space as designed by the owner was very different from of place as defined by enslaved individuals. By using this concept over multiple lines of evidence (yard space, built architecture, artifact assemblages, and paleo-environmental data) we can begin to rebuild the world that African Americans created under slavery. The focus for this session will be a case study from

Montpelier where the past five years have been spent excavated various home sites of the enslaved community at this Virginia plantation.

Diplomat – Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:15 p.m.

[SYM-295] Environmental Archaeology and Historical Ecology: Present and Future Directions

Organizer(s): Eric L. Proebsting (Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest), Ashley A. Peles (UNC Chapel Hill)

Chair(s): Eric L. Proebsting (Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest), Ashley A. Peles (UNC Chapel Hill)

Discussant(s): David B. Landon (University of Massachusetts Boston), C. Margaret Scarry (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)

This symposium draws together a collection of current research that demonstrates the interpretive potential of plant, animal, and landscape data for addressing significant cultural and historical questions. The studies are unified by an interdisciplinary approach that bridges both the natural and cultural realms and moves past methodological concerns to reach meaningful interpretations, showing the present and future value of environmental approaches to historical archaeology.

Executive Room – Saturday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.

[SYM-302] A Wealth of Data: Rising to the challenge of decades of curated collections

Organizer(s): Jennifer Poulsen (Peabody Museum, Harvard University)

Chair(s): Jennifer Poulsen (Peabody Museum, Harvard University)

Since the early days of historical archaeology, a “curation crisis” has been on the horizon. Collections from cultural resource management (CRM) and academic excavations in the United States represent thousands of archaeological sites, and millions of points of archaeological data. Old collections are often problematic and storing these vast quantities of data presents logistical challenges. However, this pursuit becomes worthwhile when these data can continue to contribute to our collective understanding of the past. This session explores ways that decades-old curated collections have recently been re-analyzed using new techniques and technologies in order to deepen our knowledge of the sites, region, and time periods that they represent.

Cabinet Room – Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

[SYM-330] Heritage From the Ground Up: Using Technology to Study Enslaved and Free Workers in an Iron-making Community

Organizer(s): Robert Wanner (EAC/A), Jane I. Seiter (EAC/A)

Chair(s): Elizabeth A. Comer (EAC/Archaeology, Inc.)

Catoctin Furnace was a thriving iron-working community at the base of the Catoctin Mountains in northern Frederick County, Maryland. From its beginnings in 1776, enslaved African Americans and European immigrants comprised the labor force, producing the iron tools and armaments that powered a growing nation until the furnace's demise in 1903.

A joint research project undertaken by the Catoctin Furnace Historical Society, EAC/Archaeology, the Smithsonian Institution, and Ancestry.com is investigating the lives of hitherto unknown furnace workers. This session shares analyses of skeletal remains, LiDAR, X-ray fluorescence (XRF), historical documents, vernacular architecture, genealogical research, and geophysical data to illuminate the living conditions and contributions of this population. The project provides data-grounded interpretations for public presentation and restoration efforts that highlight the role of free and enslaved workers in the early industrial history of the United States.

Diplomat Room – Friday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

[SYM-336] The Wreck of HMS *Erebus* from Sir John Franklin’s 1845 Arctic Expedition

Organizer(s): Jonathan Moore (Parks Canada)

Chair(s): Ryan P. Harris (Parks Canada)

Discussant(s): James P. Delgado (NOAA)

In May 1845 Sir John Franklin set out from England with HMS *Erebus* and HMS *Terror* on a Royal Navy expedition in search of a northwest passage. The two converted bomb vessels, exquisitely equipped and provisioned, carried Franklin and 128 men into the heart of what is now Canada's Arctic archipelago. The ships became trapped by ice in 1846, Franklin died in 1847, the ships were abandoned in 1848 and no one survived a southward retreat. The mysterious disappearance of Franklin's ships and men spawned unprecedented contemporary searches and modern archaeological surveys and excavations together spanning almost 170 years. A breakthrough came in September 2014 with the discovery of the wreck of HMS *Erebus*. This symposium describes a coordinated marine and terrestrial search for Franklin's lost ships, the discovery of HMS *Erebus*, and the archaeological study of this intact shipwreck from a gripping passage in Arctic history.

Blue Room – Friday, 10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

[SYM-354] “Maryland, My Maryland”: Current Archaeology in the State

Organizer(s): Emily L. Swain (The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission), Kristin M. Montaperto (The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission)

Chair(s): Emily L. Swain (The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission), Kristin M. Montaperto (The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission)

The diversity of Maryland’s cultural past is preserved through its rich archaeological resources. The state’s *Guidelines* and local archaeological review procedures in several counties not only protect sites from development threats, but also encourage the use of innovative research strategies and technologies to preserve, protect, and interpret these sites. Through collaboration, Maryland archaeologists work together with professionals from other fields to discover and interpret Maryland’s archaeological resources. This session will explore the application of technology to archaeological site discovery and research, ways to engage the public, and the toll that time takes on sites lost. This session is sponsored by the Council for

Maryland Archeology, Inc., the state organization for professional archaeologists (www.cfma-md.org).

Blue Room – Thursday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.

[SYM-383] Practicing Maritime Cultural Resource Management: Directives for Assessment, Active Conservation in situ, Partial Excavations, and Public Stewardship

Organizer(s): Nicholas C. Budsberg (Texas A&M University), Charles D. Bendig (University of West Florida)

Chair(s): Nicholas C. Budsberg (Texas A&M University), Charles D. Bendig (University of West Florida)

Current trends in underwater archaeology, based on UNESCO's 2001 Convention, recommend conservation *in situ* for managing historic sites. However, this practice lacks a well-defined methodology, and supportive research assessing the effectiveness of specific techniques. The purpose of this forum is to present and review research that analyzes techniques related to the theoretical and practical management of archaeological sites in a variety of environmental, geographical, and social contexts. Specific themes will be concerned with understanding active versus passive conservation in situ, modern standards and methodologies for evaluating and monitoring sites, reflexive assessments of currently managed sites, and applied archaeological approaches.

Governor's Board Room – Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:45 p.m.

[SYM-384] New Considerations in African Diaspora Material Culture and Heritage

Organizer(s): Justin Dunnivant (University of Florida), Jay Haigler (Diving With a Purpose)

Chair(s): Justin Dunnivant (University of Florida)

The designation and preservation of African American heritage sites has become an increasing point of contention with rapid urbanization and gentrification, providing important points of reflection on the anniversaries of the NPS and the NHPA. Furthermore, the anticipated 2016 opening of the National Museum of African American History and Culture has spurred new avenues of research in African Diaspora archaeology and provides new opportunities for collaboration among museums, institutions, universities, and researchers. This symposium explores the challenges and opportunities associated with recovering, preserving, and exhibiting African Diaspora material culture. In addition to highlighting new research in the underwater and terrestrial archaeology of the African Diaspora, this symposium also addresses some of the challenges and opportunities associated with preserving and designating African American heritage sites. This symposium is the result of a collaboration among the Society of Black Archaeologists, National Association of Black Scuba Divers Foundation, and Diving With a Purpose.

Diplomat Room – Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.

[SYM-398] “Not A Trade For One To Follow Who Has No Knowledge Of It”: Captain Johann Ewald And The Historical Archaeology Of The 1777 Philadelphia Campaign

Organizer(s): Wade P. Catts (JMA), David G. Orr (Independent Archaeologist)

Chair(s): Wade P. Catts (JMA)

Discussant(s): Robert A. Selig (Independent Historian)

The fall and winter of 1777 and 1778 was a significant period in the history of the United States as it fought its war of Independence. The Americans were outmaneuvered and lost their national capital. Crown Forces, including British troops and their Hessian allies, ended the year confident of victory. One man who was at the forefront was Hessian Captain Johann Ewald. He splashed ashore at Head of Elk, fought in major and minor engagements, defended the lines at Philadelphia, and marched across New Jersey when the army retreated to New York. He was a remarkable officer, carrying out patrols, hobnobbing with generals, tramping roads from farms to fords, taverns to powder works. He observed and reported. Ewald will serve as a *leitmotif* for the symposium’s authors, linking the places through his words, offering fresh interpretations of the material remains of people, battles, and sites he encountered.

Diplomat Room – Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

[SYM-403] Along the Patuxent River: The Discontiguous History of a Transportation Landscape

Organizer(s): Matthew D. Cochran (The Ottery Group), Matthew M. Palus (The Ottery Group)

Chair(s): Julie Schablitsky (Maryland State Highway Administration), Matthew M. Palus (The Ottery Group)

Discussant(s): James G. Gibb (Gibb Archaeological Consulting)

The Maryland State Highway Administration carried out a transportation landscape study along MD 231 in southern Maryland. During this archaeological survey, evidence of military activities was found in the forms of colonial flint, War of 1812 British musket shot, and an African American Civil War training camp. While hills provided strategic vantage points, the landing at nearby Benedict and the fertile soil along the Patuxent River gave rise to trade and tobacco farming. A mid-17th century site revealed the landscape’s colonial function while the exploration of 200-year old African American cemetery provided the local community a place to remember their ancestors. In sum, this session seeks to provide a *longue durée* narrative for this landscape through an intensive study of specific moments in time.

Ambassador Ballroom – Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:15 p.m.

[SYM-477] The Most Important Contribution Historical Archaeology Can Make to the Situation of Climate Change

Organizer(s): Marcy Rockman (National Park Service), David Gadsby (National Park Service)

Chair(s): David A. Gadsby (National Park Service), Marcy Rockman (National Park Service)

Discussant(s): Adam Markham (Union of Concerned Scientists)

Historical archaeology is the distributed observing network of the recent past. Recently, its practitioners have increasingly turned their attention to the potential of archaeological observations to inform a cogent response to the effects of changing climate. However, archaeologists have yet to realize much of that potential. This session envisions connections between archaeological stories of climate change in the past, and climate resiliency, sustainability, and adaptation in the future.

Cultural heritage performs important roles in contemporary society; connecting people to important cultural places, reminding them of or reconstructing their identities, and forging connections between diverse groups. Heritage also has a role to play in climate change response, which needs to be more fully envisaged. We ask contributors to help us do this by outlining their view of the most important contribution that historical archaeology has to make to operationalizing climate change response.

Council Room – Friday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

[SYM-488] Masculine Materiality and Intersectionality

Organizer(s): Christina J. Hodge (Stanford University Archaeology Collections)

Chair(s): Christina J. Hodge (Stanford University Archaeology Collections)

This session will explore the co-construction of masculinity, femininity, and other sexual and gendered identities, the intersections of multiple subjectivities with perceived masculine ideologies, and the social functions of masculinity or "being masculine." To argue that identity—gendered or otherwise—is both maintained and performed through materiality is not new. What is (relatively) new, and critically important, is the deconstruction of heteronormative white maleness as a neutral stance in past lives and present scholarship; the privileged stance from which social power and natural rights flow. The deep history of masculinities contextualizes pressing debates of contemporary society, such as the role of feminism, "men's rights" movements, and structural relationships between violence, race, and gender.

Hampton Room – Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

[SYM-514] The Maritime Archaeology of The Slave Trade: Perspectives, Prospects, and Reports from the Slave Wrecks Project

Organizer(s): Stephen C. Lubkemann (George Washington University)

Chair(s): Paul Gardullo (Smithsonian Institution), Stephen C. Lubkemann (George Washington University)

Despite archival evidence of over 1000 slaver shipwrecks, maritime archaeology is only starting to address the most globally transformative seaborne processes in human history: the slave trades that dispersed millions of Africans throughout the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. This panel convenes scholars from the Slave Wrecks Project to discuss theoretical, methodological, and ethical approaches in several ongoing investigations of slaver shipwrecks and slaving maritime landscapes. Taking several ongoing collaborative investigations as a point of departure, presenters will critically consider the maritime archaeology of the slave trade's potential substantive and methodological contributions to the history and historical

archaeology of the slave trade and of the modern world constituted by slavery, as well as to more narrow fields of inquiry such as the evolution of shipbuilding and naval technology.

Hampton Room – Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

[SYM-662] Current Multidisciplinary Research Approaches in Historical Archaeology

Organizer(s): Paola A Schiappacasse (Universidad de Puerto Rico, Recinto de Rio Piedras)

Chair(s): Paola A Schiappacasse (Universidad de Puerto Rico, Recinto de Rio Piedras)

This symposium will present work currently being undertaken from multidisciplinary approaches in order to broaden our research questions when working in historical sites. Drawing from the works of Mary Beaudry, Laurie Wilkie and Barbara Little the goal is to explore other documentary methods and techniques that can contribute to our understanding of societies from the European contact in the Americas until the mid 20th century. By expanding and including these sources we could begin to concentrate on rescuing the stories of people that have contributed to our societies but have often been referred to as the “invisible”. How can the incorporation of other disciplines help us broaden our understanding of archaeological sites? How can traditional sources of information be reassessed to incorporate or guide new research questions? How can historical archaeology benefit from a multidisciplinary research? This symposium will include case studies that address multidisciplinary perspectives in historical archaeology.

Committee Room – Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

[SYM-687] Life on the Edge: Past and Present Perceptions of People on the Margins

Organizer(s): Meagan K. Conway (University of South Carolina)

Chair(s): Meagan K. Conway (University of South Carolina)

Discussant(s): Matthew H Johnson (Northwestern University)

Unlike political borders, margins are fluid and porous, defined by variable local practices and national policies. Margins are flexible locations, both physically and ideologically, on the contrastive fringe of mainstream society. Life on the periphery is defined in differing ways by researchers, governments, and those living within areas ascribed by others as being marginal. Archaeologists explore the conception of margins and marginality from a multi-faceted framework to interrogate the underlying assumptions about culture, location, and economy in “marginal” locations and communities. The study of such porous spaces has revelatory potential to help us understand altered social dynamics. Through case studies, presenters explore the margin as a concept, considering the nature of life on the edge, how it is ascribed from different perspectives, and the linkages between the core and periphery. Drawing on multiple perspectives of heritage and lifeways, presenters advance the ways archaeologists think about life on the margins.

Committee Room – Friday, 10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

[SYM-780a and SYM-780b] The Archaeology, Conservation, and Interpretation of the Storm Wreck, a Wartime Refugee Vessel Evacuating Charleston, South Carolina at the End of the American Revolution and Lost at St. Augustine, Florida on 31 December 1782, Part 1 and Part 2

Organizer(s): Chuck Meide (Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program (LAMP))

Chair(s): Chuck Meide (Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program (LAMP))

Discussant(s): John de Bry (Center for Historical Archaeology)

In 2009 a colonial-era shipwreck near the relict inlet at St. Augustine, Florida was discovered by archaeologists from the Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program (LAMP), the research arm of the St. Augustine Lighthouse & Maritime Museum. Excavations were conducted 2010-2015 in conjunction with LAMP's annual field school. Despite challenging diving conditions, 48 square meters of the site have been excavated, revealing a wide array of artifacts including armament, ship's equipment and fittings, personal possessions, and household goods. The shipwreck was identified as one of sixteen refugee vessels lost on or just after 31 December 1782, members of the last fleet to evacuate Charleston of British troops and Loyalist civilians at the end of the Revolutionary War. This symposium presents the results of six seasons of research in the field, archives, and conservation laboratory, and overviews the unique opportunities for public archaeology for a shipwreck excavation carried out in a museum setting.

Empire Room – Saturday, 10:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m. and 1:30 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.

[SYM-874] Public History in the Clover Bottoms: An Interdisciplinary Study of Community Enslavement and Emancipation

Organizer(s): Kathryn L. Sikes (Middle Tennessee State University)

Chair(s): Kathryn L. Sikes (Middle Tennessee State University)

Throughout the South, plantation mansions are well represented among museums, heritage sites, and National Register listings, in contrast to the more ephemeral housing and gathering spaces of enslaved and emancipated families, which have been vulnerable to decay, neglect, and intentional destruction. This collaborative study of Clover Bottom Plantation in Davidson County, Tennessee by public historians, historic preservationists, and archaeologists seeks to interpret underrepresented buildings and activity areas associated with the property's African American majority. In consultation with descendant families, papers explore archaeological, architectural, and genealogical approaches to the study of Clover Bottom's historic African American resident families over time.

Senate Room – Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 2:30 p.m.

[SYM-892] Lake Champlain: 19th Century Ships, 21st Century Archaeology

Organizer(s): Carolyn Kennedy (Texas A&M University), Kevin Crisman (Texas A&M University)

Chair(s): Carolyn Kennedy (Texas A&M University), Kevin Crisman (Texas A&M University)

Lake Champlain is a unique source for the archaeological study of ships. With over 300 wrecks hidden in its dark, frigid waters, it is an ideal location for testing

different approaches to hull recording and in recent decades a range of methods and tools have been tested. Recently, the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum (LCMM) experimented with sonar mapping of wrecks, comparing sonar recording to manual recording on a nineteenth-century canal boat wreck. In June 2015, an archaeological investigation by Texas A&M University, the Institute of Nautical Archaeology, and the LCMM used traditional recording techniques alongside new photogrammetric software to develop preliminary site plans of four nineteenth-century steamboat wrecks. This session will describe the use of these recent technologies. While they have proved incredibly useful tools for the maritime archaeologist's toolbox, nothing has totally replaced traditional archaeological recording for accurate data gathering.

Embassy Room – Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

GENERAL SESSIONS

[GEN-001] Archaeologies of African Americans in Bondage and in Freedom

Chair: James M. Davidson (University of Florida)

Diplomat Room; Thursday, 8:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

[GEN-002] Public Archaeology

Chair: Leslie B. Kirchler-Owen (Ecology and Environment, Inc.)

Senate Room; Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 10:45 a.m.

[GEN-003] CRM Studies

Chair: Kathryn Ness (Boston University)

Committee Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.

[GEN-004] Architectural Studies

Chair: Megan B. Veness (Fairfax County Park Authority)

Executive Room; Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.

[GEN-005] Landscapes and Culture

Chair: Megan Bailey (University of Maryland)

Council Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

[GEN-006] Maritime Archaeology of the Midwest and West

Chair: Robert V. Schwemmer (NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries)

Cabinet Room; Thursday, 9:15 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

[GEN-007] Underwater Archaeology in the Southeast and Caribbean

Chair: Nathan W. Fulmer (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)

Capitol Room; Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 9:30 a.m.

[GEN-008] Advances in Archaeological Methods I

Chair: James G. Gibb (Gibb Archaeological Consulting)

Capitol Room; Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

[GEN-009] Advances in Archaeological Methods II

Chair: Jonathan M. Leader (University of South Carolina)

Capitol Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.

[GEN-010] International Underwater Archaeology

Chair: Nathaniel R. King (East Carolina University)

Governor's Board Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

[GEN-011] Underwater Archaeology along the Atlantic Coast

Chair: Erik R. Farrell (North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources)

Governor's Board Room; Saturday, 8:30 a.m. – 11:45 a.m.

[GEN-012] Synthetic and Comparative Studies in Nautical Archaeology

Chair: Brandi M. Carrier (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation)

Governor's Board Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:45 p.m.

[GEN-013] Sites of Conflict and Military Life

Chair: David J. Mather (Minnesota Historical Society)

Calvert Room; Thursday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

[GEN-014] Industry and Mining

Chair: Gary F. Coppock (Skelly and Loy, Inc.)

Calvert Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:15 a.m.

[GEN-015] Studies in Consumer Behavior

Chair: Megan R. Victor (The College of William & Mary)

Hampton Room; Saturday, 8:00 a.m. – 9:15 .m.

[GEN-016] Studies in Subsistence and Economy

Chair: Karen B. Metheny (Boston University)

Calvert Room; Saturday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

[GEN-017] Collection Studies

Chair: Dena Doroszenko (Ontario Heritage Trust)

Committee Room; Saturday, 8:00 a.m. – 10:15 a.m.

[GEN-018] Students, Orphans and Criminals

Chair: Emma Verstraete (Lindenwood University)

Directors Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

[GEN-019] Studies of Labor and Gender

Chair: Douglas K. Smit (University of Illinois-Chicago)

Senate Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

[GEN-020] Artifact and Analytical Studies

Chair: J. Eric Deetz (CCR/CCRG)

Diplomat Room; Saturday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

FORUM ABSTRACTS

[FOR-045] Forum: Teaching the Past to the Huddled Masses, Yearning to Learn: Building an Educational Toolkit for Archaeology

Organizer(s): Bernard Means (Virtual Curation Laboratory)

Chair(s): Bernard Means (Virtual Curation Laboratory)

Panelist(s): Christopher Barton (Temple University), Valerie Hall (Independent), Jennifer Knutson (University of West Florida), Craig Lukezic (DE SHPO), John McCarthy (Delaware State Parks), Bernard K. Means (Virtual Curation Laboratory), Sarah Miller (Flagler College), Elizabeth Moore (Virginia Museum of Natural History), Laura Seifert (Armstrong State University), Kristen Swanton (NJ SHPO), Christine Thompson (Ball State University), William White (University of Arizona), Scott Williams (WSDOT), Michael Jay Stottman (Kentucky Archaeological Survey), Jules McKnight (Presidio Trust), Jeremy Freeman (Shumla Archaeological Research & Education Center)

Public archaeology is—or at least should be—about more than simply telling the general public about our findings. Our primary goal as public archaeologists is to share our passion for the past, engaging people in the thrill of discovery, but also teaching them how archaeology is relevant to contemporary concerns and issues. Teaching people about the past happens in formal, bounded classroom settings, and informally out in the field, at festivals, and other locations. This session features a lightning-fast (3 minute) series of presentations about teaching in a wide variety of settings. Following completion of this lightning round, the participants and attendees are provided with the opportunity to question one another, as well as share information about teaching materials and lesson plans.

Council Room – Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 5:45 p.m.

[FOR-049] Artifacts and Journeys: The 2016 Three-Minute Artifact Forum

Organizer(s): Alasdair Brooks (Self-employed)

Chair(s): Alasdair Brooks (Self-employed)

Panelist(s): Alasdair Brooks (Self-employed), Kathryn Sampeck (Illinois State University), C. Riley Auge (University of Montana), Richard Schaefer (Historical Perspectives, Inc.), Teresita Majewski (Statistical Research Inc), Glenn Farris (California State Parks), Kelley Deetz (University of Virginia), Thomas Beaman, Jr. (Wake Tech), Corey McQuinn (New South Associates), Ashley Morton (Fort Walla Walla Museum), Scott Williams (Washington State Department of Transportation), Sara Belkin (Boston University), Ryan Kennedy (Indiana University), Hannah Piner (East Carolina University), James C. Bard (Cardno), Christina Sweet (Oregon Parks and Recreation Dept), Brenna Moloney (Wayne State University), Kojun Sunseri (University of California Berkeley), Melonie Shier (University of Central Lancashire), Megan Victor (College of William & Mary), Benjamin Pykles (LDS Church History Dept.), Kari Lentz (WSA, Inc.), Mara Katkins (George Washington Foundation), David Valentine (TBC), Harold Mytum (University of Liverpool)

Though there are important exceptions, most of the artifacts we excavate and analyse are not recovered at their point of production; they have to travel from

where they were produced to where they were used and discarded. Sometimes these journeys are short, perhaps moving from one part of a property to another. At other times, these journeys are very long indeed, such as Staffordshire ceramics recovered from an archaeological site in New Zealand. The nature of these journeys often has much to tell us about trade, economics, population movements, individual households, and other issues on both macro and micro scales. This year the 3-minute artifact forum looks the journeys taken by artifacts (and the people who use them) to examine these issues via the informal and fast-paced - but still academic - discussion and debate that's come to characterise this popular recurring SHA conference forum.

Congressional A – Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

[FOR-106] Government Maritime Managers Forum XXIV: Walking the Chalk in a Rolling Sea

Organizer(s): Victor Mastone (Massachusetts Board of Underwater Archaeological Resources), Susan Langley (Maryland Historical Trust)

Chair(s): Victor Mastone (Massachusetts Board of Underwater Archaeological Resources), Susan Langley (Maryland Historical Trust)

Panelist(s): James Spirek (SCIAA), Troy Nowak (Maryland Historical Trust), Valerie Grussing (NOAA MPA Center), Amy Borgens (Texas Historical Commission)

The ability to walk a straight chalk line drawn along the deck of a ship was the standard naval sobriety test. It carries the same connotation ashore, but has taken on the meaning of strict adherence to rules. Government managers of submerged cultural resources often find themselves facing intricate and difficult challenges – walking the chalk in a rolling sea. We must balance a diverse set of problems, competing interests, and difficult decisions in response to an ever-increasing need to recognize and accommodate a wide range of appropriate uses. However, we must often broker solutions outside the margins of established frameworks. The purpose of this session is to provide a multi-state dialogue where government managers can discuss issues, impediments, and solutions. By sharing our experiences, we can improve our skills and learn alternative means to meet these challenges.

Forum Room – Wednesday, 2:30 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

[FOR-133] Illicit Economies and Shadow Markets: Using Data to Examine Access, Agency, and Consumption

Organizer(s): Lynsey A. Bates (DAACS), Crystal L. Ptacek (Monticello Department of Archaeology), Katelyn M. Coughlan (Monticello Department of Archaeology), Beatrix Arendt (Monticello Department of Archaeology)

Chair(s): Beatrix Arendt (Thomas Jefferson Foundation), Lynsey A. Bates (DAACS)

Panelist(s): Jon Bernard Marcoux (Salve Regina University), Jillian E. Galle (DAACS), Lauren K. McMillan (University of Mary Washington), Lindsay Bloch (University of North Carolina), Guido Pezzarossi (Syracuse University), Barbara Heath (University of Tennessee), Julia King (St. Mary's College of Maryland), Michael B. Schiffer (University of Arizona)

Abstract social constructs such as access, consumption, identity formation/maintenance, and agency have been common themes in the

archaeological study of a community's economic activities. At the same time, a broader academic focus on a critical engagement with data is spurring innovative analytical methods. This panel seeks to engage these two intellectual trends by focusing on evidence-based analyses of constructs like consumption and identity with respect to illicit and marginal economies. By focusing on the archaeological record, our panelists explore how data and context inform evaluations of people's acquisition of market goods. We encourage the audience to engage with the theoretical and methodological points generated by the work of our panelists.

Forum Room – Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

[FOR-136] Archaeology Network of the Chinese Railroad Workers in North America Project: Progress and Prospects Round 2

Organizer(s): Sarah C. Heffner (PAR Environmental Services, Inc.), Chelsea Rose {Southern Oregon University}

Chair(s): Sarah C. Heffner (PAR Environmental Services, Inc.), Chelsea Rose {Southern Oregon University}

Panelist(s): Sarah C Heffner (PAR Environmental Services, Inc.), Chelsea Rose (Southern Oregon University), Mike Polk (Sagebrush Consultants), James C Bard (Cardno Entrix), Kelly Dixon (University of Montana), Chris Merritt (Utah Department of Heritage and Arts)

The Chinese Railroad Workers in North America Project (CRWNAP) was formed in Fall 2013 on the cusp of the 150th anniversary of the laying of the first spike of the Transcontinental Railroad (1863). The goal of this project is to call attention to the contribution of the Chinese who labored along the Transcontinental Railroad and to shed light on what their daily lives were like. This project brings together scholars from a variety of disciplines (history, literature, archaeology) and members of the public in a collaborative environment to shed light on the lives of Chinese railroad workers. The Archaeology Network of the CRWNAP consists of scholars from China, Taiwan, the United States and elsewhere - all concerned with advancing the historical archaeology of Chinese individuals that worked on the various transcontinental railroads. This panel provides an overview of the CRWNAP, and discussion of ongoing and future events related to it.

Forum Room – Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

[FOR-160] NASOH-Sponsored Forum: Erasing the History/Historical Archaeology Divide in Maritime Research

Organizer(s): Alicia L. Caporaso (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management), Gene Allen Smith (Texas Christian University)

Chair(s): Alicia L. Caporaso (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management), Gene Allen Smith (Texas Christian University)

Panelist(s): Gene Allen Smith (Texas Christian University), Amy Mitchell-Cook (University of West Florida), Paul Fontenoy (North Carolina Maritime Museum), Warren Riess (University of Maine), Anna Gibson Holloway (National Park Service), Virginia Lunsford (United States Naval Academy)

Archaeologists and historians should be concurrently analyzing the same data-sets and not treating their publications and research as independent, but rather aligned. While both maritime historians and archaeologists research, analyze, and interpret the extant written and physical records of past maritime peoples and society, they rarely cooperate or work together to expand the scope of their research outside their specific disciplines. Bridging the gap between in-the-ground evidence and recorded history will not take place without directed cooperation, multidisciplinary efforts, and specialized cross-training. Using examples from their own experience, maritime historians and archaeologists from the North American Society for Oceanic History will discuss how this multidisciplinary cooperation can be better accomplished in academic, museum, and practical research situations and how we, as professionals, can better prepare students to fully access both disciplines in their professional training.

Council Room – Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.

[FOR-272] The UNESCO 2001 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage: Compliance and Misconceptions.

Organizer(s): Amanda M. Evans (Tesla Offshore, LLC), Kinberly L. Faulk (Geoscience Earth and Marine Services)

Chair(s): Dave Ball (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management), Amanda M. Evans (Tesla Offshore, LLC)

Panelist(s): Kimberly Faulk (Geoscience Earth and Marine Services), Wendy van Duivenvoorde (Flinders University), Robert Yorke (Joint Nautical Archaeology Policy Committee), Chris Underwood (Nautical Archaeology Society), Dolores Elkin (Instituto Nacional de Antropología y Pensamiento Latinoamericano), Matthew Russell (Environmental Science Associates), Toni L. Carrell (Ships of Discovery), Margaret L. Leshikar-Denton (Cayman Islands National Museum), Marion Werkheiser (Cultural Heritage Partners)

The UNESCO 2001 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage has been ratified by over 50 countries, and provides a set of standards which countries can adopt and adapt to assist management and long-term preservation of their underwater cultural heritage. Since its entry into force in 2009, the States Parties to the Convention, with guidance from the Scientific and Technical Advisory Body (STAB), have worked to educate the public about the Convention. Misconceptions, however, still exist regarding the purpose of the Convention and how to comply with it. This panel will begin with an overview of the Convention, its intent and application, the purpose of Missions, and some of the most common misconceptions about the process, before opening the floor for discussion and questions from the audience. Panelists include a mix of professional archaeologists familiar with the Convention, and include representatives of several non-governmental organizations to the STAB.

Congressional A – Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

[FOR-290] Catching Up With Caches: The Latest on African Diasporic Spirit Practices in the Archaeological Record

Organizer(s): Garrett R. Fesler (Alexandria Archaeology)

Chair(s): Garrett R. Fesler (Alexandria Archaeology)

Panelist(s): James Davidson (University of Florida), Christopher Fennell (University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign), Mark Leone (University of Maryland), Larry McKee(NRG, LLC), Patricia Samford (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab), Julie Schablitsky (Maryland State Highway Administration), Theresa Singleton (Syracuse University)

Over the past quarter century archaeologists excavating sites occupied by people of African descent have increasingly identified evidence of traditional spiritual practices in the archaeological record. Expressions of such practices have been found at sites occupied by African Americans from Canada to California, and places in between. The interpreted physical evidence has taken on three primary forms: discrete objects placed in meaningful locations; artifacts that have been modified for wearing on the body; and groups of objects placed together in caches. All were acts of spirit management, attempts by people to either protect themselves from malevolent forces, harm others, or generally influence the spirit world. These days, the fervor among some archaeologists to “find” evidence of West African spirit management has brought about questions of context and interpretive overreach. Please join us for a lively panel discussion that brings together pioneering, present, and future perspectives on African spirit practices

Congressional A – Thursday, 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

[FOR-329] Research in a Nutshell: Powered by Pecha Kucha

Organizer(s): Mélanie Rousseau (Université Laval), Olivier Roy (Ministère de la Culture et des Communications)

Chair(s): Mary C. Petrich-Guy (University of Idaho / CH2MHill), Sarah E. Miller (Florida Public Archaeology Network)

Students and professionals present work in this unique and fun format powered by Pecha Kucha. Participants have just a few minutes to present results, methodology or introduce a subject. Work can be at any stage of development. The format is simple: 20 slides – image only – each shown for 20 seconds. Images advance automatically as presenters share their work. Audience members then participate in informal discussions about contributions. The APTC Student Subcommittee and the Public Education and Interpretation Committee offer this session as an alternative for students at different points in their academic careers to gain input and expand presentation skills in innovative ways. For this collaborative forum, participants are encouraged to take this as an opportunity to practice and receive feedback on presenting research as you would to the public, share experiences and research pertaining to public archaeology approaches, and for public archaeology job preparation.

Forum Room – Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

[FOR-36] Historic Black Lives Matter: Archaeology as Activism in the 21st Century

Organizer(s): Kelly F. Deetz (University of Virginia), Christopher Barton (Temple University), Whitney Battle-Baptiste (UMass Amherst)

Chair(s): Kelly F. Deetz (University of Virginia)

Panelist(s): Ana Edwards (Sacred Ground Project), Justin Dunnivant (University of Florida), Patricia Lott (College of William and Mary), Tracy Jenkins (University of Maryland), Lynn Rainville (Sweet Briar College), Christina Brooks (Winthrop University), Cheryl LaRoche (University of Maryland), Michael Blakey (College of William and Mary)

This past year brought the topics of slavery, civil rights, and racism back into the mainstream. These stories are not new for those of us who work tirelessly to chronicle these historical and contemporary narratives in an attempt to educate the public about Black history. The “New Civil Rights Movement” launched with #Blacklivesmatter campaigns and has drawn international attention to our long and shameful history of racism and violence in the United States. The recent anniversaries offer a revived platform for the “perfect storm” to discuss race and repair. This year’s ADAN panel is dedicated to race, archaeology, and activism. This forum brings together many of the authors who published in ADAN over the past year as well as scholars from outside of archaeology to engage in an interdisciplinary discussion on race, activism, legacies, and alliances.

Congressional A – Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

[FOR-460] Equity Issues for All: Historical Archaeology as a Profession in the 21st Century

Organizer(s): Ashley M. Morton (Fort Walla Walla Museum), Lewis Jones (Indiana University)

Chair(s): Ashley M. Morton (Fort Walla Walla Museum), Lewis Jones (Indiana University)

Panelist(s): Barbara Little (National Parks Service), Mandy Ranslow (Connecticut Department of Transportation), Alexandra Jones (Archaeology in the Community), William A. White (University of Arizona)

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

Forum Room – Thursday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

[FOR-472] Archaeology Education Research and Evaluation – Exploring Standards of Data Gathering and Publication

Organizer(s): A. Gwynn Henderson (Kentucky Archaeological Survey), Sarah E. Miller (FPAN), Mary Petrich-Guy (University of Idaho)

Chair(s): Sarah E. Miller (FPAN)

Panelist(s): Elaine Franklin (North Carolina State University), A. Gwynn Henderson (Kentucky Archaeological Survey), Annalies Corbin (Past Foundation), Katheryn Owen (Woodland Park Zoo), Mary Petrich-Guy (University of Idaho)

Archaeologists and public partners recognize many benefits of gathering community and participant feedback. Formally sharing program and curricula evaluation results as a means to hone practice and improve future outcomes is gathering momentum in the discipline. Panelists explore gathering, formally sharing, and implementing participant feedback from a variety of settings. Join us for case studies, discussions related to Human Assurance/Institutional Review Board issues, and educational programs and curricula assessment trends and pitfalls. Conversations are aimed at engaging those who are active/ interested in feedback gathering and evaluation to help identify common issues and prepare those who are considering gathering data, as well as to encourage responsible sharing of participant input.

Council Room – Thursday, 9:30 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.

[FOR-494] Looking to the Past for Our Future: Navigating the Cultural Resource “Law-scape” for Students and Recent Graduates

Organizer(s): Nicole Bucchino Grinnan (Florida Public Archaeology Network, University of West Florida), Jennifer Jones (East Carolina University), Elizabeth Spott (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

Chair(s): Nicole Bucchino Grinnan (Florida Public Archaeology Network, University of West Florida), Jennifer Jones (East Carolina University), Elizabeth Spott (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

Panelist(s): Dave Conlin (National Park Service), Charles Ewen (East Carolina University), Terry Klein (SRI Foundation), Ole Varmer (NOAA), Marc-André Bernier (Parks Canada), Lynn Harris (East Carolina University)

This year, 2016, marks the fiftieth anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act; since its passing, cultural resource protection laws have become increasingly complex. Navigating these laws as students and recent graduates requires a significant understanding of the nuances of federal, state, and local laws affecting historical and archaeological sites in the United States. This panel provides a discussion of both American and international cultural resource laws, including recent developments in heritage protection. Avenues of discussion include the impact of changing preservation laws related to contract and research-based archaeology, the significance of and key players in lobbying for cultural resource protection, and organizations’ roles in setting examples for cultural resource protection. Panelists will provide insight into how students and recent graduates can take part in the discussion about legal protections for cultural resources and serve as ambassadors for heritage preservation.

Ambassador Ballroom – Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

[FOR-543] Archaeology and Preservation Disaster Risk Reduction: Mitigation and Preparedness with Communities

Organizer(s): Chair(s): Anne Garland (Applied Research in Environmental Sciences Nonprofit, Inc.), Barbara Clark (Florida Public Archaeology Network)

Chair(s): Anne Garland (Applied Research in Environmental Sciences Nonprofit, Inc.), Barbara Clark (Florida Public Archaeology Network)

Panelist(s): Martin Gallivan (College of William and Mary), Danielle Moretti-Langholtz (College of William and Mary), George Hambrecht (University of Maryland, College Park), Kevin Gidusko (Florida Public Archaeology Network)

Hurricanes, tornadoes, flooding, sea level rise, oil spills and other environmental disasters severely impact cultural resources. Communities depend on cultural resources for tourism and local economies. Expecting that we will have to plan for the unexpected is not enough. Archaeologists who work on disaster projects are often doing so after the fact and forced to learn on the job. What steps can professional archaeologists take in their own development to be proactive rather than reactive? How can public archaeology partner with communities to mitigate eco-heritage resources with disaster risk reduction strategies and policies (Sendai Framework)? What creative solutions can land managers offer after experiencing hazards? How can we better partner with communities and stakeholders we serve? Panelists offer case studies in advance of the conference at <https://www.facebook.com/groups/EnvArch/>. Please come ready to share best practices and creative solutions.

Council Room – Saturday, 10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

[FOR-609] Archaeology in a Multidisciplinary World: Creating 21st Century Teams for Digital Cultural Heritage

Organizer(s): Glen Muschio (Drexel University), Patrice L Jeppson (Cheyney University of Pennsylvania)

Chair(s): Glen Muschio (Drexel University), Patrice L Jeppson (Cheyney University of Pennsylvania)

Panelists: Ariel Evans (Drexel University), Mark Petrovich (AECOM), Chester Cunanan (AECOM), Ryan Rasing (Drexel University), Steve Tull (AECOM), Patrice Jeppson (Cheyney University of Pennsylvania), Glen Muschio (Drexel University)

The ability of virtual reality to re-create archaeological resources is now well established. The newest frontier in virtual archaeology aims to understand the ways that digital cultural heritage fits into people's lives online- and off-line, both within and outside archaeology. This requires participatory engagement with methodologies beyond archaeology and the need for 'thinking digitally'. This panel brings together individuals actively working in the transdisciplinary space created by collaborative media arts and archaeology practices. Drawing on the Virtual James Dexter House Site Project as a case study, panel participants will reflect and comment on building 21st century teams for creating viable digital cultural resources.

Forum Room – Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

[FOR-721] Bridging The Gap: NHPA, THPOs And Federal Agencies, A Discussion Of Best Practices and Lessons Learned

Organizer(s): Kelly M. Britt (Federal Emergency Management Agency-FEMA), Tara L. Potts (Federal Emergency Management Agency-FEMA)

Chair(s): Kelly M. Britt (Federal Emergency Management Agency-FEMA)

Panelist(s): Nancy Brighton (United States Army Corps of Engineers-USACE), Kelly M Britt (Federal Emergency Management Agency-FEMA), Bonney Hartley (Stockbridge-

Munsee Community Band of Mohicans), Valerie Hauser (Advisory Council of Historic Preservation-ACHP), Rick Kanaski (United States Fish and Wildlife Service-USFWS), Joe Watkins (National Park Service-NPS)

As the National Historic Preservation Act celebrates its 50 year anniversary, the 1992 amendment to the Act is celebrating almost 25 years of enactment. This amendment provides a greater role for Native Americans and Native Hawaiians in the Section 106 process. This forum hopes to explore best practices established since 1992 and discuss areas of improvement in the consultation process between federal agencies and tribal nations. This year's theme: *A Call to Action: The past and Future of Historical Archaeology* is the perfect opportunity to explore where we as a discipline have been and more importantly where we want to go and how to get there. Our panel will include speakers that will discuss their Section 106 experiences as representatives of tribal nations and federal agencies. The goal of the forum is dialogue and our mission is examining the call to action for this year's meeting through conversation and discussion.

Ambassador Ballroom – Saturday, 1:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

[FOR-900] Transformative Historical Archaeology: Achieving An Anti-Racist SHA

Organizer(s): Flordeliz T. Bugarin (Howard University)

Chair(s): Flordeliz T. Bugarin (Howard University)

Panelist(s): Lewis Jones (Indiana University Bloomington), Mia Carey (University of Florida), Mary Furlong (University of Maryland), Michael Nassaney (Western Michigan University), Carol McDavid (Community Archaeology Research Institute, Inc.), Jenna Coplin (The Graduate Center, CUNY), Jun Sunseri (University of California, Berkeley), Albert Gonzalez (Southern Methodist University)

Sponsored by the Gender and Minority Affairs Committee, this forum focuses on structural racism and diversity within the SHA and our profession. Each panelist has contributed a paper for a pending volume on anti-racism in the *Historical Archaeology* journal. The authors focus on different racial and ethnic groups, discuss racism specific to these groups, and present potential strategies for overcoming these challenges. During the forum, we will present some of the specific highlights of the volume to engage the audience in a wider conversation about racism.

Discussions will bring to light insights that impact outreach work and improve collaborations with underrepresented communities. We will explore how archaeology and heritage management shape different understandings of race and by extension impact race relations today. We hope to bring to the fore practical approaches that may help create a more diverse professional community.

Congressional A – Thursday, 3:15 p.m. – 5:15 p.m.

[FOR-926] Third Annual SHA Ethics Bowl

Organizer(s): Jade W Luiz (Boston University)

Chair(s): Jade W Luiz (Boston University), Mary C Petrich-Guy (University of Idaho / CH2MHill)

Welcome to the SHA's third annual Ethics Bowl! Sponsored by the APTC Student Subcommittee and aided by the Ethic Committee, this event is designed to challenge

students in terrestrial and underwater archaeology with case studies relevant to ethical issues that they may encounter in their careers. Teams will be scored on clarity, depth, focus, and judgment in their responses. The bowl is intended to foster both good-natured competition and camaraderie between students from many different backgrounds and universities. Come join us! All are encouraged to attend this public event and cheer on the teams and student representatives in this competition.

Ambassador Ballroom – Thursday, 10:30 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.

INDIVIDUAL ABSTRACTS

Papers and Posters

A

Brenna E. Adams (North Dakota State University)

Ghostly Narratives: Haunted Tourism at Colonial Park Cemetery, Savannah, Georgia

This paper examines material culture as well as the ghost tourism of Colonial Park Cemetery in Savannah, Georgia. Colonial Park is a hot spot not only for ghostly activity but also for stops on numerous Savannah walking ghost tours. However, the information presented on many ghost tours often ignores or alters the history of the cemetery. The tours often embellish certain events, such as the 1820 yellow fever epidemic, but perhaps more importantly, they ignore aspects of the cemetery's history, like its refusal to bury or even establish a cemetery for slaves until the early 1800s. This paper will discuss the haunting of Colonial Park not only by restless spirits, but also by those forgotten in historical retellings of the cemetery's past.

[SYM-172] – Palladian Ballroom; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Don Adzigian (Wayne State University) – see [POS-5] Susan Villerot

Anna S. Agbe-Davies (University North Carolina, Chapel Hill) – see [SYM-202] Esther C. White

Anna S. Agbe-Davies (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)

The Stagville Plantation Stores: Shopping in the Shadow of the Big House

The Bennehan-Cameron family fortune started with a single store in the 18th-century North Carolina Piedmont. Over several generations, their wealth expanded to include the ownership of up to 900 individuals, scattered across many farms in several states. This paper examines the intersection between these two spheres: an emergent consumer society and the institution of slavery. People owned by the Bennehans, Camerons, and their neighbors are among the purchasers enumerated in daybooks and ledgers from their stores (1792-1892).

These texts capture how African American consumers at Stagville—pre-Emancipation and during Jim Crow—fashioned lives with the things that they bought. Complimentary information comes from the archaeological record. Together they reveal how enslaved consumers supplemented provisions they received from those who claimed to own them. In combination these two datasets show how consumer choices changed over time, and the extent to which records capture goods that are archaeologically “invisible.”

[SYM-69] Directors Room: Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Andrew Agha (University of South Carolina)

Agriculture As Impetus For Culture Contact In Carolina During The 1670s

The first colonists who arrived at Charles Towne in 1670 came with new tropical cultivars and familiar, Old World crops, as well as explicit planting instructions from the Lords Proprietors—mainly Lord Anthony Ashley Cooper, the 1st Earl of Shaftesbury. Shaftesbury was himself an avid British planter and asserted that planting, and nothing else, created colonies. His first plantation in Carolina did not produce the crops he desired, and in 1674, he founded a new, much larger estate farm. This 12,000 acre St. Giles Plantation contained over 15 enslaved Africans and possibly over 30 white indentured servants. Agriculture, alien and familiar, brought these radically different peoples together when Carolina plantations were just becoming a reality. This paper explores how formal and informal agriculture brought these Africans and Europeans into contact with each other, and what that unity or disparity may have looked like at the sites influenced by Shaftesbury.

[SYM-180] – Cabinet Room; Friday, 1:00 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.

Todd Ahlman (Texas State University)

Signaling Theory, Network Creation, and Commodity Exchange in the Historic Caribbean

Signaling theory is becoming a common tool in the interpretation of slave-era households in the United States and Caribbean. As a heuristic tool, signaling theory's effectiveness lies in its ability to provide insight into the differential consumption and disposal habits of past populations. This paper addresses not only consumer and disposal habits, but also commodity exchange and personal networks to place the material culture of enslaved and freed Africans from the Caribbean island of St. Kitts into a broader context. Data from three slave village sites dating from the late seventeenth to mid-nineteenth century are examined and show changing consumption habits relating to local and international consumer demands. It is concluded that developing personal networks was as important as purchasing habits and exchange networks.

[GEN-001] – Diplomat Room; Thursday, 8:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Eric Albertson (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.) – see [GEN-004] C. Andrew Buchner

Kimberly R. Allen (RVA Archaeology), Terry P. Brock (The Montpelier Foundation)

RVA Archaeology and the Changing Discourse of Archaeology in Richmond

Central to community conversations about the economic development of Shockoe Bottom was the general concession that any indication of significant archaeological findings would result in efforts to accommodate this possibility *before development*. Recognizing that conversations about archaeology did not feature the significant “voice” of archaeologists, the community convened a day-long symposium on the history and archaeology of Shockoe Bottom. This gathering led to the formation of RVA Archaeology, an organization consisting of local archaeologists and concerned citizens. Since its formation, conversations about archaeology in Richmond have become louder and more informed as the organization has become active in public

discourse. This paper will discuss the founding of RVA Archaeology, including motivations behind its formation and design, and conclude with a discussion of the benefits of collaborations between archaeologists and local communities for civic engagement and empowerment.

[SYM-169] – Directors Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Tyler Allen (West Virginia State University), Heather Alvey-Scott (Independent Scholar), S. Ryan Jones (West Virginia State University), Nicholas Starvakis (West Virginia State University), Paul Simmons (West Virginia State University), Jason Carnes (West Virginia State University), Michael Workman (West Virginia State University), R. Carl DeMuth (Indiana University – Bloomington)

Coal Heritage Archaeology Project 2015 – Preliminary Results & Student Experiences

The Coal Heritage Archaeology Project's inaugural excavations were carried out as part of a summer archaeological field school at West Virginia State University. Working in collaboration with Indiana University and the Rahall Transportation Institute, excavations focused on the residential houses at the former coal company town of Tams, WV and sought to better understand issues of material consumption, labor, and class. This poster presents the results of these initial excavations and explores the modern relationship between West Virginia and the Coal Industry through student interpretations of this data, and reflections of their field school experiences.

[POS-1] – Regency Ballroom; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

Kendy Altizer (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

Just Another Brick in the Wall: Brick Looting in the Antebellum Lowcountry of South Carolina

From the colonial period through the twentieth century, brick looting was a common occurrence in the South Carolina Lowcountry. Most accounts are related to the Revolutionary and Civil wars when brick was stolen from ruins or abandoned structures to repair damaged buildings or construct new ones. This study focuses on the built landscape of Peachtree Plantation in St. James Santee Parish, South Carolina. This 450-acre parcel contains the remnants of the second largest plantation house in the South Carolina Lowcountry. The main house was not extensively brick looted though it burned in 1840. No intact structure, however, remains of its brick dependencies. Their presence on the modern landscape is defined by looters trenches and surface scatters of brick and mortar fragments. This study utilizes archaeology and historical research to trace the deconstruction sequence of these dependencies and place the occurrence of brick looting within a broader regional context.

[SYM-30] – Hampton Room; Saturday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Brenda Altmeier (DOC/NOAA/FL Keys Nat. Marine Sanctuary)

Reef Beacons; Unlit and Forgotten: Interpreting History for the Future

Navigational markers are prominent reminders of our country's maritime heritage. In 1789 the Lighthouse Act was one of several laws the first congress passed to regulate and encourage trade and commerce of the new world. Shipping routes today are much like the historical routes used during discovery and colonization of the new world. Many maritime heritage resources in the Florida Keys Sanctuary are a result of complications along these historical shipping routes. Shipwrecks in the Florida Keys caused hundreds of thousands of dollars in losses and eventually forced attention to the problems. A series of unlit beacons installed parallel to the Keys Island chain in the 1850s improved passage along the Florida Keys reef and gave hope for future travelers. The once important markers, lost in time, serve as tools to interpret technological advances in navigation and pay respects for the trailblazers who engineered our safety and survival.

[GEN-011] – Governor's Board Room; Saturday, 8:30 a.m. – 11: 45 a.m.

Jeffrey H. Altschul (Statistical Research, Inc./SRI Foundation)

Big Data, Human Adaptation, and Historical Archaeology: Confronting Old Problems with New Solutions

How humans respond to climate change has been identified as one of archaeology's grand challenges. Traditionally, archaeologists correlate local or regional environmental reconstructions with human settlement to form post hoc inferences about adaptive and social responses to changes in climate and associated environmental resources. Regardless the logical strength of these explanations, rarely can they be generalized beyond the case study. To offer general statements about human adaptation to short- and long-term changes in climate requires a shift from case studies to comparative analysis. Recent advances in cyberinfrastructure has led to approaches that can accomodate much larger data sets than previously possible. These advances combined with vast data sets, accumulated primarily through heritage studies, provide technical ways forward from regional to synthetic research. How historical data can be incorporated in a "big" data approach to human adaptation is explored in this presentation.

[SYM-477] – Council Room; Friday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Alejandro E. Alvarez (Bay Area Underwater Explorers) – see [GEN-006] Alberto E. Nava Blank

Heather Alvey-Scott (Independent Scholar), see [POS-1] Tyler Allen

Christine M. Ames (EBI Consulting)

Collections Crisis in the Nation's Capital: Problems and Solutions for the Washington, D.C. Historic Preservation Office

Successful collections management encompasses proper housing, monitoring, and curation to ensure long-term preservation and accessibility. However, successful collections management also involves identifying and addressing issues(s) that threaten collections. The Washington, D.C. Historic Preservation Office (DCHPO) is

in the midst of addressing a collections crisis. The DCHPO consults on both District and Federal compliance projects, and without a curation facility, its collections are stored across various agencies and repositories. Compounded by repeated office moves, lack of a city archaeologist for a brief period, updated preservation legislation, and tight funding, the DCHPO collections have suffered. This paper examines the collections status at its worst--subject to fluctuating environmental conditions, inconsistent housing materials, a lack of research space, and, in general, a weak inventory--and then assesses the strategic steps already taken in rectifying each issue. This paper concludes by considering what else can be done even as the DCHPO collections continue to grow.

[SYM-91] – Cabinet Room; Friday, 8:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Nicholas P. Ames (University of Notre Dame), Ian Kuijt (University of Notre Dame)

Formalizing Marginality: Comparative Perspectives On The 19th Century Irish Home

The construction of a house can be as much an expression of localized identity as the items contained within. Whether individualized or based on a common layout, these foundations of the "home" play a role in materializing the larger narratives occurring within a society. One of these narratives revolves around the representation of economic "cores" verses "margins" through built space. An example of this dichotomy is the introduction of the Congested District Board standard for housing into the Irish communities in the late 19th century, which had discernable local effects on residential life, human health and community infrastructure. This paper focuses on these material differences between island and mainland 19th century houses using historical data and case studies from Ireland, demonstrating the interplay between these lived spaces and the broader social question of "what defines the edge"?

[SYM-687] – Committee Room; Friday, 10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Jamie Ancheta (Monmouth University)

A Comparative Study of African American Identity Creation in Antebellum New Jersey

Nineteenth century Fair Haven, New Jersey was home to an African American community that persevered through religious and structural racism. Racism that escalated to the burning of their Free-African American School house. The African American history of Fair Haven is one of gradual emancipation accompanied by gradual gentrification. This research provides an important avenue to rediscovering a long forgotten and dynamic enclave of African Americans that once existed in Fair Haven. Examination of the struggles experienced by this community, its development, and its modification over time may provide important insights into African American lives in 19th-century New Jersey and provide clues to the ways in which African Americans relied on these enclaves and their associated institutions to survive within and adapt to broader socio-cultural changes in New Jersey.

[SYM-11b] – Directors Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.

David G. Anderson (University of Tennessee – Knoxville) – see [GEN-008] R. Carl DeMuth

David G. Anderson (Indiana University South Bend) – see [SYM-202] Joshua J. Wells

Eden Andes (Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program (LAMP), St. Augustine Lighthouse & Maritime Museum)

Ship's Equipment, Fittings, and Rigging Components from the Storm Wreck

This paper addresses ship's equipment, fittings, and rigging found on the late 18th century Storm Wreck off the coast of St. Augustine, Florida. Components of standing and running rigging are discussed along with the ship's bell, lead deck pump, bricks, fasteners, and ballast. Rigging components recovered include an intact deadeye with iron stropping, another deadeye strop, a possible chainplate, and a variety of iron hooks and hanks. The lead deck pump was found bent and hacked from its original position in order to throw it overboard in an attempt to refloat the ship after it ran aground. A pump valve, either from the deck pump or the ship's bilge pump, was also recovered and is undergoing conservation. The ship's bell, including its clapper and entire wooden headstock, was recovered intact and is also discussed. Bricks found on the site are believed to have lined the hearth in the ship's galley.

[SYM-780a] – Empire Room; Saturday, 10:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Steven Anthony (Maritime Archaeological and Historical Society (MAHS)) – see [GEN-007] James A. Smailes

Beatrix Arendt (Thomas Jefferson Foundation), John G. Jones (Archaeological Consulting Services, Ltd.), Derek Wheeler (Thomas Jefferson Foundation), Crystal Ptacek (Thomas Jefferson Foundation), Fraser Neiman (Thomas Jefferson Foundation)

Deciphering Ornamental Landscapes at Monticello

Pollen data can serve as valuable evidence to advance our understanding of change and spatial variation in the landscape of Thomas Jefferson's Monticello from its initial European settlement in the 18th century to the present. The data presented in this paper draws from a multi-year campaign of stratigraphic sampling conducted in the largely ornamental mountaintop landscape immediately surrounding Jefferson's mansion. Comparing these data to stratigraphic samples collected away from the mountaintop allows us to measure the distinctiveness of trajectories of change in ornamental and agricultural contexts. We suggest that Jefferson's varied landscaping activities created unique but continually evolving niches on the mountaintop which both humans and plants exploited.

[SYM-295] – Executive Room; Saturday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.

Alan D. Armstrong (Northwestern University)

Estate Bellevue: Archaeology of an Eighteenth Century Cotton Estate, St. Jan, Danish West Indies

This study examines cotton in the Caribbean through the examination of Estate Bellevue. This site was an eighteenth century cotton plantation on St. Jan (St. John) in the former Danish West Indies. It examines a well preserved cotton plantation for which the ruins of the small mansion house, outbuildings, cotton magazine/storehouse, cotton ginning platform, agricultural terraces, and platforms of enslaved laborer houses all survive. Key elements of the site remain intact and artifacts like flat grinding gins (which look like metates) survive on the surface. This study contextualizes the site in relation to the broader role of cotton in the Caribbean, the multi-ethnic setting of St. Jan, and the impact of global changes in cotton production associated with the shift to industrial ginning and milling and also explores cotton related craft production.

[SYM-92] – Hampton Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Douglas Armstrong (Syracuse University)

The Enslaved Laborer Settlement at Trents Plantation, Barbados: 1640s-1834

Trents Plantation, Barbados has provided a wealth of new information on early plantation life in Barbados. In 2013 I reported on the recovery of the early settlement at Trents Plantation and briefly mentioned the identification of an enslaved laborer settlement on the plantation. This paper focuses on findings related to the enslaved laborer community that was established on the property beginning in the late 1640s. The site was occupied through the period of slavery and abandoned upon emancipation in 1834. All other known examples of enslaved laborer settlements in Barbados were plowed under when the laborer populations were displaced at the end of slavery. Data is presented from an intensive survey, systematic shovel testing, and intensive excavation at four discrete house sites in the village, including one with a definitive seventeenth century materials. The archaeological data provides a basis to discuss living conditions during the period of enslavement.

[SYM-92] – Hampton Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

J. Barto Arnold (Institute of Nautical Archeology) – see [SYM-94a] Andrew Hall

W. Brett Arnold (Anne Arundel County Maryland)

Where The Past Meets The Present With a Promise: Community Impact Of History-Based Outreach In Galesville, Maryland

Galesville, Maryland is a small town situated on the banks of the West River in southern Anne Arundel County. Having developed primarily as a community for working-class families in the early 20th-century, the town is home to dozens of charming historic homes and businesses and is relatively unmarred by modern development. Recently, the Galesville Community Center has reached out to various local historical interests to form partnerships whose ultimate goal is to showcase the town's rich history and share that history with others. This has been

accomplished using a combination of archaeology, oral history, and community outreach, and will culminate in the Smithsonian Traveling Hometown Teams Exhibit visiting the Galesville Community Center from July to September 2015. The project represents the successful convergence of local government, independent researchers, students, and nonprofits to make tangible improvements to a community through the cultivation of interest in a place's past.

[SYM-139] – Hampton Room; Thursday, 8:30 a.m. – 10:15 a.m.

Sigrid Arnott (Sigrid Arnott Consulting LLC), David L. Maki (Archaeo-Physics, LLC)

Forts on Burial Mounds: Strategies of Colonization in the Dakota Homeland

For hundreds of years, Upper Midwest Dakota constructed burial earthworks at natural liminal spaces. These sacred landscapes signaled boundaries between sky, earth, and water realms; the living and the dead; and local bands. During the 19th century, the U.S. Government took ownership of Dakota homelands in Minnesota and the Dakotas leading to decades of violent conflict. At the boundaries of conflict forts were built to help the military “sweep the region now occupied by hostiles” and protect new Euro-American settlers. Fort Sisseton, built by the U.S. government in South Dakota, during the 1864 Dakota Campaign, and Fort Juelson built in 1876 by Norwegian Civil War Veteran immigrants during an “Indian Panic” were both knowingly constructed on top of Dakota burial mounds, appropriating sacred cemetery landscapes to demonstrate the military and cultural dominion of the colonizers. Geophysical survey and historical research explore the archaeological expression and significance of these interlocked landscapes.

[SYM-43] – Embassy Room; Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 10:30 a.m.

Joaquin Arroyo (INAH), see [GEN-006] Albert E. Nava Blank

Joaquin Arroyo-Cabrales (Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia) – see [GEN-006] Dominique Rissolo

Fernando Astudillo (Simon Fraser University, Canada) – see [GEN-015] Ross W. Jamieson

Fernando J. Astudillo (Simon Fraser University, Canada), Ross W. Jamieson (Simon Fraser University, Canada), Peter W. Stahl (University of Victoria, Canada), Florencio Delgado (Universidad San Francisco de Quito, Ecuador)

Galápagos Sugar Empire: The Mechanization of the El Progreso Plantation, 1880-1917

From 1880 to 1917 the “El Progreso” sugar plantation operated on San Cristóbal Island in the Galápagos, using steam-driven mechanized sugar processing. Despite its remote location, this large operation took advantage of the latest industrial technology. Machinery was imported from factories in Scotland and the United States, and a number of specialized machines were used in sugar processing and alcohol production. After the death of the plantation owner at the hands of his

workers in 1904, the mill operated for another decade before being abandoned. Parts of the machinery were removed to mainland Ecuador, but some have remained on site. This poster explores the technology used, who supplied the machinery, and the role of steam mechanization in revolutionizing global sugar production at the turn of the 20th century. Agricultural mechanization was an important aspect of Ecuador's entry into global markets after the country's independence from Spain.

[POS-1] – Regency Ballroom; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

Blair Atcheson (Naval History and Heritage Command)

Research of US Navy Terrestrial Military Aircraft Wrecks

The US Navy (USN) manages a collection of over 14,000 historic aircraft wrecks, a significant portion of which are terrestrial sites. In addition to planned research of terrestrial aircraft wreck sites, the Navy often receives notice from the public of a potential USN aircraft wreck and must determine how best to respond. Increasing notifications from the public have led to the development of various approaches to site management that take into account local public interest, property ownership and land use, public safety, and historic preservation policies. This paper discussed the challenges, issues, and opportunities associated with the study of terrestrial military aircraft wrecks through recent site investigations of an SBD Dauntless from NAS DeLand (FL), a PV-1 Ventura in Beaufort (SC), and the Goose Lake (OR) wrecks.

[SYM-151b] – Empire Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Stephen C. Atkins (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation), Dessa E. Lightfoot (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, College of William and Mary)

Oyster Exploitation and Environmental Reconstruction in Historic Colonial Williamsburg

Oyster shell is one of the most frequently recovered materials from archaeological sites in the Chesapeake, but they are often un- or underutilized in archaeological interpretations. In an effort to explore what information these shells can provide, Colonial Williamsburg's Environmental Archaeology Laboratory has been engaged in an on-going, multi-site, multi-disciplinary, synchronic and diachronic program of research to investigate how oysters recovered from sites in the Virginia Tidewater can inform discussions of topics as far-ranging as the development and growth of market systems, the effects of social and political upheaval on local provisioning systems, and historic environmental reconstruction. A clear pattern of intensive oyster resource exploitation in Williamsburg throughout the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries is emerging. This work demonstrates the potential of rigorous analysis of archaeological oyster shells, and the importance of integrating faunal, documentary, and chemical analysis to create the fullest possible understanding of historic environment and provisioning systems.

[POS-5] – Regency Ballroom; Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

Stephen Atkinson (University of West Florida), Andrew Willard (University of West Florida)

The Conservation of a Multicomponent Iron Artifact from the Emanuel Point Two Shipwreck

Archaeological investigation at the Emanuel Point II shipwreck has been ongoing since its discovery in Pensacola Bay in 2006. Excavations in the stern section conducted in 2009 produced a multitude of artifacts, including two of the iron gudgeons used to affix the rudder to the sternpost of the vessel. This poster provides an overview of the conservation process given to the larger of the gudgeons recovered, demonstrating the techniques used for a large-scale multi-component artifact. Comprised of dissimilar metal (iron and lead), organic caulking materials, varying joinery and fastening components, and remnants of hull structure, this artifact provides a rare glimpse into 16th-century Iberian ship building practices.

[POS-2] – Regency Ballroom; Thursday, 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Bill Auchter (The Ottery Group)

The Use of Place to Find a Person: A Hybrid Microhistory of Salubria Plantation, Prince George's County, Maryland (18PR692)

An examination of an antebellum plantation in Prince George's County, Maryland can be a case study into how to see a subaltern group (slaves) living within a dominant culture. To do this, three entities will be examined: a place, a slaveholder, and a slave. How are these three elements related and interdependent upon each other as a means to understand the elements individually and as a social group? All three elements occupied the same time and space but would often be described as three separate stories (Archaeology, History, AfricanAmerican History). It is the goal of the project, through the lens of cultural hybridity, to recognize that these three elements are part of the same story and how to see the slave within this hegemonic apparatus.

[SYM-354] – Blue Room; Thursday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.

Lillian Azevedo (SEARCH)

St. Thomas/St. Anne Parish Heritage Trail: Collaboration and Partnerships In the Caribbean

In July 2013, community members in Sandy Point village on St. Kitts in the Caribbean's Lesser Antilles, began collaborating with Brimstone Hill World Heritage Site to build a Heritage Trail along a 7.5-mile coastal route. An assessment of the project's progress two years later reveals critical challenges and innovative solutions- between Brimstone Hill Fortress National Park, a non-profit company and individual community stakeholders of that island.

[SYM-32] – Executive Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

B

Joana Isabel Palma Baço (Associacao Dinamika)

Anchors Through History: The Case of Lagos, Portugal.

Historical archaeology research has proven that Lagos bay was a mercantile hub for more than two millennia, with maritime traffic reaching as far as Northern Europe, Mediterranean, Northern Africa, and Egypt. Fishing activity in the bay, is even more ancient than maritime traffic. Our study has located and research a large collection of anchors related to this maritime activity in Lagos. We intend to present a series of typologies, including previously unknown examples and show how these contributed to our better understanding of Lagos has a maritime hub. Furthermore our study counted with the participation of volunteers in a pilot project taking in spirit and action the UNESCO convention. We also intend to show how this public participation is shaping the future of Portuguese nautical archaeology and hope to generate some discussion on similar actions around the world.

[GEN-010] – Governor’s Board Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Joseph Bagley (Boston Archaeology Program, City of Boston) – see [SYM-302] Jennifer Poulsen

Joseph Bagley (City Archaeologist, Boston; Massachusetts Archaeology Education Consortium) – see [SYM-59a] Sarah Johnson

Joseph Bagley (City of Boston)

The potters of Charlestown (Boston), MA, their wares, and their archaeological contributions

A systematic re-processing of the ceramic assemblages recovered from the Charlestown neighborhood of Boston during the Central Artery/Tunnel Project (Big Dig) is revealing new insights and research avenues into this prominent 18th-century earthenware production center. This paper will review the history of the dozens of potters participating in Charlestown’s potting industry in the 17th and 18th centuries and provide a preliminary typology and dating guide to Charlestown wares and decorations. Discussion will focus on the Parker-Harris earthenware and stoneware site (1715-1775) including identification of Boston’s earliest attempts at stoneware production in the 18th century and the site’s ties to Philadelphia potters and ceramic production. Finally, this paper includes a discussion of the distribution of Charlestown earthenware and evidence for its presence on sites from Nova Scotia to South Carolina and the potential for identification of this important and datable ceramic across a broad region of North America’s eastern coast.

[SYM-118a] – Executive Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Megan M. Bailey (University of Maryland)

Excavating Emotion on a Maryland Plantation

Due to their ephemeral, intangible nature, affect and emotion are difficult to capture and interpret from the archaeological record. However, to be human, feel emotion,

and interact with one's environment is a common experience that connects people across space and time; therefore, presenting affect and emotion is a powerful means of connecting people to the past. This paper uses a 18th-19th c. plantation context to explore the importance of sense perception, materiality, and the landscape to archaeological interpretations, and considers archaeology's potential for dealing with the human sensory experience in order to grasp a richer understanding of the past.

[GEN-005] – Council Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

Ralph Bailey (Brockington and Associates) – see [SYM30] Larry James

Allison Bain (Laval University, Canada) – see [GEN-020] Huguette Lamontagne

Maura A. Bainbridge (Binghamton University)

Labor Heritage at the Homestead Waterfront

This paper explores the memory of the Battle of Homestead at the Waterfront shopping center and other related sites throughout Pittsburgh. Through interviews, site visits, and guided tours, I compare the approaches to this memory by various involved groups, such as developers, artists and community organizations. My analysis employs an archaeology of supermodernity to consider the authorized heritage discourse surrounding the Battle of Homestead as it relates to sites of labor struggle in the United States. By contrasting the heritage products at the Waterfront and nearby, I conclude that narratives of industry and nation building dominate this discourse. Challenges to the authorized heritage discourse are only allowed to exist in remote locations, far from the heart of the Waterfront's shopping section.

[SYM-184] – Congressional B; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Secundino Cahum Balam (Community of Tihosuco, Quintana Roo, Mexico) – see [GEN-002] Tiffany C. Cain

Joseph F. Balicki (CCRG)

Metal Detector Investigations on the Fall 1863 Bivouacs of the 2nd Corps, 3rd Division, 2nd Brigade, Culpepper County, Virginia

After the Federal Army aborted the Mine Run Campaign, the 2nd Corps, 3rd Division, 2nd Brigade was ordered to return to their campgrounds near Brandy Station, Virginia. These camps were front-line short-term bivouacs of troops on active campaign. The material culture these soldiers possessed differs from troops in permanent camps, rear-echelon camps, and winter quarters. The artifact assemblage found in a front-line camp reflects one activity: warfare. In such situations, ammunition, weapons, sustenance, and a means of carrying these items are essential for increasing one's chances of survival. Left behind were many of the items that made camp life tolerable, and most of the trappings of the social spheres in which the soldiers interacted in the civilian world. The field methodologies developed and employed to investigate these bivouac sites demonstrate that shovel

testing will not find these types of sites and only metal detection will provide quantitative and meaningful information.

[SYM-28b] – Palladian Ballroom; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 2:45 p.m.

*Dave Ball (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Pacific OCS Region) – see [SYM-94b]
Jack B. Irion*

Dave Ball (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management), Jack B. Irion (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management)

“When it’s steamboat time, you steam.” The Influence of 19th Century Steamships in the Gulf of Mexico

Driven by technological advances of the industrial revolution and the introduction of the steamboat in the Gulf of Mexico, the economy of the southern United States flourished. When Charles Morgan brought his first steamboat to the waters of the Gulf of Mexico, the stage was set for a commercial venture that helped transform the region. By the mid-19th century steamships served as the primary vehicle to transport agricultural products from the Mississippi River Valley to markets along the east coast and Europe. Steam packets were also used as mail carriers, passenger and troop transports, and for tourism. The remains of three Morgan vessels, *New York*, *Mary*, and *Josephine*, have been documented along the Gulf coast. These vessels mark the changing technology of steam navigation through the mid-19th century.

[SYM-94b] – Governor’s Board Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

David Ball (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management) – see [SYM-51] Brian Jordan

Barbara Bane (National Park Service)

How the Chinese Built Yosemite (And Nobody Knows About It)

Many of the nineteenth century roads that enabled Yosemite National Park to become a national treasure – Wawona Road, Glacier Point Road, Great Sierra Wagon Road, and the Washburn Road to the Mariposa Grove of Giant Sequoias – were built by Chinese workers. Chinese cooks, servants, hotel employees, and farm/ranch hands contributed to the park’s tourist services into the early 20th century. Today, few traces of this Chinese presence remain: stone walls, roadbeds, bridges, and a handful of archeological artifacts. How can we discover more about the Chinese presence in Yosemite? And how can we involve the public in that search?

This paper presents an overview of Chinese contributions to the early infrastructure and culture of the park and National Park Service Archeology and Interpretation outreach in partnership with the Chinese Historical Society of Los Angeles, Chinese scholars, and youth volunteers to investigate and commemorate the Chinese presence in Yosemite.

[SYM-31] – Congressional A; Saturday, 1:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.

Kathryn G. Barca (Smithsonian Institution) –see [SYM-330] Karin Bruwelheide

Kerri S. Barile (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group), Emily Calhoun (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group), Kerry S. Gonzalez (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group)

Buildings and Bling But No Bottles or Bone? Peculiar Findings at the Houston-LeCompt Site

In the summer of 2012, a dozen Dovetail archaeologists and scores of volunteers toiled in the sun to excavate the Houston-LeCompt site, located along the newly proposed Route 301 corridor in central Delaware. Using test units, backhoe scraping, feature excavation, and artifact and ethnobotanical analysis, the team recovered an astounding amount of data on the Houston family and generations of subsequent tenant farmers who worked the land. House cellars, kitchen refuse pits, wells, and sheet middens contained thousands of artifacts highlighting the 250 year occupation of this parcel, some in remarkable condition. Ranging from late-eighteenth century furniture hardware and decorative ceramics to early-twentieth century jewelry and clock parts, the remains document the shift from an owner-occupied residence to tenant-based dwelling in what was then the Delaware rural agricultural backwater.

[SYM-105a] – Embassy Room; Saturday, 8:00 a.m. – 11:15 a.m.

Jodi Barnes (Arkansas Archeological Survey - University of Arkansas)

Material Masculinities: Archaeology of a World War II Italian Prisoner of War Camp

Camp Monticello, a World War II prisoner of war camp located in rural Arkansas, housed 3,000 Italian enlisted men, officers, and generals. As a military institution and a homosocial space, Camp Monticello provides a lens into the social construction of masculinity and the intersections of class, gender, and cultural difference in the 1940s. This paper will deconstruct heteronormative white maleness and explore the ways that gendered and cultural identities were both maintained and performed through materiality as the prisoners of war interacted with each other and camp personnel.

[SYM-488] – Hampton Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Jessica L Barry (Sweet Briar College)

Crime and Criminality in 18th Century Virginia

The definition of a criminal has always been “a person who commits a crime,” but the definition of a crime has been fluid through time. There are levels of severity of crimes and they all don’t carry the same weight in the justice system or in society. In Colonial Virginia, there were prisons in every county as well as a courthouse where the trials were held. This small conglomeration of buildings were at the heart of the county seat where the civil and social lives of the citizens flourished. This paper aims to show the effects of crime on society and how society effects what a crime is in Amherst County

[GEN-018] – Directors Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

Christopher Barton (University of Memphis) – see [SYM-172] Kyle Somerville

Christopher Barton (University of Memphis)

Black Toys, White Children: The Socialization of Children into Race and Racism, 1865-1940.

Race and racism are learned. While there has existed a myriad of social practices that have been used to socialize individuals into ideologies of race, this paper details the use of material culture directed at children, that is automata, costumes, games and toys. This paper focuses on material culture from the 1860s-1940s depicting Africans/African Americans. These objects produced, advertised and purchased by adults from children's play served three purposes; 1) to cultivate ideologies of race and White racial superiority within children, 2) to ensure the continuation of racism and racist practices and 3) facilitate the construction of the "White Race" through the dehumanizing of non-White "Others."

[SYM-97] – Committee Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.

Kenneth J. Basalik (CHRS, Inc.) – see [SYM-105b] Rachael E. Fowler

Hayden F. Bassett (The College of William & Mary)

The House-Yard Revisited: Domestic Landscapes of Enslaved People in Plantation Jamaica

Across the sugar-producing islands of the Caribbean, the "slave village" has remained both a significant object and context for archaeological study of plantation slavery. Recent landscape perspectives have fostered new methods for seeing the material lives of enslaved people at the household and community scales. In recent years, however, little attention has been given the household infrastructure that extended beyond the house itself and articulated quarters into a village complex. The swept yard, or "house-yard," is the most significant of these spaces caught at the intersection of landscape and household archaeologies. Using recent findings from archaeological research at Good Hope Estate in Jamaica, this paper addresses the house-yard to: 1.) define new methods for uncovering archaeological "signatures" of yards at both large and small scales; and 2.) explore how enslaved people in Jamaica articulated, subdivided, and used these outdoor spaces to blur the domestic and social spheres of village life.

[SYM-92] – Hampton Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Lynsey Bates (Thomas Jefferson Foundation, Inc.) – see [SYM-202] Elizabeth Bollwerk

Lynsey A. Bates (DAACS)

"Little necessities or comforts": Enslaved Laborers' Access to Markets within the Anglophone Caribbean

At the household level, analysis of material culture recovered from Caribbean plantation villages has revealed internal groups with differential access to resources. The dynamic economic systems that enslaved people developed necessarily depended on local expectations of labor and subsistence cultivation, as well as Atlantic shifts in commodity prices and political control. Expanding on

household studies, I assess marketing strategies between plantation communities by tracing how imported goods vary across space. My dataset incorporates excavations from former British sugar-producing colonies to comparatively analyze this variability. I examine imported (primarily European) goods that enslaved people acquired as a proxy for their access to local traders and urban markets. I offer several potential hypotheses for the abundance of imported goods including surplus cultivation conditions, legal restrictions on husbandry and marketing, and the pressures of competition in larger communities with few resources.

[SYM-92] – Hampton Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Daniel Battle (Cypress Cultural Consultants, Georgia American Revolution Preservation Alliance)

America Loses a Star and Stripe. The First Full-Scale Battle of the Southern Winter Campaign of 1778-1779, the Battle of Brier Creek, Georgia.

One of America's bloodiest Revolutionary War Battlefields remained lost and poorly understood until recently. The use of LiDAR mapping and terrain analysis, metal detection, and cadaver dogs, characteristics of a complicated battlefield environment revealed themselves. The Battle of Brier Creek, Screven County, Georgia was the first open land engagement of the British Southern Winter Campaign of 1778-1779. It was also the first Patriot offensive in the South against an overwhelming British force invading Georgia on four fronts that resulted in a return of Georgia to a British Colony. The Continental Army had to build a strategy in the South in a rapid response. Clear leadership and military organization were a mess; the struggle to obtain effective arms for a growing army remained a critical need. This study in Conflict Archaeological has revealed weapon distributions, ammunition manufacture, battleline deployments, a house fort, encampments, and defensive posturing of an American Army.

[GEN-013] – Calvert Room; Thursday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Daniela Baudet (Independent Scholar, Chile) – see [POS-1] Flora Vilches

Sherene B. Baugher (Cornell University)

Remembering and Forgetting: Civil War Prisoner of War Camp Cemeteries in the North

Andersonville is a familiar name to Americans because of the effective way both the POW camp and the cemetery are memorialized as National Heritage Sites. But what were the conditions in the Northern POW camps for Confederate prisoners? The Elmira, New York Prisoner of War Camp was the Andersonville of the north. This site, like other Northern POW camps, was dismantled after the war. What was the fate of the Northern POW camp cemeteries? Were there monuments to the Confederate dead? Did any Confederate organizations erect monuments at these cemeteries? Who controlled the heritage narrative? This paper evaluates the varying degrees of memorialization and remembrance at Northern POW camp cemeteries for Confederate Prisoners in Chicago; Indianapolis; Rock Island, Illinois; North

Alton, Illinois; Columbus, Ohio; Scotland, Maryland; Salem, New Jersey; and Elmira, New York compared to the Southern POW camp cemetery for Union prisoners at Andersonville, Georgia.

[SYM-170b] – Palladian Ballroom; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:45 p.m.

Paulo F. Bava de Camargo (Federal University of Sergipe, Brazil)

Harbor Archaeology in Sergipe: Initial Results and Considerations

In this poster, we intend to discuss some results achieved by the project Harbor Archaeology in Sergipe: inventory and contextualization of structures, developed in the Federal University of Sergipe. We will highlight the remnants and structures identified along the Sergipe River, as well as shipwrecks that have been found in Real and in São Francisco Rivers, both bordering the state of Sergipe.

The main goal of this project is to establish the foundations for the development of a systematic program of Harbor Archaeology in the state of Sergipe, comprehending the location, inventory, mapping, and contextualization of portuary goods, be they structures, buildings or equipment, mobile or real state, in use or abandoned.

That project has already yielded a significant amount of information on the port activities in the 19th and 20th centuries in Sergipe and neighboring states, despite having not yet carried out invasive fieldwork (excavation and gathering of material).

[POS-3] – Regency Ballroom; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

Thomas E. Beaman, Jr. RPA (Wake Technical Community College) – see [SYM-16]
Hannah. P. Smith

Thomas E. Beaman, Jr. (Wake Technical Community College) – see [SYM-16] *Vincent H. Melomo*

Thomas E. Beaman, Jr. (Wake Technical Community College)

An Excavation of Data from Dusty File Cabinets: Carolina Artifact Pattern Data of Colonial Period Households, Kitchens, and Public Structures from Brunswick Town

Between 1958 and 1968, archaeological pioneer Stanley South excavated a total of 13 colonial era primary households and associated structures, as well as the courthouse, jail (“gaol”), and church. While these excavations were designed to interpret these structures for public visitation, it was the tens of thousands of artifacts from these ruins that led South towards the development his pattern-based, scientific archaeology. However, the artifact data from only three of these structures—Nath Moore’s Front, the Hepburn-Reonalds House, and the Public House/Tailor Shop—was reported widely in his *Method and Theory* text. The artifact catalogs that South completed, and the remainder that were completed after 1968, have been resting in what have become dusty file cabinets. This study will recover and report on this artifact data, hopefully to offer comparative data to more

recently excavated sites, as well as the problems matching the original counts to the surviving artifact collections.

[SYM-16] – Congressional A; Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Matthew A. Beaudoin (Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc., Canada; University of Western Ontario)

Who Speaks for the Archaeological Record?: A Media Analysis of Canadian Archaeology

Archaeology is often conducted under the pretense of being to protect archaeological resources for the good of the general public; however, it is not always clear how archaeological excavations and research serve the public interest. There are many examples of how the Canadian public is interested in the archaeological discipline, but the voice of the academic archaeologist is often absent within public discussions of archaeology and history. By conducting a media analysis of how archaeology is presented to the Canadian public, this paper demonstrates that the archaeological narrative is often appropriated by the message of the colonial governments for their own political agendas. The appropriation of the archaeological voice has significant consequences for the general public, as well as the archaeological community.

[GEN-002] – Senate Room; Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 10:45 a.m.

John Bedell (The Louis Berger Group) – see [SYM-105a] Tiffany M. Raszick

John Bedell (Louis Berger) – see [SYM-105a] Andrew P. Wilkins

John C. Bedell (The Louis Berger Group, Inc)

Stephen Potter's Vision for Potomac Valley Archaeology

Between 1999 and 2011 the Louis Berger Group carried out a series of archaeological investigations in the Potomac Valley for the National Capital Region of the NPS. These investigations were planned by Dr. Potter as a connected series of studies, working westward up the river. The work included four years in the Prince William Forest Park, followed by four years in Rock Creek Park and then three years for each of three sections of the C&O Canal National Historic Park, culminating at Oldtown, Maryland in 2010. Completing these studies together allowed the investigators to acquire thorough knowledge of the history and archaeology of the area, and in particular to follow the development of the frontier and the interactions between different groups of Indians and Europeans between 1660 and the Revolution.

[SYM-28a] – Palladian Ballroom; Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Charles D. Beeker (Indiana University) – see [SYM-47] Frederick H. Hanselmann

April M. Beisaw (Vassar College)

Historical Archaeology as Ghost Hunting

Archaeological sites can be haunted by past peoples if we convey the stories necessary to presence them; no paranormal powers required. The magic of a ghost story lies in its ability to conjure the emotions of the listener. Many ghost stories are warnings of things that happened, and might happen again. Telling the tale provides listeners with worse-case scenarios and vague instructions on how to avoid a similar fate. Historic sites that contain standing ruins are ripe for such tales because when we view a ruin we automatically wonder what happened there. For example, homes are seen as safe places of loved ones. An abandoned house suggests a tragedy has occurred. Historical archaeology can recover the facts and present them as a timeline or it can seek out the more sensitive issues that captures imagination and connects past and present people to it.

[SYM-172] – Palladian Ballroom; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Alison Bell (Washington and Lee University)

The Dead's Vitality: Maintaining Souls in Virginia Communities

Solar-powered bulbs and flapping-winged ladybugs, wind chimes, whirligigs, jack-o-lanterns, valentines to the deceased, and much else adorn gravesites in the Valley of Virginia. A 2003 bowling trophy sits on the headstone of a person who died in 2001. A stuffed rabbit faces another stone and holds recent photos of children, as if showing them to the buried teen. These objects relate not only to the deceased's personal histories and interests but also represent gestures, through exchange and otherwise, to retain them in webs of social connection. Employing light, movement, sound, written and visual communication in cemetery landscapes, the living work to keep invisible souls present and participatory in daily life. This paper draws on anthropological understandings of personhood to contend that many Virginians understand themselves as "people with a strong sense of community, and being dead is no impediment to belonging to it."

[SYM-172] – Palladian Ballroom; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Justine Benanty (George Washington University) – see [SYM-514] Stephen C. Lubkemann

Justine M. Benanty (Slave Wrecks Project) – see [SYM-514] Jonathan Sharfman

Charles D. Bendig (University of West Florida) – see [SYM-383] Nicholas C. Budsberg

Charles D. Bendig (University of West Florida) – see [SYM-383] Kotaro Yamafune

Charles D. Bendig (University of West Florida), Nicholas C. Budsberg (Texas A&M University)

Readdressing Conservation In Situ: New Theoretical and Methodological Approaches to Underwater Cultural Heritage Management

Protecting cultural heritage and disseminating archaeological research are two of the primary tenets of archaeology. Protocols, such as the 2001 UNESCO Convention,

emphasize monitoring sites over excavation and conservation because of the financial constraints and labor involved, as well as the physical space needed to treat, store, and display collections. However, no concise field standards exist, few clear directives are offered, and as a result, the application of appropriate conservation in situ practices is minimal. In response to these issues, a standardized approach is presented here that includes affordable and efficient directives for monitoring and documenting sites, along with recommended techniques that can help preserve and disseminate archaeology. This paper also proposes standard methodology that can provide an assessment of risks posed to a cultural heritage site, establish an acceptable limit of site degradation before a rescue excavation, and incorporate public stewardship as a means of site protection.

[SYM-383] – Governor’s Board Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:45 p.m.

Linda Bentz (San Diego State University), Todd Braje (San Diego State University)

Life and Death on the Edge: 19th Century Chinese Abalone Fisheries on California’s Channel Islands

Beginning in the mid-nineteenth century, Chinese immigrants built the first commercial abalone fishery along the western edge of North America. These fishers harvested tons of abalone meat and shells from intertidal waters and shipped their products to markets in mainland China and America. Chinese abalone harvesting sites still are preserved on California’s Channel Islands, and over the last decade archaeologists have become increasingly interested in documenting the material record. Using historical documents, immigration files, and archaeological evidence we illustrate the lifeways, activities, and, at times, deaths of these maritime pioneers.

[SYM-34] – Congressional B; Thursday, 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Christa M. Beranek (Fiske Center, UMass Boston) – see [POS-1] David B. Landon

Thomas Berkey (Maritime Archaeological and Historical Society (MAHS)) – see [GEN-007] James A. Smailes

Marc-Andre Bernier (Parks Canada)

"Like winning the Stanley Cup": The Discovery of Sir John Franklin's HMS Erebus in the Canadian Arctic

In September of 2014, the Prime Minister of Canada announced with great fanfare the discovery of one of the two lost ships of Sir John Franklin’s expedition that left England in 1845. The discovery in the Canadian Arctic of the ship eventually identified as HMS *Erebus* was the result of the most ambitious survey effort to locate Franklin’s vessels. Started in 2008, the search program, spearheaded by Parks Canada and the Government of Nunavut for underwater and terrestrial archaeology components respectively, eventually comprised more than a dozen partners from the public, private and academic sectors, and delivered other

products in addition to the wreck search. This paper will describe the history of the modern searches, in particular the program that led to the 2014 discovery, and will highlight archaeological projects to date on HMS *Erebus*.

[SYM-336] – Blue Room; Friday, 10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

David J. Bernstein (Geodynamics) – see [GEN-011] Mark U. Wilde-Ramsing

Bailey E. Berry (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)

Parizek Brothers Shell Button Cutting Station

My research records the tasks and methods of everyday production at the Parizek Shell Button cutting station in Central Delaware. In addition, it explores connections to the economy and development of surrounding towns and to the broader national industry. Data were collected through an investigation of the site, research through historical records, and interviews conducted with individuals who have knowledge of the button cutting industry. Data specific to the Parizek Brothers Shell Button Cutting Station also builds on a general understanding of the experience of workers in the shell button industry as well as the narrative of the industry as a whole and its affect on communities in rural Delaware.

[GEN-014] – Calvert Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:15 a.m.

Dana E. Best-Mizsak (The Walhain-Saint-Paul Project), Annie Tock Morrisette (Eastern Illinois University), Ashley Jones (The Walhain-Saint-Paul Project)

The Walhain-Saint-Paul Project: Bringing new ideas and generations to the archaeological table since 1998.

Since 1998, the Walhain-Saint-Paul Project has connected the next generations of archaeologists on a global scale via a strong partnership between Eastern Illinois University and Belgium's Archaeological Research Center (UCL, Louvain-la-Neuve). Through the excavation of our 13th century castle site, we have also engaged the local community, providing them with new ways to understand and protect their heritage. Our student's backgrounds encompass a variety of subjects, making this project unique in that all are welcome and previous archeological experience is not expected. To better understand how the landscape has evolved over time, we have adapted our research plan to include collaboration with scholars in various disciplines in the US and Europe, expanding our research to consider material culture, environment and landscape. Finally, GIS, digital technology, and social media have been added as research components to broaden our understanding of the site and its surrounding community.

[GEN-005] – Council Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

Jane Bigham (Veterans Curation Program, St. Louis, MO) – see [GEN-017] Cori Rich

Kate Birmingham (University of Maryland, College Park) – see [SYM-31] Mary Furlong Minkoff

Katherine Birmingham (National Park Service) – see [POS-4] Kimberly I. Robinson

Katherine D. Birmingham (National Park Service)

Slavery and Resistance in Maryland: Findings From the L'Hermitage Slave Village Excavations

From 2010 to 2012, National Park Service archeologists, students, and volunteers conducted archeological investigations of the L'Hermitage plantation at Monocacy National Battlefield. The plantation was established in 1794 by the Vincendieres, French Catholic planters who came to Maryland to escape the Saint-Domingue slave revolution. They brought 12 enslaved laborers with them. By 1800 they owned 90 enslaved people. Traditional field methods, historical research, and genealogical studies were employed to uncover information about the plantation owners and the enslaved persons to create a more complete picture of the plantation and to increase understanding of the realities of slavery in late-eighteenth to early-nineteenth century Maryland. Dr. Potter's tireless support, enthusiasm, and advocacy for this project guaranteed its success, and helped to bring Middle Atlantic archeology to international audiences.

[SYM-28a] – Palladian Ballroom; Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Daniel Bishop (Institute of Nautical Archaeology) – see [SYM-892] Kotaro Yamafune

Daniel Bishop (Institute of Nautical Archaeology), Kotaro Yamafune (Texas A&M University)

Analyzing Nineteenth-Century Steamboat Rudders on Lake Champlain: Using Photogrammetric Modeling to Aid the Archaeological Process

In June 2014, a team of nautical archaeologists working near Lake Champlain's Shelburne Shipyard discovered two eroded but otherwise intact rudders on the wrecks of the steamboats *A. Williams* (1870) and *Burlington* (1837). These two rudders, along with the rudder from the *Oakes Ames/Champlain II* (1868) (currently on display at the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum) were manually and photogrammetrically recorded during 2014 and 2015 field seasons. This paper will examine the unique characteristics of the three rudders, and will describe the procedures and challenges faced during the collection of photogrammetric data versus manual recording. Using the former approach archaeologists were able to create 1/1 scale models of each rudder. These models are excellent tools for both archaeologists and for sharing cultural resources with the general public.

[SYM-892] – Embassy Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Brooke Blades (A.D. Marble & Company, Pennsylvania) – see [SYM-105b] Michael Lenert

Alberto Nava Blank (University of California, San Diego) – see [GEN-006] Dominique Rissolo

Alberto E. Nava Blank (Bay Area Underwater Explorers), Roberto R. Chavez (Bay Area Underwater Explorers), Alejandro E. Alvarez (Bay Area Underwater Explorers), Vid Petrovic (Bay Area Underwater Explorers), Dominique Rissolo (University of California San Diego), James C. Chatters (University of California San Diego), Joaquin Arroyo (INAH), Pilar Luna Erreguerena (INAH)

Multiscale Image Acquisition for Structure-from-Motion (SfM) Modeling of the Submerged Late Pleistocene Site of Hoyo Negro, Quintana, Mexico

The submerged cave chamber of Hoyo Negro contains a diverse assemblage of human and faunal skeletal remains dating to the Late Pleistocene. Many of the represented animals became extinct at least 10,000 YBP. The human skeleton is that of a young girl who ventured into the cave at least 12,000 YBP. Most of these deposits are extraordinarily well preserved. Detailed recording of this chamber is difficult, as the site is completely dark and at maximum depth of 57m. Over the past two years, the team has constructed multiscale 3D point-cloud models using structure-from-motion (SfM) techniques. The site-scale approach captured a 60m diameter area at the bottom of the pit. A series of deposit-scale SfM models were created around selected bone deposits and features. The images acquired of the human skeleton produced an extremely dense and highly accurate point-cloud, which has made possible in situ taphonomic analyses of the site.

[GEN-006] Cabinet Room; Thursday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Barry J. Bleichner (SEARCH Inc.)

Are We Covered?: The Status of Non-US Navy Vessels Under the Sunken Military Craft Act

The Sunken Military Craft Act (SMCA) defines vessels covered under the act as any “sunken warship, naval auxiliary, or other vessel that was owned or operated by a government on military noncommercial service when it sank.” While the definition clearly covers most ships commissioned by the U.S. Navy (USN), the status of non-USN vessels under the SMCA is less certain. This presentation concentrates on the last class of defined vessels by examining the “owned and operated” and “military noncommercial” components of the definition. The two elements are analyzed from a legal and historical perspective by focusing on the status of two classes of vessels - Liberty ships and privateers. Coverage of foreign wrecks in U.S. waters is also explored through investigation of domestic and international laws and conventions devoted to protection of underwater cultural heritage.

[SYM-151a] – Empire Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Rosemarie T. Blewitt (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)

Catawba Foodways at Old Town: Loss and Discard of Traditional Ecological Knowledge

This paper analyzes botanical remains recovered at the Old Town site, a late 18th century occupation of the Catawba Nation, and integrates those data with faunal

and ceramic analysis along with ethnographic and ethnohistorical sources to describe Catawba foodways. The Old Town occupation was defined by wars and a major epidemic, and was one of the places where the devastated Catawba peoples reformed and reconstituted their new identity. I examine the foodways at Old Town as part of the changing social landscape within the Catawba Nation, which experienced coalescence and ethnogenesis as part of its interactions with colonial intrusions. I propose that the Catawba at Old Town, after losing significant portions of their traditional ecological knowledge during earlier crises, were in the process of discarding that knowledge as part of a strategy of survival that focused on succeeding in the colonial market economy at the expense of traditional subsistence economies.

[SYM-295] – Executive Room; Saturday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.

Lindsay C. Bloch (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)

Clay Fingerprints: The Elemental Identification of Coarse Earthenwares from the Mid-Atlantic

Working with fragmentary collections, it is often difficult for archaeologists to assess potentially diagnostic vessel forms or surface treatments on utilitarian ceramics. It is therefore a challenge to identify the production origins for many of these wares. Surveying the products from 24 historic earthenware kiln sites in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, this paper considers the reliability of visual attributes such as paste color and inclusions for distinguishing the products of different potters and traditions. Elemental analysis is used as an independent line of evidence to characterize the clays that compose these wares, creating compositional groups that mark geographic boundaries of production. The synthesis of visual and elemental data provides insight into how archaeologists should describe and interpret these wares in their collections.

[SYM-118b] – Executive Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.

Joe Blondino (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group) – see [SYM-105a] D. Brad Hatch

Helen C. Blouet (Utica College)

Historical Archaeology in the College Classroom: An Interdisciplinary Tool that Promotes Personal and Professional Development

This paper discusses interdisciplinary strategies that help students connect personal and professional interests with archaeological goals and methods. This approach encourages students to evaluate the past and present using archaeology and other perspectives, including those from the arts and sciences, education, healthcare, and business. I have developed this approach while teaching at Utica College in Central New York. A Utica College education combines liberal arts with professional training, and in this framework I practice interdisciplinary teaching through which diverse students combine educational and career interests with historical archaeology to learn more about the past and to achieve their own

personal and professional goals. For example, I offer a final project through which students apply the lenses of their particular major to learn about archaeology and history. By sharing this and other examples, I will encourage discussions on the roles of archaeology and interdisciplinary studies in higher education and professional development.

[GEN-009] – Capitol Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.

Thomas Bodor (The Ottery Group), Matthew Cochran (The Ottery Group), Lyle Torp (The Ottery Group)

Archaeology and Architecture: How to restore an 18th century manor house at Melwood Parke

Generally speaking standing structures are most typically the domain of Architects, Structural Engineers, or Architectural Historians. Recent efforts to stabilize the Melwood Parke, a ca. c.1715-1767 manor house located in Prince George's County, Maryland, highlight the critical role of archaeology in understanding construction chronologies, as well as form and function of colonial American architecture. Topics to be addressed within this paper include: the role archeology can play in the understanding of complex diachronic architectural change; creating collaborative relationships with architectural historians to more effectively guide the rehabilitation of standing historic structures; and, the benefits of collaborative archeological/architectural projects within cultural resource management.

[SYM-354] – Blue Room; Thursday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.

Jim Bogert (Anne Arundel County, Maryland) – see [SYM-139] Jasmine N. Gollup

Douglas J. Bolender (University of Massachusetts Boston) – see [SYM-26] Eric D. Johnson

Elizabeth A. Bollwerk (Thomas Jefferson Foundation, Inc.), Lynsey Bates (Thomas Jefferson Foundation, Inc.), Leslie Cooper (Thomas Jefferson Foundation, Inc.), Jillian Galle (Thomas Jefferson Foundation, Inc.)

Making the Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery (DAACS) a Usable Resource

Since its inception in 2000, the Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery (DAACS) has been a digital resource undergoing iterative development and revision. A digital archive containing data on 2 million artifacts from 70 archaeological sites, DAACS opens infinite possibilities for a variety of audiences who want to use evidence-based approaches to learn about enslaved societies in the Atlantic world. Offering DAACS as a case study, this paper considers a major challenge confronting those who create and maintain digital data: these resources must be built on robust data structures while simultaneously being flexible enough to accommodate the changing needs of their user base. We examine the best practices that have made DAACS a durable resource and the changes that have been

made in response to user feedback. We conclude by explaining how DAACS is continuing to evolve to meet the present and future needs of its users.

[SYM-202] – Senate Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.

Stanley Bond (National Park Service (WASO)) – see [SYM-31] Barnet Pavao-Zuckerman

Rosanne Bongiovanni (University of South Florida) – see [SYM-105a] Ashley H. McKeown

Cristie Boone (Ichthyofaunal Analysis) – see [SYM-295] Linda J. Hylkema

Amy A. Borgens (Texas Historical Commission) – see [SYM-94b] Sara G. Laurence

Amy A. Borgens (Texas Historical Commission) – see [SYM-94a] Frank J. Cantelas

Amy Borgens (Texas Historical Commission) – see [SYM-94a] Justin A. Parkoff

Amy A. Borgens (Texas Historical Commission)

Armed to the Teeth: The Archaeology of Arms Procurement and Use in the Early 19th-Century Gulf of Mexico

The first half of the 19th-century was a tumultuous period in the Gulf of Mexico as European and regional powers competed for territorial dominance. As immigration into the northern Gulf of Mexico increased, age-old rivalries erupted while new independent nations emerged. In such a climate, maritime supremacy was essential – foreign and local navies representing every major power were present, new and sometimes ad-hoc navies were created, and privateers capitalized on the unrest – often acting in concert with revolutionary factions. Within this diverse arena, three archeological sites off Texas and Louisiana have been investigated in the past two decades that contain arms and/or artillery. The artifacts from the Pass Cavallo Shipwreck, discovered in 1998, are reassessed in comparison with more contemporary discoveries that collectively help develop a broader understanding of these regional marine-based assemblage types and allude to the dynamic character of the period.

[SYM-94a] Governor’s Board Room; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Jason Boroughs (Salisbury University)

“Pushing Against a Stone”: Landscape, Generational Breadth, and Community-Oriented Archaeological Approaches in the Plantation Chesapeake

By the antebellum era enslaved communities across large tidewater Chesapeake plantations boasted deep temporal and broadly dispersed roots, enjoining residents across quarters through bonds of kinship and camaraderie that often transcended plantation boundaries. Broad cross-plantation neighborhoods encompassed mosaics of significant places suffused with notions of community and grounded in

generational investments in labor and experience, places and ties that often retain value to present-day descendants. This paper outlines some of the social and temporal mechanisms of community development particular to the Chesapeake region and suggests that community-oriented landscape approaches might be productive in archaeological interpretation beyond enslaved and liberated Chesapeake neighborhoods to parallel diasporic communities throughout the Plantation Southeast and the broader African-Atlantic.

[SYM-30] – Hampton Room; Saturday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

*Jeremy Borrelli (East Carolina University), Lynn Harris (East Carolina University),
Melissa Price (East Carolina University)*

Bricks as Ballast: An Archaeological Analysis of a Shipwreck in Cahuita National Park, Costa Rica

Ships wrecked in Caribbean waters seldom preserve their structural integrity. Often only ferrous artifacts and ballast remain as the cultural indicators. The ballast of a wreck, if carefully documented, may have significant interpretive value to the site. An East Carolina University team investigated a wreck site in Costa Rica consisting of yellow brick stacked in a concentrated, organized pile. This paper examines the function of brick as both ballast and cargo in the historical record of the Afro-Caribbean region. It argues that detailed documentation of ballast patterns may have potential to yield important data about loading, stacking, stowing and other logistical considerations. It will explore the Brick Site as a case study within the context of other wrecks in the archaeological record that carried large quantities of bricks. As the site is a rich substrate for marine life in a Conservation Area, investigators contemplate the challenge of future intrusive testing.

[SYM-220] – Capitol Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Jaco Boshoff (IZIKO Museums of South Africa) – see [SYM-514] Stephen C. Lubkemann

Jaco J. Boshoff (Iziko Museums, South Africa), Stephen C. Lubkemann (George Washington University), Yolanda Pinto Duarte (Eduardo Mondlane University)

Identifying a Luso-African Slaver in Cape Town: An Overview of the Archaeological and Archival Evidence for the *São José Paquete d’Afrique*

In December of 1794 the *São José Paquete d’Afrique* foundered off of Capetown while transporting nearly five hundred slaves from Mozambique who were destined for northeastern Brazil, resulting in the death of over two hundred souls. This presentation reports on how ongoing archaeological work on site combined with archival work in Africa, Europe, and South America have enabled identification of the shipwreck. It reflects on some of the insights research about this event is providing about the slave trade as a complex global endeavour at a critical juncture when East Africa was being brought into the Transatlantic system. We also discuss how both our research paradigm and the process of engagement with stakeholder communities has evolved to reflect and encompass both the global scope and

different local relevancies of this story, and outline some of the future directions this investigation will take as a result.

[SYM-514] – Hampton Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Chris Bowen (Versar, Inc.) – see [SYM-105b] Brian D. Crane

Kellie J. Bowers (Fiske Center, UMass Boston) – see [POS-1] David B. Landon

Kellie J. Bowers (University of Massachusetts, Boston)

Native Interactions and Economic Exchange: A Re-evaluation of Plymouth Colony Collections

This research furthers our understanding of colonial-Native relations by identifying and analyzing artifacts that indicate interaction between Native Americans and English settlers in Plymouth Colony collections. This project explores the nature of these interactions, exposing material culture's role in both social and economic exchanges. Selected 17th-century collections were excavated in modern Plymouth, Massachusetts, and nearby Marshfield and Kingston. My examination includes identifying materials exchanged between the Wampanoag and English settler groups in archaeological collections through scholarly literature and comparative 17th-century sites. This project draws on the documentary resources to provide contextualized insights on the relationships formed by and around these interactions. My aim is to extract the nature of exchange in the negotiation of complex colonial contexts through material culture. This research is intended to further decolonize our interpretations of the past, emphasizing the need for the reevaluation of old collections in search of previously silenced Native presence.

[GEN-017] – Committee Room; Saturday, 8:00 a.m. – 10:15 a.m.

Alvin Windy Boy, Sr. (Chippewa Cree Cultural Resources Preservation Department, Rocky Boy's Indian Reservation, MT) – see [SYM-32] Kelsey Noack Myers

C. Lorin Brace VI (Wayne State University)

An Archaeology Of Jazz: Urban And Racial Identity At The Blue Bird Inn, Detroit

The postwar period was a transformative time for African American communities in Detroit. Mass migrations of African Americans from the south and shifts in the racial boundaries between neighborhoods led to dramatic changes in the urban makeup of the city. Located at the center of one such neighborhood in Detroit's Westside was the Blue Bird Inn, one of the most important jazz clubs in the city as well as a social hub for the community. The Blue Bird rose to prominence in the late 1940s with the shift to bebop jazz, paralleling the changes in urban racial dynamics occurring in the neighborhood at the time. This paper explores changes in African American urban identity during this period as seen through archaeological work done at the Blue Bird Inn.

[SYM-59a] – Congressional B; Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Kevin C. Bradley (JMA), Meagan Ratini (JMA), Elisabeth LaVigne (JMA), Kathryn Wood (JMA), Wade P. Catts (JMA)

"As Long As I Have Served, I Have Not Yet Left A Battlefield In Such Deep Sorrow...": Archeology, History And The Material Remains Of Fort Mercer, Red Bank, New Jersey

Nearly a month after the Crown Forces captured Philadelphia, a Hessian Brigade under the command of Colonel von Donop crossed the Delaware River intent on clearing away the American defenses entrenched along its east bank. Captain Ewald was part of the expedition, and his jaegers supported the attack on Fort Mercer at Red Bank, New Jersey. The assault on the earthen fortification began in the late afternoon on October 22, 1777. The Hessian force suffered heavy casualties at the hands of a smaller American garrison and the attack failed. Today, what remains of Fort Mercer is memorialized in Gloucester County as Red Bank Battlefield Park. Funded by the American Battlefield Protection Program an analysis of data gathered from excavation, ground penetrating radar and metal detecting combined with historic accounts provides an intimate look at the fiercely contested battle over the fort and the lives of the soldiers who fought it.

[SYM-398] – Diplomat Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:00 p.m .

Ryan Bradley (East Carolina University)

The Mystic Schooners of the 20th Century: The Legacy of the Last Sailing Merchant Vessels

At the dawn of the 20th century, a revival swept the ports of New England ushering in an era of wooden shipbuilding not seen on the Atlantic coast since the Civil War. These vessels, schooner rigged for the coastal trade, were built for bulk, ferrying cargo from southern ports and the Caribbean to the industrial powerhouses of Boston and New York. A builder, based in Mystic, Connecticut, joined in and produced a number of vessels that shared more than the same port of origin; nearly half met their demise off the coast of North Carolina. This paper examines the resurgence in the New England shipbuilding industry, a Mystic builder, his bald-head schooners, and the history and archaeology of what may be the remains of one of these vessels.

[GEN-011] – Governor's Board Room; Saturday, 8:30 a.m. – 11: 45 a.m.

Karl Brady (Underwater Archaeology Unit, National Monuments Service, Ireland) – see [GEN-010] Connie Kelleher

Todd Braje (San Diego State University), see [SYM-34] Linda Bentz

John R. Bratten (University of West Florida)

The First Emanuel Point Ship: Archaeological Investigation of a 16th-Century Spanish Colonization Vessel

The first Emanuel Point Ship (EPI) was discovered in 1992 and firmly associated with the 1559 colonization fleet of Don Tristán de Luna y Arellano in 1998. This followed the initial discovery, preliminary investigation, and multi-year excavation accomplished by the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research, the Historic Pensacola Preservation Board and the University of West Florida. Since that time, laboratory conservation, additional historical research, the production of numerous student theses, and other reports have added to a more complete understanding of this 16th-century Spanish colonization vessel. Comparisons between this ship and the second vessel to be associated with the fleet, Emanuel Point II (EPII), can now be made.

[SYM-94a] Governor's Board Room; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Eleanor Breen (Historic Mount Vernon)

Underpinning a Plantation: A Material Culture Approach to Consumerism at Mount Vernon Plantation

This paper adopts an object-centered, material culture approach that triangulates between three primary sources – George Washington's orders for goods through the consignment system, inventories from a local, Scottish-owned store, and the archaeological record at Mount Vernon plantation – lending fresh insight into the nature of the mid-eighteenth century consumer revolution and addressing questions about elite and non-elite consumer behavior. By quantifying the robust dataset of Washington's purchases for straight pins in comparison with those available locally and through the application of archaeometric tools to analyze straight pin assemblages excavated at Mount Vernon, it becomes clear that while straight pins were available to all segments of the colonial population, the decision to invest in mass quantities of particular types of pins was a pattern characteristic of elite planters, at least in the case of Washington. The results will be compared to other eighteenth-century pin assemblages suggesting variation in consumer motivation.

[SYM-69] Directors Room; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

David J. Breitkreutz (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

Spatial Analysis of Hanna's Town: Settlement and Geophysical Frontiers.

The colonial settlement of Hanna's Town is a vital connection to Pennsylvania's frontier history. The significance of the Hanna's Town site to regional heritage is represented by the effort expended by the Westmoreland County Historical Society on archaeological and geophysical projects that have taken place at the site since 1969. However, after numerous investigations, not much is known about layout of the Hanna's Town settlement. This paper will potentially demonstrate that specialized geophysical surveys can aid in the management of large historic sites through non-intrusive methods. The IDS Multi-Array Stream X ground penetrating radar, the Bartington magnetic susceptibility System, and the Syscal Pro electrical resistivity meter are employed to determine the layout and boundaries of the settlement, potentially locate evidence of the 1782 raid by the British and allied

Indians, and to determine the extent to which geophysical applications are useful in surveying large archaeological sites.

[SYM-15] – Directors Room; Saturday, 8:00 a.m. – 9:45 a.m.

Hunter L. Brendel (LG2 Environmental Solutions, Inc.)

Taking it Personally: Personal Items from the Storm Wreck

The Storm Wreck, a Loyalist refugee vessel fleeing Charleston near the end of the American Revolution in 1782, was discovered by LAMP in 2009. Since 2010, a systematic excavation of the shipwreck has been ongoing, aiming at documenting, recovering, and conserving diagnostic artifacts to further understand this shipwreck and its role in Florida's Loyalist influx, a time of civil conflict and rapidly increasing population. This paper will review artifacts from the shipwreck categorized as personal items and effects, including spoons, straight pins, belt and shoe buckles, buttons, knives, a dirk sheath, pistols, coins, a lice comb, and a *fausse montre* or false watch. Most are undergoing conservation treatment though many have been deconcreted and physically examined. Some can be considered diagnostic to affirm the vessel's date, purpose, and cultural identity, while also providing a greater understanding of the social aspects of those on board forced to flee their homes.

[SYM-780b] – Empire Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.

Michael L. Brennan (Ocean Exploration Trust) – see [SYM94a] Frank Cantelas

Michael L. Brennan (Ocean Exploration Trust), Megan Lickliter-Mundon (Texas A&M University), Bruce Terrell (NOAA, Maritime Heritage Program)

High-Resolution 2D and 3D Imaging of the USS Macon Wreck Site

USS *Macon*, the last large Navy airship, was lost along with the biplanes it carried off the coast of California in 1935. The wreck site was discovered in 1990, surveyed in 1991, 1992, and 2006, and added to the National Register of Historic Places in 2010. Visuals of the preservation level of the crash site, especially the still partially fabric-covered wings of the biplanes, are incredibly valuable for public engagement with the site. At 1500 ft depth and protected by the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, however, not many have been able to see or understand the entire site. In 2015 a joint OET/NOAA/Navy survey mapped the *Macon* using 2D photomosaic, microbathymetry, and 3D modeling techniques. These new visual products will inform and engage public and academic interest in a as well as enhance interpretive ability of the site.

[SYM-151b] – Empire Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Lauren Alston Bridges (The College of William and Mary, AECOM)

Railroads, America, and the Formative Period of Historical Archaeology: A Documentary and Photographic Investigation into the Historic Preservation Movement

The twentieth century, the formative period of historical archaeology, is marked by an ideological shift from the fervent consumerism and industrialism of the nineteenth century, towards a growing institutional concern for the nation's finite natural and historical resources. A focused case study of twentieth century railroad stations highlights various themes pertinent to the discussion of the role of historical archaeology in the Historic Preservation Movement, which focuses on preservation and interpretation of resources. Each railroad station provides a unique view into the past and present local, state, and federal legislation and ideologies that directed the station's construction, destruction or renovation, and adaptive reuse or preservation. This study of mostly extant railroad stations further provides an opportunity for dialogue between federal/state agencies, local communities, and historic practitioners, which facilitates the formation of legislation and ideologies that will shape the next 50 years of historic interpretation and preservation in the United States.

[GEN-003] – Committee Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.

John C. Britt (Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary)

Using National Historic Preservation Act/National Register of Historic Places Guidelines to Develop a Maritime Cultural Landscape Schema in Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary

In September of 2014, Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary's boundaries expanded from 448 to 4,300 square miles, more than doubling the amount of cultural resources co-managed by NOAA and the State of Michigan within the sanctuary area. Pursuant to Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act, and in accordance with NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuary [ONMS] directives, Thunder Bay initiated a review of newly included cultural resources to evaluate their eligibility within the National Register of Historic Places [NRHP]. In addition to seeking inclusion on the Register, ONMS promotes the use of NHPA guidelines in the development of broader maritime cultural landscape schemas. These cultural landscape schemas help contextualize resources, frame research objectives, and inform management action. With hundreds of historic shipwreck, lighthouse, and maritime industrial sites, Thunder Bay's maritime cultural landscape is a robust tool for the sanctuaries researchers, managers, and educators.

[SYM-51] – Diplomat Room; Thursday, 3:45 p.m. – 5:15 p.m.

Tad Britt (NPS/NCPTT)

Environmental Factors Affecting Death Valley National Park's Historical Archeological Sites.

Connecting specific site ecology, adaptation strategies, and location selection preferences for residential and mining resources at Death Valley National Park, the objectives of this study, are key tools that archeologists bring to the situation of climate change. We use an ecological niche modeling approach that identifies bias as well as preference for site selection. Specifically, the models output predict suitability and probability of where specific site types are situated across the

region; thereby, improving research and management strategies. Climate change throughout the Anthropocene period resulted in an austere and challenging environment for the Death Valley inhabitants. Reactions to this climate scenario are observed in site preference decisions predicated on access to natural resources.

[SYM-477] – Council Room; Friday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Terry P. Brock (The Montpelier Foundation) – see [SYM-191] Meredith P. Luze

Terry P. Brock (The Montpelier Foundation), see [SYM-169] Kimberly R. Allen

Terry P. Brock (The Montpelier Foundation)

The Archaeology of Enslaved Labor: Identifying Work and Domestic Spaces in the South Yard

While the domestic lives of enslaved families and communities are a critical element of understanding enslaved life, the majority of each day was spent carrying out work for their masters. Recent excavations at Montpelier have begun to examine structures related to the work of James Madison's domestic slaves. These excavations include work on the extant kitchen and two smokehouses, buildings clearly designed for the support of the Montpelier Mansion. However, the proximity of these structures to three duplex slave quarters raises questions about the boundaries of space dedicated to the work and domestic lives of the enslaved. By using the material and historical record to identify activity areas around these structures, this paper will begin examining the way in which these spaces of work were used and reused by the enslaved communities that lived near them.

[SYM-292] – Diplomat Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:15 p.m.

Alasdair Brooks (Editor, Post-Medieval Archaeology)

Shot at Dawn: Memorialising First World War Executions for Cowardice in the Landscape of the UK's National Memorial Arboretum

The National Memorial Arboretum is the United Kingdom's 'national centre of remembrance', which 'commemorates and celebrates those who have given their lives in the service of their country, all who have served and suffered as a result of conflict, and others who, for specific or appropriate reasons, are commemorated here'. One of the memorials remembers the 306 British and Commonwealth soldiers who were executed for cowardice and desertion during the First World War, but subsequently ceremonially pardoned in 2007. The memorial's physical location allows it to catch the 'first light of dawn', in keeping with the memorial theme, but that same location also arguably conceptually separates the memorial from counterparts that commemorate more 'conventional' war service. This paper explores the ambiguities and tensions inherent between this physical location and the memorial's prominent role in site interpretation.

[SYM-70] – Senate Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Alasdair Brooks (Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology)

Potteries: Ceramics and the 50th Anniversary of the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology

Ceramics analysis is central to historical archaeology on both sides of the Atlantic; indeed, the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology [SPMA], which is celebrating its 50th anniversary in 2016, originally grew out of a group dedicated to the study of post-medieval ceramics in Britain. This poster outlines some key components of SPMA's internationally significant contribution to ceramics analysis in historical archaeology over the last 50 years, as part of the celebration of this significant anniversary on the part of SHA's elder sister society.

[POS-5] – Regency Ballroom; Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

Clinton P. Brooks (Texas A&M)

“Where Did That Come From?” Accessioning Methods utilized on the excavation of the CSS Georgia.

Accessioning artifacts from the excavation of the CSS Georgia present unique circumstances in that the requirements placed by the methods of excavation combined with the sheer scale and size of material necessitate specialized strategies in place to quickly and efficiently. Due to the changing archaeological phases as part of the Savannah Harbor Expansion Project, necessitating a complete excavation of the site, a progression from small artifact recovery to mechanized recovery a plan was put in place to adapt to the increased scale. This material must be accurately recorded in a timely manner to ensure the proper conservation of the CSS Georgia and future studies of the associated materials. The methods focused on structuring teams of individuals in sorting of artifacts as well as proper recording to give an accurate picture of what was recovered from the site.

[SYM-283] – Capitol Room; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Meagan E. Brooks (Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, Canada), Dena Doroszenko (Ontario Heritage Trust)

Great Balls of Fire: Phantoms of Ontario's Past

Landscapes are an imbroglio of structures (abandoned buildings, ruins), spaces, social memory, oral tradition and at times, the materialization of ghosts in places which are sometimes apart from the communities that once thrived in those villages, towns, cities. Whether actively or indirectly, the stories that develop around these sites continue to play a role in building their communities. A number of historic sites and industrial landscapes in Ontario will be discussed in this paper, unveiling the present perceptions held about haunted spaces and buildings as entities and the role archaeology has played in the myths and stories surrounding these sites.

[SYM-172] – Palladian Ballroom; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Daniel M. Brown (University of South Carolina) – see [GEN-007] James D. Spirek

Gregory Brown (Maryland Historical Trust), Mary Kate Mansius (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

Designing a Collaborative Website for Inter-Site Research: The Colonial Encounters Project

The Colonial Encounters project is a multi-institution collaboration intended to provide on-line and downloadable access to some 35 important archaeological assemblages from sites in the Potomac River valley dated between 1500 and 1720. Part of a larger project intended to provoke inter-site studies by standardizing and organizing previous archaeological projects, the website described in this paper was designed to deliver site summary documents, historical data, images, and a database containing over 142,000 artifact inventory records and 7300 context or feature records. This paper describes how catalogs from 10 institutions, entered at various levels of complexity using different cataloguing staff and vastly different lexicons, were combined and integrated to allow relatively efficient online searching and summarization. It also describes the challenges of balancing providing this data through easy online searches with the twin goal of allowing users to download and independently analyze the data for their own studies.

[SYM-202] – Senate Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.

Heather Brown (Naval History and Heritage Command)

Bed Load: An Archaeological Investigation of the Sediment Matrix at the H.L. Hunley Site

The study of site formation processes is an important part of understanding and reconstructing the sequence of events relating to a shipwreck. On 17 February 1864, the Confederate submarine *H.L. Hunley* sank, after detonating a torpedo below Union blockader USS *Housatonic*. It came to rest approximately four nautical miles off the coast of Charleston, South Carolina, in less than 10 m of water and was subsequently buried beneath roughly 1 m of sediment. By mapping the distribution of artifacts and anthropogenic material around the site, including coal, slag, and tin cans, one can begin to see the dominant hydrodynamic forces that affected Hunley after its loss. By comparing this evidence with studies of scour and its effects on shipwrecks and underwater mines, a clearer picture emerges of the processes the led to Hunley's encapsulation in the substrate.

[SYM-151a] – Empire Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Marley R. Brown III (College of William and Mary)

Forgetting, Hybridity, Revitalization, and Persistence: A Model for Understanding the Archaeology of Enslaved African Ritual Practice in the Early Chesapeake

The topic of ritual practices among the enslaved population of the early Chesapeake has been extensively examined, most provocatively by scholars such as Patricia Samford, who have attempted to link what is known about the importation of captive Africans from historical sources to physical evidence encountered at the

living sites of the enslaved in particular places during specific periods. This paper develops a model, combining recent efforts to incorporate memory work, notably forgetting, into the conception of early colonial identities, with other postcolonial archaeology that reconsiders the nature of revitalization movements as first described by anthropologist Anthony F.C. Wallace. It is argued that this model works very well to account for the existing evidence for ritual practices, occurring and reoccurring at quarters of the enslaved. Artifactual evidence for these practices, resulting from a kind of revitalization, is presented from a number of seventeenth and eighteenth-century quarters excavated in Tidewater Virginia.

[GEN-001] – Diplomat Room; Thursday, 8:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Lyle E. Browning (VA Canals & Navigations Society)

Archaeology In The Waters Of The Falls Zone

Richmond is a Fall Line city. The Falls Zone extends upstream from Tidewater for 7 miles. The second transportation canal in the USA was built to circumvent the falls and to transport international cargo upstream and to transport vital goods downstream for processing. The James River Batteau was invented for riverine transport through the falls. And then there was the activity between the riverbanks. A vibrant multi-racial and multi-ethnic community used the many “rocks, islands and shoals” in the river for multiple activities ranging from industrial fishing to standard water powered industry to 19th century recreational and political endeavors. Over 400 archaeological sites have been recorded between the banks in that stretch. This paper breaks them down into categories and time periods and ties them to the traditional land based archaeologies.

[SYM-169] – Directors Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Aaron Brummitt (S&ME, Inc.) – see [GEN-020] Jeremy C. Miller

Peggy Brunache (University of Alabama at Birmingham), Sharyn Jones (Northern Kentucky University)

The Parker Academy: A Place of Freedom, A Space of Resistance

In a time when social and racial justice and collective action is evermore the crux of African American communities, the importance of public engagement and community archaeology and mapping historical activism is evident. This paper will present initial findings of the archaeological and archival research project at the Parker Academy, founded in 1839 in southern Ohio. This Academy was the first school in Ohio, and the country, to house multiracial coeducational classrooms. Importantly, it was also a station on the Underground Railroad, according to several different extant accounts. The multidisciplinary collaboration among historians, geographers, and anthropologists (archaeology and ethnography) provides the opportunity understand how material culture and education influenced identity formation in a multi-racial community and used as a form of anti-racism and gender inequality resistance by individuals at the Parker Academy as a response to social and economic crises prior to, during, and after the Civil War.

[SYM-384] – Diplomat Room, Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.

Jeremy C. Brunette (Los Alamos National Laboratory), Matthew Douglass (The University of Nebraska-Lincoln), Zachary Day (The University of Nebraska-Lincoln)

Malleable Minds: The Importance of Flexibility in Developing Research Designs

In academic and compliance archaeologies alike, a standard first step in the development of project goals is the identification of a research question. This often happens at the time a project is first proposed and the methodological and theoretical perspectives that will guide the study are thus established long before actual research begins. Here we examine the role of research questions in CRM projects through a study at the Chickasaw National Recreation Area, Oklahoma. Despite early research design, on the ground realities quickly demonstrated the importance of the former town site of Sulphur Springs, Indian Territory that is found within the park's boundaries. Flexibility, rather than strict adherence to a predefined research question provided an opportunity to build both research and compliance capacity into a CRM project and transformed a small project into something that served both archaeological and public outreach requirements.

[GEN-003] – Committee Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.

Maria Bruno (Dickinson College) – see [GEN-004] Victoria A. Cacchione

Jim Bruseth (Bullock Texas State History Museum)

***La Belle*: The Archaeology of a Seventeenth-Century Ship of New World Colonization**

La Belle was a ship used by the seventeenth-century French explorer Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle in his effort to establish a French colony along the northern Gulf of Mexico. Ultimately *La Belle* wrecked along today's Texas Gulf Coast in 1686. The wreck was discovered in 1995 and resulted in a multi-year year program of excavation, conservation, interpretation, reporting, and exhibition. This paper will present the results of all these phases of analysis and reporting by summarizing the progression from excavation of the wreck inside a steel cofferdam in 1996-1997 to the planned major exhibition of the ship at the Bullock Texas State History Museum. The paper will also discuss what has been learned from *La Belle*. The wrecking of the ship doomed La Salle's effort to establish a French colony along the northern Gulf of Mexico but compelled Spain to explore the region and to occupy the land.

[SYM-94a] Governor's Board Room; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Karin Bruwelheide (Smithsonian Institution) – see [SYM-28b] Douglas Owsley

Karin Bruwelheide (Smithsonian Institution), Douglas Owsley (Smithsonian Institution), Kathryn G. Barca (Smithsonian Institution)

A Reanalysis of Human Remains from a Cemetery at Catoctin Furnace

More than three decades ago, a highway expansion project resulted in the excavation of thirty-five historic graves at Catoctin Furnace. Initial analysis was conducted by Smithsonian anthropologist J. Lawrence Angel, who identified the remains as African or African-American, presumably associated with the late eighteenth – mid-nineteenth century operation of the iron works. This report presents updated assessments of demography and pathology, as well as stable carbon and nitrogen isotope data to develop the life histories of these individuals and explore their involvement in furnace operations. Data derived from recent testing differentiate the Catoctin Furnace series from plantation-based contemporaries in the Chesapeake region, especially with regard to subsistence strategies.

[SYM-330] – Diplomat Room; Friday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Robert C. Bryant (Georgia State University), Jeffrey B. Glover (Georgia State University), Brennan Collins (Georgia State University), Robin S. Wharton (Georgia State University)

The MARTA Archaeological Collection: An Example Of An Innovative Cross-Disciplinary Project

Large historical collections of cultural data are difficult to maintain and utilize due to sustainable accessibility, funding, curation, and interest. At Georgia State University we have an archaeological collection procured in the late 1970s from the construction of the MARTA rail line. This paper discusses our efforts to make this collection more than a resource for archaeological research. Collaborative interdepartmental projects have given the collection new life by engaging students and faculty through exploring the data in ways outside of a spreadsheet. Linking these data to detailed historical maps has created a 3D virtual environment prototype of 1920s Atlanta that unites the student and faculty projects from different departments within a single platform that draws from the archaeological collection. This synergy helps further inform and refine the individual projects and provides an innovative example of how legacy data can provide impetus to break down traditional disciplinary boundaries.

[SYM-91] – Cabinet Room; Friday, 8:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Courtney H. Buchanan (California State University Fullerton), Amber M. Madrid (California State University Los Angeles), Brittany N. Lucero (California State University Channel Islands), Michael McGurk (California State University Channel Islands), Jennifer E. Perry (California State University Channel Islands)

The Archaeology of Cowboy Island: The Santa Rosa Historic Archaeology Project (SRHAP)

This paper presents the findings from the first year of a new historic archaeology research project on Santa Rosa Island, one of the five islands of Channel Islands National Park off the coast of southern California. A new, multi-year project dedicated to recording the extant historic structures and sites related to the 19th- and 20th-century ranching complex was started in 2014, instigated by the recent

opening of the Santa Rosa Island Research Station. Since May 2014, four CSU Channel Islands weekend field schools have been dedicated to the evaluation of the ranching complex. These trips focused on undergraduate education, mapping, mitigation, and evaluation of historic sites and structures within the vicinity of the ranching complex. The preliminary finds of these investigations have highlighted many potential small term projects and identified several long-term historic archaeology research projects, with an emphasis on digital recording, interpretation, and public outreach.

[GEN-004] – Executive Room; Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.

C. Andrew Buchner (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.) – see [POS-2] Karla M. Oesch

C. Andrew Buchner (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.), Eric Albertson (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)

Structure Documentation and Data Recovery Excavations at the Keeton Site (3PP1316), Pope County, Arkansas

The Keeton Site is a 50-x-50 m mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century farmstead site located near Russellville in the Arkansas Valley Hills ecoregion. During 2014, the site was the subject of a Phase III data recovery project, with work including documenting a partly collapsed frame residence, and the hand excavation of 270.5 m² of site deposits. This paper will discuss the results of this multi-disciplinary study at the ca. 1860 farmstead of Zachariah Keeton (1816–1908), a Tennessean who moved to Pope County, Arkansas in 1842.

[GEN-004] – Executive Room; Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.

Nicholas C. Budsberg (Texas A&M University) - see [SYM-383] Charles D. Bendig

Nicholas C. Budsberg (Texas A&M University) – see [SYM-383] Kotaro Yamafune

Nicholas C. Budsberg (Texas A&M University), Charles D. Bendig (University of West Florida), Samuel P. Turner (Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program, St. Augustine, Florida), Chuck T. Meide (Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program, St. Augustine, Florida)

Highbourne Cay Shipwreck Revisited: 2015 Field Season and Preliminary Assessment

Previous investigations on the Highbourne Shipwreck in 1986 revealed key construction features that were backfilled for preservation. In May, 2015, a team of archaeologists returned to assess the site, and to answer reflexive questions regarding the effectiveness of partial excavations and backfill techniques. This new examination includes a pre-disturbance photogrammetry model, and limited shovel testing along previously excavated areas. Preliminary results discussed within this paper indicate the site can be considered intact and well-preserved, although the environmental processes are posing a persistent and significant threat to the overall hull structure. We argue for further active conservation *in situ* protective

measures, and ultimately for excavation and conservation of this historically important shipwreck. Although Bahamian underwater cultural resources remain under threat, plans have been set in motion to build an infrastructure for artifact conservation and display. This will allow Bahamian cultural heritage to remain within the country, and promote maritime cultural tourism.

[SYM-383] – Governor’s Board Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:45 p.m.

Teresa D. Bulger (WSA, Inc.)

Markets, Churches, Piers, & Foundries: Some of the Patterns of Everyday Life in Late-19th-Century San Francisco.

The everyday paths and patterns of late-19th-century San Franciscans brought them to a variety of businesses, workplaces, and institutions. This paper will use the archaeological and historical data from a series of domestic sites located in the South of Market Neighborhood in San Francisco to trace these paths throughout the city. Using an analysis of the local products, the schools, institutions, and workplaces, this paper seeks to shed light on the lives of working-class San Franciscans. In addition to showing relationships between home and workplace for men, this type of analysis has the potential to make visible the activities of women as they shopped in local markets and children as they went to school, played, and ran errands. By tracing some of the patterns of everyday life that brought individuals out of their homes, this paper hopes to create a sense of the urban landscape of late-19th-century San Francisco.

[SYM-59b] – Congressional B; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Stacy L Bumback (Jacobs)

Redefining Community Archaeology: Shared Experiences and A Collaborative Approach to the Site Stabilization Efforts Following the Oso Landslide

A diverse team of spotters and archaeologists were assembled to assist Snohomish County with the site stabilization efforts following the massive landslide that occurred March 2014 in Oso, Washington. This three month project focused on the recovery of human remains and personal items from the 300,000 cubic yards of search and rescue piles that were created during search and recovery immediately following the slide. The community was intimately involved in every aspect of the project and their feedback and involvement shaped the most crucial milestones of the project: the recovery of a more than 1,000 personal items and the recovery of the final victim. This paper focuses on how the community was integrated into the project and how the success of the project was directly influenced by community involvement, team diversity, and the integration of archaeological methods into the monitoring, recovery, and reunification process.

[GEN-003] – Committee Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.

P. Brendan Burke (Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program (LAMP), St. Augustine Lighthouse & Maritime Museum)

Hidden in Plain Sight: Monitoring Shipwrecks in the Atlantic Waters of St. Augustine, Florida

The preservation of submerged heritage in Northeast Florida benefits from poor diving conditions and a lack of awareness of submerged site locations in the region. Overshadowed by the well-known treasure wrecks along Florida's Treasure Coast and the Florida Keys, the northeastern portion of the state still maintains some of the oldest shipwrecks in North America. As part of the First Coast Maritime Archaeology Project, archaeologists from the Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program, the research arm of the St. Augustine Lighthouse & Maritime Museum, have periodically monitored shipwrecks near St. Augustine to study wreck conditions, exposure, degradation, and looting activities. Since 2007, regularly acquired sidescan sonar data has provided an additional technique for comprehensively monitoring and recording local wrecks. This paper presents selected findings from eight years of monitoring shipwrecks near the Nation's Oldest Port.

[SYM-383] – Governor's Board Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:45 p.m.

Maggie Burkett (Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program (LAMP), St. Augustine Lighthouse & Maritime Museum)

Navigational Instruments found on the Storm Wreck

Between 2009 and 2015, excavations of the Storm Wreck (8SJ5459), a late 18th-century British shipwreck off the coast of St. Augustine, Florida by the Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program (LAMP) has revealed a variety of navigational instruments and components of such instruments. The primary navigational instruments discussed in this paper are a pair of navigational dividers, an octant, and a mathematical device known as a sector rule. This paper presents a historical analysis of each navigational instrument represented in the assemblage, examines the context of these artifacts in relation to the Storm Wreck, and provides insight into the methods used for determining latitude and the ship's overall position in the late 18th century.

[SYM-780b] – Empire Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.

Austin L Burkhard (University of West Florida, United States Fish and Wildlife Service)

Monitoring and Predicting the Movement and Degradation of Cultural Resources Through Active Public Participation

Scattered near the coastline of Assateague Island, along the Maryland/Virginia border, hundreds of ships met their demise through harsh weather conditions and treacherous shoals. Similar environmental factors have allowed archaeologists to document these sites through the establishment of a Historic Wreck Tagging Program. The author, working for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, developed and implemented a system to track the degradation and movement of shipwreck timbers as a means to manage cultural resources through public participation. Each timber is documented and given a tag, which contains a quick response (QR) code

and web address that the public can easily assess. This technological feature sends a digital form from which real time data acquisition is provided to archaeologists. As a result, the author has been able to conceptualize formation processes and predict potential site locations.

[SYM-383] – Governor’s Board Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:45 p.m.

David Burley (Simon Fraser University, Canada), Robyn Woodward (Simon Fraser University, Canada), Shea Henry (Simon Fraser University, Canada), Ivor Conolley (Windsor, Jamaica)

Christopher Columbus, New Seville And The Taino Village Of Maima In Jamaica

Stranded in Jamaica for a year in 1503/1504, Christopher Columbus and crew became reliant on the Taino village of Maima for provisions. Knowledge of this and other Taino villages on the Jamaican north coast near present day St Anns Bay led to the establishment of New Seville, a 1509 Spanish colony. With introduced disease, Spanish/Taino conflict and forced labour under *encomienda*, Taino peoples were all but annihilated by 1534 when New Seville was abandoned. Recent archaeological survey and excavations at a late period Taino village site adjacent to New Seville has recovered a small assemblage of 15th/16th century Spanish artifacts from within house floor occupation deposits. We identify this village as Maima based on village location, village size and Spanish/Taino interactions as reflected in recovered archaeological materials.

[POS-1] – Regency Ballroom; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

Dorian Burnette (University of Memphis), David Stahle (University of Arkansas), Edward Cook (Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory), Jose Villanueva (Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Forestales, Mexico), Daniel Griffin (University of Minnesota), Benjamin Cook (NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies)

Decadal Drought and Wetness Reconstructed for Subtropical North America in the Mexican Drought Atlas

A new drought atlas has been developed for subtropical North America, including the entire Republic of Mexico. This Mexican Drought Atlas (MXDA) is based on 251 tree-ring chronologies, including 82 from Mexico and another 169 from the southern U.S. and western Guatemala. The new reconstructions of the Palmer Drought Severity Index for June-August provide a more detailed estimation of decadal moisture regimes since AD 1400. Droughts previously identified in a subset of chronologies are confirmed and their spatial impact quantified in the new reconstructions (e.g., the mid-15th Century drought described in Aztec legend and the 16th Century megadrought). The MXDA will be served on the web with analytical tools allowing interdisciplinary groups of researchers to use the new reconstructions. Tree-ring reconstructed drought atlases such as the MXDA can help archaeologists place their research into a broader climatic context, and potentially provide new insights into past people and their environments.

[SYM-295] – Executive Room; Saturday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.

Ian Burrow (American Cultural Resources Association)

A Troublesome Tenant in the Gore by the Road: The Cardon/Holton Farmstead Site 7NC-F-128

In 1743 Boaz Boyce, guardian of the son of William Cardon, deceased, accused tenant Robert Whiteside of cutting valuable timber, and evidently of obstructing the planting of an orchard. The Cardon/Holton site is identified with Whiteside's tenant homestead. Artifact analysis suggests an occupation date range of *circa* 1720 to the 1760s. Dendrochronological dates from well timbers indicate construction in c.1737 and rebuild or repair c.1753. The core of the farmstead was fully excavated, exposing a two-room house, a smokehouse and probable kitchen, a well, fencelines and pits. This paper will focus on the spatial and locational aspects of the site: an orderly homestead in a cramped location by a cart road. The farmstead is also set into a wider context through an approach based on consumer choice theory, considering all aspects of the archaeological data as expressions of decisions related to the acquisition, use, display and perpetuation of wealth.

[SYM-105a] – Embassy Room; Saturday, 8:00 a.m. – 11:15 a.m.

Ian Burrow (American Cultural Resources Association)

A Path Less Traveled: An 18th-Century Historic Archaeological Context as Alternative Mitigation of the Reedy Island Cart Road Site

The alternative mitigation for the Reedy Island Cart Road Site envisions a historic context that will provide a capstone synthesis for evaluating the significance of 18th-century archaeological resources in southern New Castle County. During the U.S. Route 301 project the Reedy Island and Bohemia Cart Roads have emerged as important archaeological features; the cart roads link heretofore unrecognized 18th-century resources, mainly small dwelling and nucleated farm sites, to a trans-peninsular transportation network between the Delaware and Maryland's Upper Eastern Shore. The cart roads terminated at now-obscure landings and anchorages. This "unseen" transportation network tied interior areas to the Atlantic economy and more specifically to Philadelphia, complete with side passages and smuggling routes to avoid official scrutiny. Identification, analysis and cross comparisons of the material culture of these and other similar sites provides significant information about 18th-century trading and settlement patterns, cultural affiliations, distribution of wealth, and cultural landscape.

[SYM-105b] – Embassy Room; Saturday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Virginia R. Busby (Hillside Consulting, LLC) – see [SYM-29] John T. Eddins

Virginia R. Busby (Hillside Consulting, LLC)

A Vital Legacy Enriching Future Generations of Americans: Some Reflections on Contributions of Stephen R. Potter, PhD.

The future of Historical Archaeology, cultural resource management, and the National Park Service are richer because of the contributions of Stephen R. Potter including his encyclopedic knowledge, robust research and syntheses, indefatigable energy, and his ability to partner, share, and support growth of the field, individual researchers, and public experiences and understandings. Beneficial outcomes of his NHPA Section 110 management studies along the C&O Canal include his support of synthetic research and public interpretation and experiences in the development of a Trail of Native American history in the Middle Potomac, exemplifying best practices of public outreach and professional partnering. Further, his lifelong research directly contributes to current efforts to expand our definitions of cultural landscapes and their management and his detailed historical and archaeological work has expanded our conceptions of ethnicity, identity, diversity, and the definition of archaeological sites. His contributions beneficially reverberate well beyond the Potomac, enriching our nation.

[SYM-28a] – Palladian Ballroom; Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Joshua J. Butchko (Hunter Research, Inc.)

Examining Cemetery Investigations At The First Presbyterian Church Of Elizabeth And First Reformed Dutch Church of New Brunswick, New Jersey: A Discussion Of Remembrance and Regulation

Unique circumstances have provided the opportunity to carefully investigate two historic New Jersey cemeteries as archaeological sites: the First Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth (founded in 1668) and the First Dutch Reformed Church of New Brunswick (founded in 1765). In Elizabeth, a grave marker conservation effort involved excavations that yielded insights into the evolving cultural landscape of the property. In New Brunswick, a monitoring program employed during new construction at the existing church exposed evidence for the changing narrative of cemeteries at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries. This paper examines archaeological data at these properties that, because of regulations protecting them, are not typically open to archaeological investigation. Evaluation of these studies and supporting research will explain why and how these sites lost or were not given their due respect at the turn of the 20th century. This paper also explores ways regulations might be improved moving forward

[SYM-170a] – Palladian Ballroom; Friday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Bridget Buxton (University of Rhode Island) – see [SYM-132] Megan Lickliter-Mundon

Stephanie M. Byrd (East Carolina University)

Tides And Times: Highs And Lows Of The Waterfront Wharf At Brunswick Town

The waterfront area of Brunswick Town, a small but important transatlantic port on the Cape Fear River, was a major shipping and commercial center for southeastern North Carolina. The major export of tar, pitch, and turpentine to British controlled areas helped established this town for naval supplies. In his original investigations

of Brunswick Town, Stanley South noted ballast stone piles in the river that might be evidence of up to five colonial wharves. At one of these locations, river front erosion from increased modern commercial traffic recently revealed a colonial era wooden dock that connected to a property historically owned by William Dry II. This presentation will focus upon the archaeological investigations conducted in 2015 by the East Carolina University Archaeological Field School, specifically on the construction of this wooden wharf at the point of land connection, and the recovery of artifacts associated with Brunswick Town's shipping and commercial enterprise. **[SYM-16] – Congressional A; Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.**

C

Genevieve S. Cabrera (Ships of Exploration and Discovery Research) – see [SYM-120]
Jennifer F. McKinnon

Victoria A. Cacchione (Dickinson College, University of Massachusetts Boston), Maria Bruno (Dickinson College)

Bunker Hill Farm, Camp Michaux: From Farmhouse to Bathhouse

Isolated in a single location in central Pennsylvania within Michaux State Forrest rest the remnants of an Early Republic farmstead, a Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) Camp, a Prisoner of War (POW) Interrogation Center from World War Two (WWII), and a Church camp. The one common factor throughout each of these disparate time periods is the farmhouse built circa 1788. This wooden structure stood until the 1970s when the Church camp ended. Now only the stone foundation remains along with questions of the structure's use throughout its history. Through an analysis of the standing structure and ceramic sherds excavated from 11 test pits on the farmstead as well as a vast array of historical documents including land deeds, historic maps, and government documents, this study depicts the change in the building's function from a private residence, a tenant farmhouse, to a latrine and bathhouse for United States soldiers during WWII.

[GEN-004] – Executive Room; Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.

Tiffany C. Cain (University of Pennsylvania), Elias Chi Poot (Ejido of Tihosuco, Quintana Roo, Mexico), Secundino Cahum Balam (Community of Tihosuco, Quintana Roo, Mexico)

Public Engagement Is Not Enough – Historical Archaeology's Future Is in Collaboration

As a framework, collaborative archaeology forefronts reciprocity and shared knowledge as primary components of archaeological work. Historical archaeology has long been concerned with public engagement but continually tends toward the model of an expert archaeologist beneficently bestowing knowledge about "their history" on curious or concerned publics rather than toward reciprocal partnerships. If we are to consider the future of the field, we should be rethinking

the role archaeological knowledge in the 21st century plays in structuring contemporary identities. We present our collaborative heritage project, focused on 19th century Northern Quintana Roo, MX and the impact of the Caste War of Yucatan, as a case study for doing community-based research. In Mesoamerica where historical archaeology is still in its infancy, the field is uniquely positioned to emphasize partnership for the outset. Despite notable criticisms, we maintain that collaboration must be a precedent for the future of relevant and ethical historical archaeologies.

[GEN-002] – Senate Room; Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 10:45 a.m.

Emily Calhoun (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group) – see [SYM-105a] Kerri S. Barile

Stacey L. Camp (University of Idaho)

Confronting Conflict through Virtual Worlds

Three dimensional virtual worlds present new possibilities and new challenges for teaching about difficult pasts or “dark heritages.” This paper considers how virtual environments can be used to explore conflict through user interaction with primary and secondary data sets. It will present a virtual world prototype of Idaho’s Kooskia Internment Camp, a World War II Japanese American internment camp that imprisoned over two hundred Japanese American men. Drawing upon pedagogical strategies developed by scholars of digital media and education, this prototype requires that users interact with data sets used by historical archaeologists to reconstruct and interpret the past; users view documents, artifacts, oral histories, and photographs to form their own understandings of violence in the past. Through this exposure to data sets that tell conflicting narratives about Japanese American internment during WWII, users are also encouraged to think about the difficulties involved in writing histories of conflict.

[SYM-11a] – Directors Room; Saturday, 10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m

Chris Campbell (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management) – see [SYM-51] Brian Jordan

Peter B. Campbell (University of Southampton, United Kingdom)

Education in Maritime Archaeology: Universities, Capacity Building, and the Internet

The field of maritime archaeology exists within a dynamic socio-political world that constantly changes due to actions of those outside the field, such as legislation, funding, and public opinion. Education must suit the needs of students who will work in current and future conditions; however, many field schools and degree programs operate using paradigms from previous conditions. Registrant responses on MaritimeArchaeology.com show concern on what is being taught, significant gaps between education and jobs, and a lack of understanding about the current job market. This paper examines the current state of maritime archaeology and how education can shift to suit current and future needs.

Drawing on the Illyrian Coastal Exploration Program/Transylvania University academic fields schools, University of Southampton's *Shipwrecks and Submerged Worlds* massive open online course, and data from MaritimeArchaeology.com's registrant information, the author presents findings about how education can better suit students and benefit the field.

[GEN-012] – Governor's Board Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:45 p.m.

Renae J. Campbell (University of Idaho)

Identifying Japanese Ceramic Forms and their Use in the American West

Japanese ceramics from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries have been recovered from a variety of archaeological contexts throughout Western North America, but large collections or in-depth analyses of these materials are relatively rare. As a result, standardized formal, temporal, and functional typologies are only just emerging and site comparisons are often difficult. This paper presents the preliminary results of a synthesis of ceramic data from several large collections of Japanese ceramics from sites occupied between the late 1800s and early 1940s. This synthesis attempts to identify common forms and wares as well as to better understand the regional availability, distribution, and use of these materials by Japanese-American and Japanese-migrant communities in the turn of the century west.

[SYM-259] – Calvert Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.

Kenneth Cannon (Utah State University Archaeological Services), Christopher W. Merritt (Utah Division of State History)

Life Along the Grade: Archaeology of the Chinese Railroad Builders and Maintenance Crews in Utah

Between 1867 and 1904, hundreds of Chinese workers lived and labored along the railroad grade in deeply rural northwestern Utah. Small section houses served as the only reprieve from the toil of daily labore in the treeless and sun scorched landscapes of Box Elder County. Archaeological inventory spurred by a National Park Service Initiative is identifying sites previously unknown to scholars. These sites are shedding light on the life and experience of the 11-15 Chinese section crews in this remote part of Utah during the last forty years of the 19th century. Exclusion Act prejudice and labor succession altered the work crews along the grade by the early 20th century, but the archaeological legacy of these pioneers continue to exist.

[SYM-34] – Congressional B; Thursday, 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Frank Cantelas (NOAA) – see [GEN-006] James P. Delgado

Frank J. Cantelas (NOAA), Amy A. Borgens (Texas Historical Commission), Michael L. Brennan (Ocean Exploration Trust), James P. Delgado (NOAA), Christopher Dostal (Texas A&M University), Fredrick "Fritz" Hanselmann (Texas State University),

Christopher E. Horrell (Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement), Jack Irion (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management)

The Monterrey Shipwrecks: Current Research Findings

Research on a cluster of shipwrecks known as Monterrey A, B, and C is providing new information on early 19th century regional maritime activity in the Gulf of Mexico. The shipwrecks are nearly 200 miles off the U.S. coast, yet rest within a few miles of each other in water over 1,330 meters deep. Although the vessels are quite different from one another, their close proximity and shared artifact types suggest they were traveling in consort when a violent event, likely a storm, led to their loss. The vessels and their contents demonstrate not only regional connections between Mexico and the United States; there are links to France, the United Kingdom, the West Indies and possibly other places. This paper presents our current understanding of these sites within the historical context of trade and conflict during a time of political and social change in the countries surrounding the Gulf.

[SYM-94a] Governor's Board Room; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Anne-Marie Cantwell (Rutgers University)

Search for a Seamless Narrative: Thoughts on Engaging the General Public Through Writing and Other Means

Diana diZerega Wall has a distinguished career in Archaeology working as a pioneer in large-scale urban excavations, as a museum curator, and as a university professor. In each of these endeavors, she has made it a priority to bring the major implications of her scholarship, and that of archaeology itself, to a wide array of general audiences. Much of this has been done by analyzing, with a contemporary eye, huge amounts of archaeological and historical data, collected for various reasons and in various ways, and then transforming the results into a compelling narrative. This paper presents some examples of the ways in which she has successfully engaged the general public to think about the role that archaeological research must play in any meaningful discussions about such pressing issues as urbanization, race, colonialism, and gender.

[SYM-194] – Executive Room; Thursday, 8:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Patricia Capone (Peabody Museum, Harvard University) – see [SYM-302] Diana Loren

Ulises Cárdenas (Colegio de Antropólogos de Chile) – see [POS-1] Flora Vilches

John W. Cardinal (Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project, Western Michigan University), Aaron A. Howard (Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project, Western Michigan University), Erika K. Loveland (Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project, Western Michigan University), Michael S. Nassaney (Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project, Western Michigan University), James B. Schwaderer (Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project, Western Michigan University)

Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project: 2015 Field Season

The 2015 field season of the Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project marks the 40th annual archaeological field school hosted by Western Michigan University. Students enrolled in this RPA certified field school participated in a number of activities pertaining to public archaeology with a focus on architecture in 18th century New France. Students participated in fieldwork, lab work, writing blogs and posting to our social media, an annual public lecture series, public outreach to over 800 school children on field trips, our archaeology summer camp, and our annual open house. These outreach efforts give students a greater sense of the nuanced complexity of archaeology in the modern world and provide opportunities for community involvement.

[POS-3] – Regency Ballroom; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

Mia L. Carey (University of Florida)

The Search for Yarrow Mamout in Georgetown: A Preliminary Assessment

What happens when a concerned citizen notifies the D.C. City Archaeologist that a possible historic human burial is threatened with disturbance on privately owned property? This paper outlines the archaeological survey conducted between June and August 2015 to answer this question. The possible human burial is that of Yarrow Mamout, a Muslim slave who purchased property at what is now 3324 Dent Place, NW, in Upper Georgetown in 1800 and lived there until his death in 1823. Mamout became famous after he sat for two well-known nineteenth century painters, Charles Wilson Peale and James Alexander Simpson. The search for Yarrow Mamout's remains, both human and cultural, stems from an obituary circulated by Peale following Yarrow's death that suggests he was buried in the backyard where he knelt for daily prayer. The survey entailed GPR, geoarchaeology, mechanical testing, and manual excavation of STPs and test units.

[SYM-204] – Blue Room; Saturday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Jenna K. Carlson (College of William and Mary)

Reimagining Methods in Historical Zooarchaeology: Applying the Pathological Index (PI) to Historical Assemblages in North America

Since Bartosiewicz, Van Neer, and Lentacker published their ground-breaking research on the osteological identification of draught cattle, zooarchaeological studies of traction animals have proliferated. Whereas most of these studies draw from Old World assemblages, this research applies Bartosiewicz, Van Neer, and Lentacker's (1997) methodology for assessing draught cattle to eighteenth-century assemblages from Drayton Hall, South Carolina, and Oxon Hill Manor, Maryland. In assessing the pathological manifestations present on complete metapodia and phalanges from these sites, this research reveals the applicability of Bartosiewicz et al.'s pathological index (PI) to studies of traction animals and animal husbandry in historical North American faunal assemblages. This research also tests the newly-established modified pathological index (mPI) as a means of assessing incomplete elements for possible pathological signatures of traction, thus allowing for larger

sample sizes and the inclusion of more sites into studies of traction animals at historic North American sites.

[POS-2] – Regency Ballroom; Thursday, 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Timothy A. Carn (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

Database Creation for the Legacy Collection of Hannastown

The rapid technological advances in digital computing of the preceding fifty years have allowed for an ever increasing complex analysis of archaeological assemblages. For those working with legacy collections curated before the advent of personal computing, the task of digitizing and formatting data into a usable form while also insuring against the same obsolescence that is being corrected can be daunting.

The Applied Archaeology program at Indiana University of Pennsylvania takes a multi-faceted approach to this task with its work with the Hanna's Town collection, totaling over one million artifacts. By examining the needs of the modern researcher, the shortcomings of prior digitization efforts, and future technological trends, a list of best practices was created. From this list of best practices, a database and custom entry form were created in Microsoft Access; and procedures for entry, storing, and archiving data were developed.

[SYM-15] – Directors Room; Saturday, 8:00 a.m. – 9:45 a.m.

Jason Carnes (West Virginia State University) – see [POS-1] Tyler Allen

Linda F. Carnes-McNaughton (Fort Bragg Cultural Resources Program) – see [SYM-118a] Mary L. Farrell

Linda F. Carnes-McNaughton (Cultural Resources Program, Fort Bragg, Department of the Army), Mark U. Wilde-Ramsing (Independent Scholar)

Cast A'Shore: Researching the Fate of Blackbeard's Crew

In November 1717, at the height of his short-lived career as a notorious pirate, Blackbeard stole a French prize, the *La Concorde de Nante*. After taking the ship, he kidnapped several crewmembers and slaves, crucially needed to continue his pirating. In June 1718, the ship was run-aground on a sandbar at Topsail Inlet and life changed once again for the crew and conscripted passengers. As Blackbeard and a few loyal crewmembers fled the scene on a smaller vessel, the rest were put ashore. From there another story unfolded. Documented in British naval accounts, the climactic death of the famous pirate is well-known. But what happened to these French and English mariners, and African slaves? How did they survive in the sparsely populated landscape? Where did they end up and why? This study examines historical records, local folklore and archaeological findings in an effort to tell "the rest of the story."

[SYM-47] – Hampton Room; Saturday, 9:30 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.

Toni L. Carrell (Ships of Exploration and Discovery Research) – see [SYM-120] Jennifer F. McKinnon

Brandi Carrier (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management) – see [SYM-51] Brian Jordan

Brandi M. Carrier (US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Office of Renewable Energy Programs), Antti Pulkkinen (National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Community Coordinated Modeling Center, Space Weather Research Center), Michael Heinz (US Naval Air Warfare Center, Aircraft Division, Air Traffic Control and Landing Systems Flight Test Branch)

Recognizing Geomagnetic Storms in Marine Magnetometer Data: Toward Improved Archaeological Resource Identification Practices

Strong magnetic field perturbations resulting from Earth-directed solar events can adversely affect marine archaeological survey. The immediate onset of geomagnetic storms and fast compression of the magnetopause create short duration, high amplitude spikes in Earth's magnetic field that appear similar to signatures of archaeological anomalies. Aggressive processing, analysis, and comparison of single instrument survey and observatory datasets collected during geomagnetic storms prevented isolation and removal of the onset signature. Of 34 storms analyzed, 100 percent possessed onset signatures that were considered to be misleading, resulting in possible aliasing of temporal variation (the onset signature) for spatial variation (archaeological anomalies). Based on a 95% confidence level, it is estimated that 89.7 to 100 percent of geomagnetic storms will generate signatures that may be misinterpreted as archaeological sites. Recommendations are made for methods that may adequately account for geomagnetic storms, allowing for improved analytical interpretation and thus improved management of archaeological resources.

[GEN-012] – Governor's Board Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:45 p.m.

Annie E. Carter (Flinders University)

An Archaeological Examination of Cookware from the Storm Wreck, 8SJ5459

The Storm wreck is an 18th-century Loyalist shipwreck located off St. Augustine, Florida. The shipwreck excavation has been an ongoing focus of the Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program (LAMP) since 2009. An examination of the iron and copper cookware present on site offers an entryway for the analysis and interpretation of Loyalist intentions and lifeways. These goods were once part of a colonial, capitalistic society and were key items for survival in an intermediary and uncertain time for a refugee population. This allows for a view of cookware as both economic and social factors in Loyalist lifestyles; on one end, as objects that defined a sort of comfort and familiarity in the process of creating a home in a highly stressful time, and on the other as objects of profitability. Assessing the cookware assemblage addresses these issues and contributes to a narrative of a people largely forgotten by popular history.

[SYM-780b] – Empire Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.

Catherine M. Cartwright (Alexandria Archaeology)

"Making the Inaccessible Accessible: Public Archaeology at a 19th-Century Bathhouse in Alexandria, Virginia"

This paper examines Alexandria Archaeology's foray into broadcasting archaeological excavations and findings through videos and social media. When excavations began at a well discovered by chance in the basement of a private residence, city archaeologists took a social media approach to reach and educate the public about a site otherwise be inaccessible to them. Video updates of the excavation posted online allowed followers to witness the process of archaeological discovery and interpretation, thereby meeting Alexandria Archaeology's mission of engaging the public.

The decision to venture into social media outreach was made with little forethought; as such the results fell short of the initial vision. The experience still demonstrates the nearly unlimited possibilities for bringing Alexandria's archaeological past to a wider audience. Public archaeology has an ethical duty to provide greater transparency and access to the archaeological process and social media serves as an effective way to fulfill this obligation.

[SYM-204] – Blue Room; Saturday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Jose L. Casaban (Texas A&M University)

The *Twelve Apostles*: Conception, Outfitting, and History of 16th-Century Spanish Galleons

During the 16th century, Spain created an empire whose territories spanned Europe, America, and Asia. The most renowned ocean-going vessel employed by the Spanish during this period was the galleon. However, our knowledge of galleons is limited due to inaccuracies in their contemporaneous representations and the absence of archaeological evidence. This paper uses the *Twelve Apostles*, a series of newly-designed Spanish galleons built between 1589 and 1591, to bridge the gaps in our current state of knowledge and to rectify misconceptions about this type of vessel. The examination of original unpublished documents located in various Spanish archives, along with archaeological and iconographic evidence, is used to investigate the conception, outfitting, and history of these galleons. This research also contributes to the assessment of functional, technological, material, ideological, economic, and environmental factors in the design and management of these innovative Spanish ships.

[GEN-010] – Governor's Board Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Abigail E. Casavant (University of Rhode Island)

Convicts, Cargo, and Calamity: The Wreck of the *Enchantress*

From 2010-2015, the University of Rhode Island and St. Mary's College of California conducted an underwater archaeology field school in the waters of Bermuda on a site called the "Iron Plate Wreck." Aptly named for a large block of sheet iron

located at the stern, the wreck's identity remained a mystery for over 50 years. In 2013, however, historical research provided clues to the identity of the wreck, revealing it is the *Enchantress*, an early 19th century British merchant vessel with a unique past. The *Enchantress* not only carried cargo when it sank on February 7, 1837, but also the lives of 76 Irish immigrants, all of whom were saved by local Bermudians and the goodwill of the English government. Before the *Enchantress* transported famine-stricken immigrants, the vessel also served as an Australian convict ship. This paper will examine the wreck's unusual historical background with support from the archaeological record.

[GEN-007] – Capitol Room; Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 9:30 a.m.

Jean M. Cascardi (FCPA),

Camp 'a Colchester: Fairfax County, VA

Acquired in 2006 the Old Colchester Park and Preserve is over 145 acres located in Lorton, Virginia situated on the Occoquan River and is part of the Fairfax County Park Authority's system of parks. Archaeological investigations in the park have revealed foundations contemporary to the Colchester port tobacco town that was in operation from ca. 1754-1830. Through research and various survey methods the Colchester Archaeological Research Team (CART) have discovered the presence of numerous features including a stone foundation at the intersection of Old Colchester and Furnace roads. A 1781 map of Colchester by Jean-Baptiste Rochambeau places structures near this intersection and in 2013, a stone foundation was exposed. But the full extent and size of the building is unknown. The artifacts recovered suggest the building is a domestic structure concurrent with the town of Colchester.

[POS-3] – Regency Ballroom; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

Kelli Casias (University of Montana)

Moonshining Women and the Informal Economy in Two Prohibition Era Montana Towns

One unintended consequence of the Prohibition Era in the U.S. was an unorganized but national collective social resistance movement based in individual civil disobedience. Recent research into the town of Anaconda, Montana during alcohol prohibition has revealed that men and women participated in moonshining activities. Comparison of male and female offenders in Anaconda indicated that the informal economy in which alcohol resided, was formalized by city officials as a legitimate economic strategy for all levels of the town. To expand on the female narrative, and the historical, socioeconomic context of the area the town of Butte, Montana will be compared/contrasted to Anaconda to expose differing resistance tactics and attitudes towards liquor law violations. An interdisciplinary approach, employing household archaeology and historical documentation will be pursued. The expectations of such research is two-fold: 1) highlight women's participation in clandestine activities, 2) and archaeologically reveal signatures of a social resistance movement.

[GEN-019] – Senate Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Tane Renata Casserley (NOAA)

There And Back Again: The Ironclad Monitor's Tale

Situated just 16 miles off the coast of Cape Hatteras, N.C., NOAA's Monitor National Marine Sanctuary protects the shipwreck of the famed Civil War ironclad, USS Monitor. In 2015, thirteen years after the turret was recovered, NOAA launched an expedition back to the Monitor to document the site. Using closed circuit rebreathers, NOAA and its partners are using the latest technology to assess the ironclad's current state of preservation. This presentation will highlight NOAA's efforts to protect the shipwreck and its history above and below the waves.

[SYM-151a] – Empire Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Filipe Castro (Texas A&M University)

The Future of Maritime Archaeology

Computers, robots, and the internet are changing maritime archaeology while a global middle class - the consumers of cultural products - is growing fast, at least in Asia and the southern hemisphere. In this context archaeology, including maritime archaeology, appears as a promising field where a young generation of archaeologists is pushing to include multiple publics and narratives about archaeological remains. Public archaeology is trying to make sense of archaeological discoveries and tie them to the present world, in historical perspective, trying to shed light on present politics, ethical and social questions, or ecological problems. Archaeological sites are being used as learning environments to provoke critical thinking and teach a wide range of disciplines to children and young adults. Community archaeology is engaging local, descendent, or ideologically related communities in the development of archaeological projects. Developing countries are claiming their past and challenging the colonialist model of XX century archaeology.

[SYM-383] – Governor's Board Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:45 p.m.

Paola Ortiz. Castros (University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras Puerto Rico, Puerto Rico (U.S.)), Francheska Martinez (University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras Puerto Rico, Puerto Rico (U.S.)), Edith Morales (University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras Puerto Rico, Puerto Rico (U.S.))

Reassessing the 1898 U.S. assault on Asomante through battlefield archeology

Military confrontations during the first half of August of 1898, between *Coamo* and *Aibonito, Puerto Rico*, were the last known developments of the Spanish-American War. Historically, this area has been listed as the last battlefield of Spain in America. There are several factors about these military events, such as scarcity of historical resources, political conflicts of interest, and the unseemly lack of archeological research, that have kept them from being defined in the academic literature. Even so, the confrontation between U.S. and Spanish troops, and Puertorican civilians,

has been reported from different vantage points and generated debates and concerns about the historicity of what took place within this particular sector of the *Cordillera Central*. This presentation is aimed at recognizing military key points through battlefield archaeology, in order to delimit the archaeological site. Research includes the consultation of historical documents, collection of oral history, as well as geographic information methods.

[SYM-662] – Committee Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Danielle R. Cathcart (The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.), Heather Olson (The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.)

Curating Rhode Island's History: Lessons in Accountability and the Rehabilitation of State-owned Collections

As we celebrate the anniversary of the NHPA, many states are now coming to terms with the immensity of the archaeological collections gathered on their behalf over the past fifty years. While academics and professionals have become experts at minimizing the effects of development on buried and extant cultural resources through archaeological excavation, these endeavors have amassed a staggering amount of objects and information that too often languishes in deteriorating bags and boxes—poorly curated, underreported, and orphaned from their associated documentation. In 2014, the Rhode Island Department of Transportation hired the Public Archaeology Laboratory to update the curation conditions of over 150 archaeological collections and to create an integrated accessions database that allows the RIDOT to digitally and physically account for their state-owned collections. The challenges of such a task can certainly seem monumental; however, this paper will demonstrate that the results are well worth the effort.

[SYM-91] – Cabinet Room; Friday, 8:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Alexis Catsambis (Naval History & Heritage Command)

Conducting Research on U.S. Navy Ship and Aircraft Wrecks: The Sunken Military Craft Act and 32 CFR 767

The U.S. Navy has recently sought to advance the management of its sunken military craft through internal planning initiatives, as well as the promulgation of revised federal regulations that establish a new permitting program for researchers wishing to investigate ship and aircraft wrecks under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Navy.

Following multiple coordination phases within the Department, among federal agencies, and with members of the public, the revised regulations are now in the process of taking effect. This presentation will provide an overview of the Sunken Military Craft Act and seek to address management challenges, the regulatory process, the new permitting scheme, associated outreach initiatives, as well as answer common questions about conducting research on U.S. Navy sunken military craft.

[SYM-151a] – Empire Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Wade P. Catts (JMA) – see [SYM-398] Kevin C. Bradley

Wade P. Catts (JMA) – see [SYM-120] Robert Selig

Wade P. Catts (JMA)

"To Drain This Country": Historical Archeology And The Demands Of The War For Independence In The Route 301 Corridor

The Upper Delmarva Peninsula was a region on the periphery of military activity during the American Revolution. For a short time in 1777 the area witnessed some troop movements and experienced the effects of invasion and war. The longer lasting impact on the region was the constant need for foodstuffs and matériel required of the fledgling American nation. With no strong logistical system, state and national governments called on their civilian population to fill the void. While the 1777 campaign had a limited effect on the agrarian landscape of New Castle County, the continuous "draining" by Delaware militia, American, and loyalist forces of the region's livestock, agricultural produce, and other items necessary to prosecute the war had long-term effects. Archeology in the 301 Corridor has recovered artifacts and features that reflect the demands of war on an agrarian population in an area removed from direct military conflict.

[SYM-105b] – Embassy Room; Saturday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

William R. Chadwell (Battle of the Atlantic Research and Expedition Group) – see [SYM-32] Aaron Hamilton

William J. Chadwick (Indiana University of Pennsylvania) – see [SYM-398] Elisabeth A. LaVigne

William J. Chadwick (Indiana University of Pennsylvania), Elisabeth LaVigne (JMA, a CCRG Company)

Regional Synthesis and Best Practices for the Application of Geophysics to Archaeological Projects in the Middle Atlantic Region.

As geophysical surveys become more common and a standard procedure on archeological projects within the United States, the question raised is whether or not the methods and systems being used are appropriate for the questions being asked by the principal investigators. Therefore, a compilation of geophysical methods used during archaeological investigations and their results in the Middle Atlantic region, primarily those used on transportation projects, was conducted as part of the Route 301 Alternative Mitigation of the Holton-Cann Historic Site, Delaware for the Delaware Department of Transportation. First, a review the available reports related to the application of geophysics to archaeological sites in the Middle Atlantic was conducted. The second task identified which methods worked where and why based on the available information from the reports. The

final task is the development of a synthesis of “best practices” for the application of geophysics to archaeological projects in Delaware.

[SYM-105b] – Embassy Room; Saturday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Ellen Chapman (College of William and Mary) – see [SYM-169] Jolene L. U. Smith

Ellen L. Chapman (College of William & Mary)

“They Had Perfect Knowledge of...This Offensive Place”: Burial Grounds and Archaeological Human Remains in Richmond’s Public Discourse

In Richmond, Virginia, racial discrimination is clearly visible in the condition of historical burial grounds. Efforts to reclaim these sacred sites have generated controversy surrounding the proposed Revitalize RVA development adjacent to the city’s oldest cemetery for people of color. Recent outrage, activism, and attempts at dialogue have also occurred in relation to some archaeological collections of human remains from Richmond, while other such collections have received comparatively little attention. This paper will present ethnographic research into the value placed by city communities on archaeological human remains and burial places through three case studies: the activism that reclaimed Richmond’s Burial Ground for Enslaved Africans; The East Marshall Street Well Project, which seeks to redress the mishandling of dissected human remains recovered from a well containing medical waste; and the Virginia State Penitentiary site, where construction during the 1990s uncovered an unanticipated cemetery containing interments and comingled skeletal deposits.

[SYM-169] – Directors Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

James C. Chatters (University of California San Diego) – see [GEN-006] Alberto E. Nava Blank

James C. Chatters (Applied Paleoscience) – see [GEN-006] Dominique Rissolo

Roberto R. Chavez (Bay Area Underwater Explorers) – see [GEN-006] Alberto E. Nava Blank

Claudia Chemello (Terra Mare Conservation, LLC), Paul Mardikian (Terra Mare Conservation, LLC)

Conservation of the First Automobile Torpedo of the United States Navy

In March 2013, U.S. Navy-trained dolphins found a torpedo during a training session off the coast of San Diego, California. The middle and after body sections of the torpedo were recovered and identified by the Naval History and Heritage Command Underwater Archaeology Branch as a Howell torpedo, one of three known to exist in the world. This presentation describes conservation efforts to preserve this complex technological object. Partial disassembly of the torpedo allowed for effective cleaning and stabilization, including removal of the forward

bulkhead of the mid section and excavation of 80 lbs. (36 kg) of compacted sediment that had collected inside. Due to the torpedo's design, the 131 lb. (59kg) forged steel flywheel could not be disassembled and was cleaned and stabilized in situ. This was an extremely difficult task due to severely restricted access to each side of the flywheel and its complex support structure and gears.

[SYM-151b] – Empire Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

John M. Chenoweth (University of Michigan-Dearborn)

Spatial Analysis of the Free African Community of Kingstown, Tortola, British Virgin Islands

Forming a different kind of plantation community, a unique group of African people who were never enslaved existed in the British Virgin Islands (BVI) from the 1830s to 1850s. Captured for slavery in Africa after the British ended the slave trade in 1807, and after much loss and time, these people were given a plantation on Tortola where they lived—surrounded at first by enslaved people—in a settlement known as Kingstown. An 1831 map of their settlement exists, providing insight primarily into how the British colonial authorities wished them to use their land. Using ArcGIS, this paper places this map in its 3-dimensional context, quantitatively explores how the residents would have experienced their land and analyzes the limits this British Colonial scheme would have placed on the “Kingstown People,” trying to force them into the role of stereotypical English peasants.

[SYM-92] – Hampton Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

John F. Cherry (Brown University) – see [POS-1] Brendan Doucet

Sarah J. Chesney (The College of New Jersey), Deirdre A Kelleher (Philadelphia, PA)

A Philadelphia Patchwork: Considering Small-Scale Archaeology in the City of Brotherly Love

Although many of the most well known archaeological projects undertaken in Philadelphia have been large-scale CRM projects, university-based research in urban archaeology also has a long history in the city. Recent archaeological projects completed at Elfreth's Alley and The Woodlands reveal the contributions that two such small-scale academic projects can make to our overall understanding of Philadelphia's urban development, and the insights that such projects offer not only into Philadelphia's archaeological past, but also suggestions for its future. By reflecting on different types, models, and scales of archaeological investigations this paper will underscore the variety and depth of archaeological work conducted in Philadelphia and its future potential.

[SYM-83] Embassy Room; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Meredith S. Chesson (University of Notre Dame), Sara Morrow (University of Notre Dame), Erin Gibbons (Registered Archaeologist, Republic of Ireland)

Consumerism on the Margins: Shop Ledgers and Materialized Social Status in Coastal Co. Galway, Ireland.

In contrast to the marginality ascribed to Western Ireland during the 19th and 20th centuries, islanders' and coastal mainlanders' participated in transnational trade networks expressed through everyday material decision-making, seasonal and intermittent international interactions, and ideologies of social status. Historically, coastal communities in Western Ireland have been characterized as marginalized and geographically isolated from participation in mainstream consumerism and national and international markets. Archaeological and historic evidence suggests an alternative narrative of vibrant trade and interconnectivity between islanders and mainlanders, rural and urban settlements, and national and international trade networks. By comparing shop ledger entries from the mainland towns of Cleggan and Clifden, Co. Galway, with archaeological materials from the nearby coastal islands of Inishark and Inishbofin, this paper investigates perceptions and practice of central and peripheral consumption trends in relation to social status, occupation, gender, religion, and nationality in coastal communities.

[SYM-687] – Committee Room; Friday, 10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Beverly A. Chiarulli (Indiana U of Pennsylvania), Nancy Smith (Allegheny Portage Railroad NHS), Marion R. Smeltzer (Indiana U of Pennsylvania)

Public Outreach Through Student Training: An Example of a NPS-University Partnership in Western Pennsylvania

Five National Park Service units located in Western Pennsylvania present the history of the region from the days of George Washington through the 18th century industrial period to even more recent events. From 1999 through 2009, a partnership between the NPS and Indiana University of Pennsylvania provided opportunities for students to gain field and lab experience working on NPS projects and conducting research for MA Thesis projects. These opportunities provided the students with needed pre-professional experience. While public outreach is often thought to refer to general publics, student training is also an important form of outreach. The NPS projects provide students with the opportunity to participate in projects which focus on preservation rather than more typical cultural resource projects and are able to assist in projects related to heritage tourism, education, and historic preservation planning.

[SYM-31] – Congressional A; Saturday, 1:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.

Robert C. Chidester (The Mannik & Smith Group, Inc.) – see [SYM-180] Maura Johnson

Robert C. Chidester (The Mannik & Smith Group, Inc.), David A. Gadsby (National Park Service)

Race and Alienation in Baltimore's Hampden

The recent uprising in West Baltimore took place less than two miles from the neighborhood of Hampden, but, with a few notable exceptions, it made little impact

there. Writers and historians have long understood the Baltimore neighborhood of Hampden to be culturally, geographically, and racially isolated from the city in which it is embedded. Archaeological investigations performed there have helped to illustrate how class and power relationships changed over time, ultimately reinforcing that isolation for white workers in the 19th-century mill town. As it was incorporated into the city, Hampden became increasingly well known as a white working-class enclave, inhospitable to outsiders in the increasingly African-American city. We explore the history of Hampden's interaction with the surrounding city, positing that its development, its continued isolation after 1900, and the alienation of its workforce present a foil against which to examine the development of neighborhood-based segregation in Baltimore.

[SYM-39] – Ambassador Ballroom; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Kim Christensen (University of California Berkeley)

“A Novelist-Gardener”: Masculinity and Illness in Progressive Era California

Warren Cheney (1858-1921) of Berkeley, California lived during the period in which ideals of Victorian manliness shifted to those of a more brutish masculinity. Suffering from ill health and neurasthenia for most of his life, he pursued an “outdoor life” while also participating in the Bay Area literary arts scene, embodying the tensions and contradictions of shifting gendered behavior ideals. Historical documents and archaeological excavations undertaken at the Cheney family home enable us to examine his navigation of changing ideals within the context of illness, parenting, and white middle-class American identities through study of the home's landscape and material culture.

[SYM-488] – Hampton Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Lauren Christian (East Carolina University) – see [POS-4] Hannah Piner

Lauren M. Christian (ECU Maritime Studies)

An Adaptive Legacy: Repurposing Lighthouses from Navigational Aids to Heritage Tourism Destinations in North Carolina

The lighthouses of North Carolina were originally constructed to aid navigation through treacherous waterways, but the advancement of modern navigational equipment has diminished their necessity for that purpose. In 2000, the National Historic Lighthouse Preservation Act was enacted to see to the transference of federally owned historic light stations to qualified new stewards. Today, the National Parks Service, private organizations, and community associations manage the lighthouses on the Outer Banks. The focus of this study is to analyze the transition from navigational aids to heritage tourism destinations and the preservation management strategies for three North Carolina lighthouses as case studies: Currituck Beach Light Station, Cape Hatteras Light Station, and Bald Head Island Lighthouse. This research will evaluate the effectiveness of the preservation of these sites by examining the management actions to date and the values and

opinions of the local community members towards these sites as cultural and historical resources.

[GEN-012] – Governor’s Board Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:45 p.m.

Robert Church (C&C Technologies, Inc.) – see [SYM-94b] Robert Westrick

Robert Church (C & C Technologies, Inc.), Daniel Warren (C & C Technologies, Inc.), Robert Westrick (C & C Technologies, Inc.)

A Deepwater World War II Battlefield: The German U-boat, U-166, and Passenger Freighter Robert E. Lee

During World War II, Germany sent their U-boats to the Gulf of Mexico to conduct warfare on merchant shipping. As a result approximately seventy merchant vessels were sunk or damaged with only one U-boat lost in the Gulf of Mexico during that action. The wreck sites of the German U-boat, U-166 and its last victim the passenger freighter *Robert E. Lee* were first investigated by archaeologists in 2001. Fourteen years of historical and archaeological research reveals the intricacies of this deepwater battlefield.

[SYM-94b] – Governor’s Board Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Craig N. Cipolla (Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto)

The Archaeology of Playing Indian: Boy Scout Camps as Colonial Imaginaries

Over the last 20 years archaeologists have come to pay close attention to the complexities of indigenous agency, cultural continuity and change, and survivance in colonial contexts. In their focus on materiality and everyday life, in their use of multiple lines of evidence, and in their connections to contemporary indigenous communities, archaeologists have the ability to challenge colonial narratives. In contrast, the ways in which these narratives (e.g., notions of savagery, authenticity, and vanishing Indians) came to have purchase among non-indigenous publics remains underexplored in archaeological circles. This paper builds upon Philip Deloria’s writings on “playing Indian” to consider the ways in which Boy Scout camps in New England served as colonial imaginaries, influencing specific types of remembering and forgetting. I use an archaeological lens to examine the ways in which these imaginaries “re-member” colonial and indigenous history.

[SYM-70] – Senate Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Kelly Clark (National Park Service) – see [POS-4] Kimberly I. Robinson

Loren Clark (Panamerican Consultants), Michael Murray (Panamerican Consultants)

Low Water Bankline Survey of the Rice Plantation Landscape

As part of the Savannah Harbor Expansion Project, the Savannah district will construct a number of mitigation features to compensate for adverse environmental impacts. Panamerican Consultants conducted both terrestrial and submerged investigations within the Savannah River estuary. A large component of the overall project was a low water bankline survey of Steamboat Slough, as well as Middle and

Little Back Rivers, which recorded a total of 116 sites. Associated with the rice plantation landscape of the low country, the majority of the sites represent the modification of the marsh and riverine landscape for successful rice farming while several sites represent watercraft used in the day to day operations of the plantations.

[SYM-283] – Capitol Room; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Margaret R. Clark (CH2M HILL)

“Somewhere in No-Man’s Land”: Army Camp Hanford and America’s Defense Program

For four decades, Hanford reactors produced plutonium, generating the fuel for America’s first atomic bombs. In 1950, as the Arms Race increased, the Department of Defense established Anti-Aircraft Artillery sites throughout Hanford to protect the nation’s top secret nuclear facilities. Under the Army’s command, these AAA batteries, base camps and battalion headquarters were home to the men that were “the last defense.” This paper will present the historical artifacts recovered from a refuse dump associated with Camp Hanford from 1950 to 1959. This collection, coupled with oral history, provides an opportunity to explore and document everyday Army life on Hanford during the Korean and Cold War Eras.

[SYM-259] – Calvert Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.

David S. Clarke (Delaware Department of Transportation), Heidi E. Krofft (Delaware Department of Transportation)

The U.S. Route 301 Archaeology Program in Delaware: Excavations, Historic Contexts, and Syntheses

The Delaware Department of Transportation is in the midst of its largest public works project in over 15 years. The U.S. Route 301 project will construct 17 miles of new highway across the central portion of Delaware. The archaeology program for Section 106 compliance for this project has utilized the talents of 10 cultural resource management firms (CRM). To date the CRM firms have identified 66 archaeological sites at the Phase I level, 27 at the Phase II level and 14 were found eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The eligible sites were mitigated via traditional data recovery methods or via alternative mitigation efforts. This paper will highlight the historic archaeology sites from the project as well as synthesize what has become an amazing case study of a successful Section 106 “Mega Project” between FHWA, DelDOT, the Delaware State Historic Preservation Office, and 10 CRM firms.

[SYM-105a] – Embassy Room; Saturday, 8:00 a.m. – 11:15 a.m.

Sarah Stroud Clarke (Drayton Hall Preservation Trust) – see [SYM-208] Ian D. Simmonds

Sarah Stroud Clarke (Drayton Hall Preservation Trust, Syracuse University), Jon Marcoux (Salve Regina University)

Clusters of Beads: Testing for Time on the Carolina Frontier c.1680-1734

When analyzing archaeological sites with almost continual episodes of occupation, it is often difficult to discern distinct temporal periods; given this challenge archaeologists have long relied on a variety of methodological techniques to help narrow down dates of occupation. In 2012, Jon Marcoux published a new correspondence analysis study using over 35,000 glass trade beads in Native American mortuary contexts dated c.1607-1783 with the results indicating four discrete clusters of time. This paper tests the usefulness of this study on a colonial period frontier site on the Drayton Hall property outside of Charleston, South Carolina. The site is known to date to before c.1734 and possibly had at least two European occupations from 1680-1734. Glass trade beads from in and around sealed features from this time period are used to determine if it is possible to use this methodology on individual historic period sites to help define distinct occupation periods.

[GEN-020] – Diplomat Room; Saturday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Wesley S. Clarke (The Castle Museum)

Preliminary Observations on the Nathaniel Clark Earthenware Pottery at Marietta, Ohio.

The Nathaniel Clark pottery was established at Marietta, Ohio, in 1808 and is thus one of the first such operations in the region. Excavations initiated in 2013 have encountered well-preserved features, and have produced a useful sample of product and production debris over three field seasons. Concurrent documentary research is also providing details on the personal and business contexts of the Clark pottery. The location of this manufactory at a major regional hub provides insight regarding patterns of commerce and craft during a relatively early developmental period in the American Midwest.

[SYM-118b] – Executive Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.

Arthur R Clausnitzer Jr (Memorial University of Newfoundland)

The Archaeology of an Early Resource-Extraction Industry: The Cod Fishery, 1600-1713

As much as popular histories overlook it, the cod fishery of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries brought the first significant numbers of Europeans to North American shores and provided the earliest colonists in the northeast with an economic foundation from which to build new societies. As an industry which was an important staple for two regions the cod fisheries deserve careful study, but it has only been in the last decades that archaeologists and historians have undertaken critical studies on the topic, correcting centuries of myth-building and misconceptions. This paper continues this process by applying a newly-developed holistic analytical framework to archaeological and historical data from fisheries sites in Maine and Newfoundland with the intent of understanding the different processes which drew fishermen to North America, how this industry affected

societal development in the colonies, and the factors which led to the differential development of Newfoundland and New England.

[GEN-016] – Calvert Room; Saturday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Elizabeth C. Clay (University of Pennsylvania)

Land, Labor, and Memory: Plantation Landscapes in Martinique

Landscapes are shaped by the experiences of people over time, serve to establish and reinforce social relations, and are spaces within which individuals actively construct their experiences with each other and with their environment. This paper focuses on plantation landscapes on the island of Martinique, where the significant role of the French sugar industry - made possible by slave labor - in the globalizing Atlantic world is still clearly visible. Plantation sites that have not been lost to development remain on the landscape as crumbling buildings, small-scale fishing or agricultural villages established post-emancipation, or are still in use for large-scale agricultural export production. Using historic maps, satellite imagery and archival sources, this paper will analyze the physical legacy of the plantation economy in two distinct regions of Martinique to explore how colonial settlement patterns and landscape transformations have persisted through time.

[SYM-92] – Hampton Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

William J. Clayton (National Park Service, Grand Portage National Monument) – see [SYM-31] Jay T. Sturdevant

Joseph E. Clemens (EAC/A)

Technological Toolkit: Using XRF Analysis to better understand 19th Century Iron Making and its Implications for the Labor Force

The use of X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) as a tool for analyzing archaeological materials is becoming increasingly common. Recently, various types of iron ore and iron products produced at furnaces in Maryland and Pennsylvania in the 19th century were analyzed using XRF measurements. These measurements were employed to create a representational graph of the elemental composition of iron artifacts in order to identify a connection between the source material and the iron product. Documentary research of the local iron ore supplied to the Catocin and Cornwall Furnaces coincided with the trace element concentrations identified using XRF. Research about the types of iron produced at each site led to a better understanding of the labor involved in the iron making process and the changes in elemental composition that different production techniques create. Trace elements observed in the iron samples provided insight into possible health issues that afflicted the labor force, and surrounding populace.

[SYM-330] – Diplomat Room; Friday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Katherine L Clevenger (East Carolina University)

Investigating The Ancient Port Of Sanitja, Menorca

Their strategic location in the Mediterranean caused numerous cultures, empires, and countries to fight over and conquer the Balearic Islands of modern-day Spain. In the ancient world, Menorca - the easternmost island of the Balearics - was influenced or conquered by the Minoans, Carthaginians, Romans, and Vandals, respectively. Prior to the Romans' arrival, the native Baleares were known for their skills with the sling and were hired as mercenaries throughout the Mediterranean. The Romans, therefore, incorporated the islanders into their garrison during the Roman occupation. General Quintus Caecilius Metellus, later surnamed Balearicus, established a fort in 123 B.C., as evidenced by Roman coins found in the remains. Thirteen ancient shipwrecks have been located in and near the port of Sanitja, ranging from 400 B.C. to A.D. 400. Underwater survey in Sanitja continues.

[POS-3] – Regency Ballroom; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

Charles R. Cobb (University of Florida)

Flat Ontologies, Identity and Space at Carolina Forts

English forts in the Carolina colony embody the ongoing struggle between the ambitions of imperial impositions and the aspirations of frontier autonomy. This tension is acutely reflected in the spatial organization of forts. Whereas colonial authorities sought to separate Europeans, Africans, and Native Americans through the formal segregation of the built environment, life on the frontier encouraged a fluidity in space and identity. The theoretical construct of flat ontologies can be used to explore how frontier forts were a catalyst for complex and emergent spatial relations that subverted hierarchical space. Archaeological data from early-eighteenth century forts on the Carolina frontier exemplify the connective processes of flat ontologies that blurred space and identity.

[SYM-43] – Embassy Room; Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 10:30 a.m.

Lindsey Cochran (University of Tennessee, Knoxville) – see [SYM-477] David A. Gadsby

Lindsey Cochran (University of Tennessee)

Social Geography of Lowcountry Landscapes

The comparison of patterns of refuse disposal between populations has been a consistent theme in historical archaeology. The present study acknowledges the impact of the physical environment and social status in shaping how people created and used their built landscape. Triangulation of three kinds of data—spatial, archaeological, and historical—facilitates recognition of the differences or similarities between groups on Sapelo, Ossabaw, and St. Simon's Islands in the Georgia Lowcountry. A series of artifact density maps, generated in R and GIS, are made for slave and planter groups within sites and are divided into three time periods: Early Georgia, Antebellum, and Late Antebellum. The goal of this paper is to identify the relationship between living quarters on the landscape and the material refuse at both planter and slave spaces to see how and why groups use space in different ways.

[SYM-30] – Hampton Room; Saturday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Matthew Cochran (The Ottery Group) - see [SYM-354] Thomas Bodor

Matthew D. Cochran (The Ottery Group) – see [SYM-354] Donald Creveling

Matthew D. Cochran (The Ottery Group)

Building, Dwelling, Thinking: A social geography of a late 17th century plantation.

In 1712 Richard Jenkins devised his personal estate, located on the Patuxent River near Benedict, Maryland, to three orphans and a woman that he wasn't married to. Valued at just over 96 pounds sterling, Richard Jenkins' plantation, was excavated in 2013 by staff from the Ottery Group and the Maryland State Highway Administration. This paper details the archaeological investigation of the c.1680 through 1713 Jenkins plantation, and seeks to emplace the plantation within a multi-scalar narrative inspired by recent scholarly work in social geography. Specific topics to be addressed within this paper include: the geographical and material setting of a late 17th century plantation likely associated with commercial trade; the role of a small scale plantation in a developing 17th century social and commercial economy; and lastly, the role of the Patuxent trade within the broader English colonial economy.

[SYM-403] – Ambassador Ballroom; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:15 p.m.

Sara Rivers Cofield (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory) - see [SYM-354] Caitlin Shaffer

Sara J. Rivers Cofield (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory at JPPM)

Granny's Panties and Great-Grandpa's Jock Strap: Reconstructing 200 Years of Middle-Class Clothing

This paper shares an in-depth comparative study focusing on clothing-related artifacts recovered at the Houston-LeCompt site as part a Route 301 data recovery project by Dovetail Cultural Resource Group. The site was occupied in rural Delaware from the mid-18th century until about 1930, and it is representative of the evolution of a typical middle-class clothing assemblage. Eighteenth-century artifacts illustrate specific forms for different garments while a decline in artifacts in the early 19th century corresponds to the rise of ephemeral styles with less hardware. As industrialization ratcheted up, artifact quantities increased until the 20th-century tenant farmers of Houston-LeCompt wore and discarded cheap fasteners and accessories with relative abandon. Using period portraits, extant clothing, historic sales catalogs, and assemblages from comparable sites, all artifacts are presented in a visual context to reconstruct modest wardrobes from undies and jock straps to outerwear and accessories.

[SYM-105b] – Embassy Room; Saturday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Brennan Collins (Georgia State University) – see [SYM-91] Robert C. Bryant

Jeffrey Collins (National Park Service), Patrice L. Jeppson (Cheyney University of Pennsylvania), Jed Levin (National Park Service)

All of the Above: Public Archeology and Outreach at Independence National Historical Park

Public outreach has been part of the archeological research conducted by Independence National Historical Park since the inception of such studies more fifty years ago. These early efforts, by pioneers like Paul Schumacher, John Cotter, and Barbara Liggett at sites like Independence Square and Franklin Court, serve as the foundation for the park's current program of public archeology. Today, the practice of archeology in the park both serves and is shaped by diverse and distinct communities of interest. This paper will review examples of the public's engagement with three recent park projects: the President's House Site, the James Oronoco Dexter Site, and the National Constitution Center Site. We will examine how various communities of activists, artists, academics, and others found meaning through engagement with archeological products and practice.

[SYM-31] – Congressional A; Saturday, 1:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.

Ronald L. Collins (AllStar Ecology, LLC) – see [POS-4] Matthew Victor Weiss

Leah Colombo (SEARCH)

Encounters or Exposures? A Methodical Approach to Coastal Resiliency.

Climate change is unequivocal and recently the federal government has developed collaborative initiatives between the Departments of the Interior, Department of Agriculture, Environmental Protection Agency, NOAA, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to identify natural and historic resources that require conservation and restoration to ensure they are more resilient to changing climate. Coastal resiliency, in particular, implies the need to maintain appropriate storm barriers, such as sand dunes, re-nourished beaches, and hard stabilizing features. These actions will escalate the amount of offshore dredging, and likely increase impacts to antecedent land forms with prehistoric sites as well as historic shipwrecks that exist in both state and federal waters. This paper will discuss methodical approaches for prehistoric sites and will present significance criteria to ensure compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and coastal resiliency.

[GEN-012] – Governor's Board Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:45 p.m.

Elizabeth A. Comer (EAC/Archaeology, Inc.)

Catoctin Furnace: Academic Research Informing Heritage Tourism

For more than 42 years, the Catoctin Furnace Historical Society, Inc. has maintained heritage programs in the village of Catoctin Furnace. These activities balance the

needs of the ongoing village lifestyle with those of the received visitor experience. Updating traditional seasonal events while adding leisure amenities involves constantly balancing funding sources and message. However, the tourism experience must be rooted in solid academic research. Current research on the African-American Slave Cemetery is examining and testing ancestral origins, characterizing living conditions, and searching for living descendants. The goal of this research is to reconstruct the history of the furnace's laborers and to recognize their contributions to the success of the ironworking community. A further goal is to reach out to contemporary African American communities in order to involve them in the interpretation and presentation of history at Catoctin Furnace, in the surrounding region, and at other early industrial complexes in America.

[SYM-330] – Diplomat Room; Friday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Margaret A. Comer (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom) – see [SYM-330] Polly Keeler

Matthew Compton (Southeastern Zooarchaeological Research, LLC)

Animal Husbandry, Hunting, and Fishing on the Lower Cape Fear: Analysis of Colonial and Civil War Era Animal Remains from Brunswick Town/Fort Anderson

Recent analyses of animal remains recovered from Brunswick Town/Fort Anderson provide information about the animal use practices of the site's colonial and Civil War occupants. Colonial materials indicate a pattern similar to animal use observed among eighteenth-century Charleston sites with a heavy reliance on domesticates, particularly cattle, supplemented by estuarine resources. This Charleston pattern has been described as "urban" to contrast it with patterns of animal use observed at outlying or "rural" plantations that exhibit greater use of wild taxa. Intrasite comparison of two colonial Brunswick Town households suggests some differences in diet associated with socioeconomic status. In contrast to their colonial predecessors, the Civil War occupants of Fort Anderson relied heavily on wild species. The abundance of wild game corroborates contemporary accounts of life at Fort Anderson which indicate the Confederate soldiers spent time hunting and fishing in order to combat boredom and hunger while stationed at the Fort.

[SYM-16] – Congressional A; Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Marina Congedo (University of Maryland, Baltimore County) – see [GEN-010] Susan B. Langley

Dave Conlin (NPS Submerged Resources Center) – see [SYM-514] David W. Morgan

David L. Conlin (National Park Service) – see [SYM-514] Jessica Glickman

David L Conlin (US National Park Service -Submerged Resources Center) – see [SYM-514] Stephen C. Lubkemann

Ivor Conolley (Windsor, Jamaica) –see [POS-1] David Burley

Mihai Constantinescu ("Francis I. Rainer" Institute of Anthropology, Bucharest, Romania) – see [POS-4] Megan K. Kleeschulte

Mihai Constantinescu ("Francisc I. Rainer" Institute of Anthropology, Bucharest, Romania) – see [POS-4] Kathleen L. Wheeler

Meagan K. Conway (University of South Carolina)

Meaningful Choices: An Archaeology of Selective Engagement on the 19th Century Irish Coast

This research explores the nature of marginality on the periphery of the British Empire. The edges of empires are shifting, culturally-negotiated borders with the capacity to disclose important information about social networks and cultural change. Households in these places are subject to transnational processes and make choices which demonstrate the presence and connections with broader global networks of economic and social access. This project focuses on the ramifications of national agendas through adjusted and altered processes on the local scale. It draws on material culture and architectural remains of several 18th and 19th century households on two islands, Inishark and Inishbofin, off the western Irish coast in order to understand this selective engagement in transnational systems and the specific reactions to prescribed rules and regulations generated from the imperial epicenter. The archaeological remains reflect these selections and degree of dedication to national ideologies and reflect shrewd and discerning decision-making processes.

[SYM-687] – Committee Room; Friday, 10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Benjamin Cook (NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies) – see [SYM-295] Dorian Burnette

Edward Cook (Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory) – see [SYM-295] Dorian Burnette

Gregory D. Cook (University of West Florida)

New Developments on the Emanuel Point II Shipwreck Project: Ongoing Investigations of a Vessel from Luna's 1559 Fleet

Investigations on the second shipwreck identified as a vessel from Don Tristán de Luna y Arellano's 1559 fleet have intensified during the past year due to successful funding efforts. The site, known as "Emanuel Point II", is a well-preserved example of ship architecture related to early Spanish colonization efforts. Archaeologists and students from the University of West Florida have focused recent excavations on the vessel's stern and midships area, and have uncovered new artifacts and significant areas of ship structure lying outside of the intact hull remains. This presentation will summarize new findings and outline future research agendas related to the 1559 fleet.

[SYM-94a] Governor's Board Room; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Leslie Cooper (Thomas Jefferson Foundation, Inc.) – see [SYM-202] Elizabeth A. Bollwerk

Cynthia R. Copeland (New York University) – see [GEN-001] Diana diZerega Wall

Jenna Wallace Coplin (Graduate Center, CUNY)

Thinking About Urban Approaches to Interpreting Class in the 19thC: Labor, Residence and Economic Choice at Rock Hall, Lawrence, NY.

During the first half of 19th C, dramatic economic changes are evident at the household level. Straddling the urban-suburban divide, residents of Rock Hall on the South Shore of Long Island hybridized farming and summer tourism as they sought to improve their family's position. A microcosm of economic choices, this household combined labor and residence in ways that used, and rendered them beholden to, the urban juggernaut of the City while remaining rooted in a distinct local economic identity.

Diana Wall's work has provided historical archaeology multiple pathways to consider working class households. The results have illuminated "differences in meaning" for occupants, specifically women, and reconnected the archaeological process to interpretation. This paper draws on Wall's body of work in an effort to highlight urban influences on the local working class and use that light to consider regional class formation and differences in meaning for residents of Rock Hall.

[SYM-194] – Executive Room; Thursday, 8:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Gary F. Coppock (Skelly and Loy, Inc.)

19th-Century Innovation at a 21st-Century Industrial Park: Archaeological Investigations at the Valentine and Company Iron Ore Washing Plant, Centre County, Pennsylvania

It was during a standard Phase I archaeological survey for a proposed Centre County industrial park that the buried remains of a 19th-century industrial plant – the Valentine Iron Ore Washing Plant (36CE526) – were discovered. Subsequent investigations revealed not only the layout of the facility, but also the important role that a local ironmaster had on the entire iron industry. In 1815 several Valentine brothers relocated to Centre County to lease an idle iron furnace. Soon they were operating a half-dozen ironworks. In 1842 Abraham S. Valentine invented a machine called the log washer that efficiently separated small fragments of iron ore from its clay matrix; an invention that revolutionized ore mining and reinvigorated the late 19th-century iron industry. Thus, it is both ironic, and personally satisfying, that the creation of a 21st-century industrial park shed light on Valentine's innovation, and its important contribution to the 19th-century iron industry.

[GEN-014] – Calvert Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:15 a.m.

Noa Corcoran-Tadd (Harvard University), Guido Pezzarossi (Syracuse University)

Between the South Sea and the Mountainous Ridges: Coerced Assemblages and Biopolitical Ecologies in the Spanish Colonial Americas

Although the historical archaeology of the Spanish colonial world is currently witnessing an explosion of research in the Americas, the accompanying political economic framework has tended to remain little interrogated. This paper argues that Spanish colonial contexts bring into particular relief the entanglements between 'core' capitalist processes like 'antimarkets', dispossession, and the disciplining of labor and dynamic biopolitical ecologies of assemblage, coercion, and accumulation. This perspective is explored through two archaeological case studies from Peru and Guatemala, where competing concerns about altitude, climate, disease, violence, and populations of differentiated laboring bodies (both human and non-human) came to the fore in unexpected ways. The resulting discussion challenges the reliance on abstract analytical totalities like 'capitalism' and 'colonialism' and shifts attention towards the diverse assemblages of actors that shape and continue to shape the processes central to political economic analyses.

[SYM-26] – Senate Room; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

John Cornelison (National Park Service) – see [SYM-40] Rolando L. Garza

John Cornelison (Southeast Archeological Center) – see [SYM-40] Michael A. Seibert

John Cornelison (National Park Service), Michael Seibert (National Park Service)

Fusing Multiple Remote-Sensing Technologies to Identify the Elusive Barricade from the 1814 Battle of Horseshoe Bend

Horseshoe Bend is the scene of an important and controversial battle that took place during the Creek Wars of 1813-14. Over 800 Creek warriors were killed during the battle, the largest number of American Indian deaths from any battle in United States history. Recent scholarship has shown that this battle and its aftermath were the end of a 60 year struggle for control of the trans-Appalachian interior. These conflicts began with the French and Indian War (1754-63) and continued until the end of the Red Stick War/War of 1812.

In 2006, 2008, and 2013, archeologist from the Southeast Archeological Center built upon the archaeological legacy of Roy Dickens in examining this pivotal conflict. The three field seasons used systematic metal detecting, GIS artifact pattern analysis and historical map comparisons, 3-D topographic modeling, and a range of geophysical equipment to successfully locate the remains of the Red Stick Barricade.

[SYM-40] Calvert Room; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Javiera Letelier Cosmelli (Alberto Hurtado University, Chile) – see [SYM-59a] Amalia Nuevo Delaunay

Zev A. Cossin (University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign)

Como la paja del páramo: Everyday Traditions on the Hacienda Guachalá, Ecuador

The post-independence period (post-1830) of Ecuador and Latin America presented profound socio-political transformations, catalyzing intense debate over the meaning of citizenship and equality for marginalized indigenous populations. Many of these changes manifested on agricultural estates known as haciendas, which often became spaces of direct political actions such as uprisings led by female indigenous activists Dolores Cacuango and Tránsito Amanguaña in the Cayambe area of Ecuador. These leaders fought for basic human rights and dignity for the dispossessed, working from a notion of *indigeneity* as a community-grounded and tradition-based project that disorders taken-for-granted constructs such as the “nation.” This paper examines archaeological and archival data from the Hacienda Guachalá, Cayambe, to explore how “tradition” and the past were part of the materiality of everyday life of both the indigenous and landholding groups after independence. The material evidence points to the politics of the past in everyday life on the hacienda.

[SYM-184] – Congressional B; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Jessica Costello (Northeast Museum Services Center) – see [SYM-302] Alicia Paresi

Katelyn M. Coughlan (The Thomas Jefferson Foundation) – see [GEN-005] Crystal L. Ptacek

Katelyn M. Coughlan (The Thomas Jefferson Foundation)

Teasing Out The Details: Re-examining A 19th-Century Boardinghouse Site In Lowell, MA

Archaeological sites excavated under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 provide scholars a wealth of data at their fingertips. Due to the time and financial constraints of excavation, many collections are initially analyzed, stored in state and local repositories and forgotten. However, both academic and cultural resource management (CRM) collections are an invaluable source of new data. The re-examination of these assemblages can tease out more detailed or nuanced meaning from the artifacts. This paper focuses on the Jackson Appleton Middlesex Urban Revitalization and Development Project (JAM), a CRM site in Lowell, MA. Through the re-analysis of this collection associated with the Hamilton Manufacturing Company’s boardinghouses, the data provide new insight into temporal patterns of ceramic usage among 19th-century textile mill workers further developing our understanding of social class during Lowell’s golden industrial age.

[SYM-302] – Cabinet Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Sarah E. Cowie (University of Nevada-Reno)

Archaeology of Environmental Inequality

The relationships between biopolitics and processes of capitalism and industrialization have come under increasing scrutiny by activists in the environmental justice movement. Ethnographic studies in modern industrialized (and industrializing) societies demonstrate marked environmental inequality, particularly disadvantageous to racialized groups and working-class communities. These discriminatory practices have resulted in the disempowerment of marginalized populations, loss of land, contamination of natural resources, and sickening of human populations. While environmental injustices have been explored through ethnographic research in recent times and through historical anthropology, few archaeological studies have addressed this type of discrimination. This paper explores environmental inequality from an archaeological perspective, with particular attention to a case study of the 19th-century company town of Fayette, Michigan. There, working class residents who were mostly foreign-born experienced environmental discrimination in the form of an industrial waste dump known as Slag Beach, which was located adjacent to and within their neighborhood.

[SYM-295] – Executive Room; Saturday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.

C. Jane Cox (Anne Arundel County, USA)

Interns and Volunteers and 7th graders , Oh My!

What began out of a need for free labor to salvage significant sites threatened by development over 20 years ago has evolved into a sophisticated web of public education and community outreach. This wrap-up discussion of the session will summarize the lessons learned and reflect upon the benefits, and the costs, of conducting academically-oriented archaeological research alongside avocationalists and students.

[SYM-139] – Hampton Room; Thursday, 8:30 a.m. – 10:15 a.m.

Starr N. Cox (St. Augustine Lighthouse & Maritime Museum)

Pew Pew! Small Arms from the Storm Wreck, a Loyalist Evacuation Ship from the End of the American Revolutionary War.

On or just after 31 December 1782, sixteen ships from a larger fleet evacuating Charleston, South Carolina wrecked while attempting to enter the St. Augustine Inlet. One of these sixteen ships, the Storm Wreck, has been the focus of six seasons of excavation for the Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program (LAMP), the research arm of the St. Augustine Lighthouse & Maritime Museum. The firearms recovered from the shipwreck include three Brown Bess muskets, two of which were loaded and in the half cock position, an intact and highly decorated pocket or Queen Anne's style boxlock pistol, and the remains of a wooden handle from an additional small pistol. This paper will discuss the small arms recovered from the site thus far, conservation challenges, and what these arms mean for the interpretation of this site.

[SYM-780b] – Empire Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.

Pam J. Crabtree (New York University) – see [SYM-68] Claudia Milne

Brian D. Crane (Versar, Inc.), Chris Bowen (Versar, Inc.), Dennis Knepper (Versar, Inc.)

An Archaeological Synthesis of Wells in Delaware: Alternative Mitigation for the Polk Tenant Site

Versar gathered information on 58 previously excavated wells from across Delaware including size, shape, depth, the methods and materials of construction, location, and date among others. Comparison of data from the sample found patterns in well depth, location, and use of material through time. The results suggest future avenues of research to explore the ways in which well construction might relate to occupant ownership status as well as the temporal evolution of farmsteads. This synthesis facilitates future comparative analysis, identifies gaps in the archaeological record on wells, and makes management recommendations for the future excavation of these important features.

[SYM-105b] – Embassy Room; Saturday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

George Cress (AECOM)

The Glassworks of Gunner's Run: Excavation of Dyottville and Henry Benner's Glass Factory, Kensington, Philadelphia

This presentation focuses on the results of archaeological excavation at Dyottville and Henry Benner's Glass Factory, both located at the confluence of Gunner's Run and the Delaware River. The Dyottville glassworks began as the Kensington Glass Works in the late 18th century and continued into the early 20th century producing many well-known glass bottles, flasks, and other glassware distributed widely throughout the country in the 19th century. The portion of the factory complex that survived beneath the streets of Kensington was investigated and excavation exposed foundation remains of three phases of the factory providing insights into the operation and evolution of this historically significant glass works. The lesser known Henry Benner's glass factory dates to ca. 1850 and was located on the opposite side of Gunner's Run from Dyottville. Excavation revealed a section of the factory foundation and glass fragments providing insights into the types of vessels produced.

[SYM-104] – Embassy Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

Donald K. Creveling (The National-Capital Park and Planning Commission), Matthew D. Cochran (The Ottery Group)

Peeling Back an Onion: Archaeological and Geophysical Analysis of an 18th through 20th Century Landscape in Prince George's County, Maryland

Compton Bassett is a multi-component historic and archaeological site located on the Patuxent River in Prince George's County, Maryland. It embodies the evolution of a plantation landscape that bridges the establishment of large scale slavery in the early eighteenth century to the formalization of architecture and landscapes from the mid-eighteenth century through the late nineteenth century. This paper will look

at the development of the architecture and landscape of Compton Bassett via archaeology, geophysical testing, and cultural landscape studies. The results of archaeological investigations of the extant Federal Period house and yard, various outbuildings, a late eighteenth century Catholic Chapel, and terraced landscapes, indicate the creation of a formal plantation landscape over three centuries of expansion and remodeling rather than as a single construction episode.

[SYM-354] – Blue Room; Thursday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.

Leslie A. Crippen (University of Maryland, College Park)

Finding Our Place: Uncovering Queer Hidden Heritage in the U.S. with the National Park Service

LGBTQ history can be traced throughout the vast landscape and diverse material culture of our country, from the tribes of North America, to some of the first-established European forts, to the civil rights struggles that have helped shape our modern world. As part of the National Park Service's LGBTQ Heritage Initiative, researchers and community members have collaborated to create the Map of Places with LGBTQ Heritage, a visual representation of archaeological and above ground sites that contribute to America's queer history. As an intern working with the Park Service, I have created an interpretive booklet to help maximize the potential of this collaborative project. The booklet showcases a diverse sample of the hundreds of sites that have been identified through the LGBTQ Heritage Initiative. It represents a two-prong effort to engage an underrepresented public and to support the critical work of Park Service staff as interpreters of our national heritage.

[SYM-31] – Congressional A; Saturday, 1:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.

Kevin Crisman (Texas A&M University)

Lake Champlain Steamboat Archaeology: A 15-minute Primer.

A 120-mile-long ribbon of fresh water between Vermont, New York, and Quebec, Lake Champlain has long served as a convenient pathway for trade and communication through the interior of northeastern North America. The lake was at the forefront of the 19th century's steam navigation revolution, starting with the launching of *Vermont* in 1809 and ending with the retirement of *Ticonderoga* in the early 1950s. This paper will briefly examine historical highlights of Champlain's steamboat era and summarize the archaeological work carried out in recent decades to discover and study the remains of paddle-powered watercraft sunk beneath the lake's cold waters.

[SYM-892] – Embassy Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Thomas A. Crist (Utica College) – see [POS-4] Megan K. Kleeschulte

Thomas A. Crist (Utica College) – see [POS-4] Kathleen L. Wheeler

Zachary Critchley (Binghamton University) – see [GEN-015] Erin N. Whitson

Robert Cromwell (National Park Service) – see [SYM-43] Emily C. Taber

George Crothers (Museum of Anthropology, University of Kentucky) – see [POS-3] W. Stephen McBride

Elizabeth A. Crowell (Fairfax County)

Section 106 Contributions to Urban Archaeology: What Was Lost is Now Found

When improvements were proposed for the Whitehurst Freeway in Washington, DC, existing conditions would not have recommended this heavily urbanized project area for a research-oriented archaeological investigation. The area was traversed by elevated freeway ramps and major roadways. As well, it had been the site of a 20th century school and 19th and 20th century industrial use. Yet, because of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, archaeological investigations led to the discovery of a multicomponent site, which was, arguably, one of the most important sites discovered in Washington, DC. The site contained intact prehistoric and historical archaeological remains, including an 18th and 19th century domestic and industrial sites and prehistoric remains including a late Middle Woodland cremation burial, which was one of the only intact examples of such a feature. Without the NHPA, this important information would have likely remained undiscovered, or worse, been obliterated through highway construction.

[SYM-29] – Palladian Ballroom; Thursday, 8:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Samuel M. Cuellar (Texas A&M University)

Indianola, The Forgotten Gateway to Western Texas: A Proposed Plan of Archaeological Investigation, Preservation, and Outreach

The port of Indianola once served as the Gulf Coast's western terminus, providing the shortest overland routes to the Pacific Coast and access to countless European and American immigrants settling west Texas. By 1871, Indianola was second only to Galveston in the size and traffic of its port. Success was short lived, however. Two successive hurricanes in 1875 and 1886 destroyed the city, causing its widescale destruction and abandonment. Despite a rich, important history, Indianola has not been the focus of extensive archaeological investigations and little is known outside the local area of the role it played in shaping a modern western Texas. This paper presents a plan to determine the archaeological scope of the site, preservation in the shallow waters of Matagorda Bay, and how Indianola's history and the study of underwater archaeology can be disseminated to a wider public audience.

[SYM-383] – Governor's Board Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:45 p.m.

Brandy S. Culp (Historic Charleston Foundation) – see [SYM-208] Ian D. Simmonds

Chester Cunanan (AECOM)

The Dyottville Glass Factory: Tracing the Evolution of the Dyottville Glass Works via Interactive 3D Reconstruction

This project focuses on the 3D recreation of the various stages of the Dyottville Glass Works located between Gunner's Run and the Delaware River. The Dyottville Glass Works began in the early 19th century and eventually produced a large variety of well-known bottles, flasks and other items that were widely used. Working from a variety of illustrations, photographs and paintings, along with point cloud scans of the original foundations, we have created an interactive platform that lets users track and view the evolution of the factory across its multiple incarnations. We propose a methodology for interactive recreation based on multiple types of data and a foundation for the use of 3D interactive visualization in future archaeological projects; demonstrating a possible method for the preservation, exploration and study of current and future cultural heritage resources.

[SYM-104] – Embassy Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

Camille Czerkowicz (Museum of the City of New York)

Creating A Unified Database Of New York City Artifacts

The Museum of the City of New York and Landmarks Preservation Commission partnered in 2013 to develop an inventory of archaeological artifacts owned by the City of New York. At the Museum, we have developed a database that maintains the hierarchy of Projects, Contexts and Artifacts within each archaeological project, while also allowing users to search at the individual artifact level. Artifact level searches allow comparison across all sites within the City's holdings – opening up new research possibilities like never before. This paper will discuss the process and structure of the new database, the process by which it was developed and touch on some opportunities for research that are newly available.

[SYM-109] – Committee Room; Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 9:15 a.m.

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Erica A. D'Elia (Fairfax County)

Current Interpretations at the “Cemetery” Site at Old Colchester Park and Preserve

The Old Colchester Park and Preserve (OCP), located in southern Fairfax County along the Occoquan River, was acquired by the Fairfax County Park Authority in 2006. The nearly 145 acres of preserved parkland includes numerous prehistoric and historic sites spanning 10,000 years of human occupation. Prominent among these sites is the colonial tobacco port town of Colchester, ca. 1754-1830. Current excavations are focused on the site immediately adjacent to the cemetery, located about half a mile from downtown Colchester, where archaeologists have unearthed the remains of a brick building foundation. The foundation's location and morphology have puzzled the research team and several theories as to its function have been proposed including a church, domestic structure, and industrial building. In this paper, I will discuss the artifacts recovered from this site and analyze them in the context of current theories regarding the building's purpose.

[GEN-004] – Executive Room; Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.

Charles Dagneau (Parks Canada, Canada)

HMS *Erebus* Artifacts: In-Context finds and Future Potential

The discovery of Sir John Franklin's lost ship HMS *Erebus* by Parks Canada's Underwater Archaeology Team and its partners in September 2014 promises long-awaited answers to the great mystery of the Franklin expedition. The initial archaeological studies of the site in 2014-2015 clearly demonstrate a great potential for in-context, intact artifact group discoveries. This paper describes the artifacts raised so far and some others yet to be mapped and raised, in an effort to demonstrate the enormous archaeological potential of the site. These include artifacts such as the latest Arctic-adapted equipment, elements of Royal Navy uniforms, shipboard equipment and personal belongings. This paper will discuss the meaning of the finds to date, both as part of the 1845 Franklin expedition and in the wider context of mid-nineteenth century Arctic exploration by the British Royal Navy.

[SYM-336] – Blue Room; Friday, 10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Emily S. Dale (University of Nevada-Reno)

Four Years of Passport in Time: Public Archaeology and Professional Collaboration in a Nevada Ghost Town

From 2011 to 2014, Dr. Carolyn White and Emily Dale of the University of Nevada-Reno and Fred Frampton and Eric Dillingham of the USFS collaborated on a series of Passport in Time projects in the historic mining town of Aurora, Nevada. The dozens of PIT volunteers who participated throughout the years came from a variety of backgrounds and for myriad reasons, yet all left with a connection to the past and an understanding of the importance of protecting America's archaeological heritage. By cultivating professional and personal relationships with the volunteers, both UNR and USFS archaeologists found ways to create meaningful archaeological interpretations of Aurora and instill a sense of ownership of the archaeological past in the public. This presentation will address the ways PIT projects can successfully bridge the gaps between academic archaeology, government archaeology, descendant communities, and the public at large and create memorable experiences for all involved.

[SYM-191] – Calvert Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:45 p.m.

Stephen A. Damm (National Park Service)

Collections Management at the National Park Service: The Interior Collections Management System User Satisfaction Survey

The Museum Management Program (MMP) provides national guidance and policy to the National Park Service (NPS). It also administers the Interior Collections Management System (ICMS) for the NPS and the Department of the Interior (DOI). In an effort to look towards the future, the MMP and the Interior Museum Program (IMP) administered a user satisfaction survey to federal and non-federal users of

ICMS. This poster examines the results of this survey and looks for solutions to common problems, the desire and feasibility of new features such as web platforms and cloud storage, and explores ways future surveys can better assess the software. NPS users make up the majority of respondents; their responses are compared to DOI and non-federal respondents to look for challenges unique to different environments and common to all users. No personally identifiable information is included in this poster.

[POS-3] – Regency Ballroom; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

Melanie Damour (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management) – see [SYM-94b] Patrick Gensler

Melanie Damour (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management), Pilar Luna Erreguerena (Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia), Frederick "Fritz" Hanselman (Texas State University)

The "Discovery" of the Spanish Sea: First Encounters and Early Impressions

Today, the Gulf of Mexico is known for its abundant marine life, seafood industries, offshore oil and gas development, and as ground zero for the *Deepwater Horizon* oil spill in 2010. To the first Spanish expeditions that “discovered” and explored this immense water body in the 16th century, the Gulf was an enigmatic sea. Spain’s earliest attention focused on establishing ports and settlements along the southern Gulf coast and Caribbean islands to consolidate control in the New World. As the Spanish mission system expanded throughout what is now the southern U.S., Spain eventually recognized the importance of maintaining a presence in the northern Gulf coast to protect its sailing routes from Mexico as well as its missions, cities, and entrepôts. As such, the Gulf of Mexico became an important linkage between Spain’s varied interests from the spread of religion to the extraction and transportation of New World resources and commodities.

[SYM-94a] Governor’s Board Room; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Joshua A. Daniel (Daniel Archaeological Consulting), Andy Sherrell (Sherrell Ocean Services), Ralph Wilbanks (Diversified Wilbanks)

Operation D-Day Mapping Expedition

On 6 June 1944, Allied forces launched the largest amphibious assault in history. In the first 24 hours, over 5,000 ships and 13,000 aircraft supported 160,000 Allied troops in their attempt to land on a 50 mile stretch of beach in Normandy. Almost 70 years later, over the course of 27 days in July and August of 2013, a team of archaeologists, hydrographers, remote-sensing operators, divers, and industry representatives surveyed over 511 km² off beaches in Normandy. The team identified over 350 shipwrecks, tanks, and other debris associated with the beach landings with the goal of creating the largest and most comprehensive map of the area. Additionally, the data will assist in the process of nominating the area as a UNESCO World Heritage Site and provided material for a documentary marking the

70th anniversary of the D-Day invasion. This paper will discuss the results of the 2013 survey.

[SYM-151a] – Empire Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Shanna L. Daniel (Southeastern Archaeological Research (SEARCH) Inc.) – see [SYM-151b] Kate E. Morrand

Steve Dasovich (Lindenwood University)

Comparative Analysis Of Waterscreening Soil From A French Colonial Living Floor In St. Charles, Missouri

Excavations collected approximately 14.4 cubic meters of a hard-packed living floor from a French Colonial outbuilding for waterscreening (from 23SC2101). This paper will discuss the partial analysis of the materials and information recovered from this mass soil collection process and draw broad conclusions about the efforts usefulness.

[GEN-009] – Capitol Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.

Bryce A. Davenport (CSRM), Robert W. Wanner (EAC/A)

A Forest for the Trees: Remote sensing applications and historic production at Cunningham Falls State Park

This paper presents the results of surface analyses conducted at Cunningham Falls State Park in Frederick County, Maryland using Lidar-derived bare-earth models. During peak years (approximately 1859-1885) Catocin Furnace employed over 300 woodcutters in 11,000 acres of company-owned land. Recent Lidar acquisitions for this area have allowed us to identify historic collier's pits in the hills and mountains surrounding modern Catocin Furnace in Cunningham Fall State Park, opening direct investigation into the pattern of resource acquisition and forest management during incipient industrialization. Derived surface analyses such as least cost pathing, in conjunction with archival work and oral histories, elucidates the evolving relationship between skilled and unskilled workers and management of the furnace during the nineteenth century at Catocin Furnace. This investigation of coal production has the potential to enhance the existing interpretation of Cunningham Falls State Park, particularly with regard to transportation corridors and forest dynamics.

[SYM-330] – Diplomat Room; Friday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

James M. Davidson (University of Florida) – see [SYM-31] Sarah E. Miller

James M. Davidson (University of Florida)

Documenting Subfloor Pits in a Slave Cabin at the Bulow Plantation (1821-1836), Flagler County, Florida

In 2014 and 2015, the University of Florida Historical Archaeological Field School conducted excavations at the Bulow Plantation, a large sugar plantation in East Florida which was founded in 1821 and destroyed in a fire in 1836, during the Second Seminole War. Our focus was a single domestic slave cabin of frame construction with a coquina stone chimney/fireplace. Excavations revealed a previously unknown architectural detail at the site in the form of a stone lined sub-floor pit feature or root cellar. Subfloor pits associated with African and African-American housing and dating from the 17th through the 19th centuries have been well-documented archaeologically in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and the Upland South. This stone-lined root cellar complex, containing two discrete sub-floor pits, represents the only archaeologically known example of this feature form identified in the state of Florida.

[GEN-001] – Diplomat Room; Thursday, 8:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Nicole M. Dávila-Meléndez (University of Puerto Rico Rio Piedras Campus, Puerto Rico (U.S.))

The use of photography to contextualize archaeological finds from the Holocaust

Studying the Holocaust from an archaeological perspective is a relatively new line of investigation, yet it is very important as many of these camps were hidden by the Nazis to conceal incriminating evidence. There may be knowledge of them, perhaps a few documents or survivors, but what happens when they die? What evidence will we have left concerning their resources, activities, or life conditions? The work done by archaeologists that study the material culture can help put the pieces together and reconstruct the life of these people. The goal of this presentation is to use documentary records, focusing on photography, to contextualize archaeological finds in order to better understand the life conditions of the people who were confined in these camps. Which of the surviving artifacts can evidence their way of life? Archaeology can bring new information concerning the items that were commonly used, what for, and under which circumstances.

[SYM-662] – Committee Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Gwenyth A. Davis (Delaware Division of Historical & Cultural Affairs/SHPO), Alice H. Guerrant (Delaware Division of Historical & Cultural Affairs/SHPO), Craig R. Lukezic (Delaware Division of Historical & Cultural Affairs/SHPO)

US 301 Project Archaeology and Historic Context Development in Delaware

A 2007 study conducted for the National Cooperative Highway Research Program examined cultural resource professionals' views on the usefulness of historic contexts, and found that, "...SHPO and state DOT staff rarely use historic contexts to evaluate the National Register eligibility of properties." However, Delaware has a long and well-established practice of encouraging the development – and use – of historic contexts. The US 301 project archaeological investigations presented an opportunity to build upon this tradition, developing and refining contexts that will inform future work. This paper will discuss the collaboration among the DE SHPO,

DelDOT, consulting firms and academic researchers in this large scale effort, and explore how to ensure that this significant body of work remains relevant and accessible.

[SYM-105b] – Embassy Room; Saturday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Zachary Day (The University of Nebraska-Lincoln) - see [GEN-003] Jeremy C. Brunette

Martin Dean (Tidewater Atlantic Research Inc.) – see [SYM-283] Gordon Watts

Mara A. Deckinga (Texas A&M University)

Arctic Steam: HMS Pioneer and the Technology of the Search for Franklin

In mid-nineteenth century Britain, the dramatic disappearance of Sir John Franklin and his men led to a large-scale search conducted throughout the Arctic by sailing ships and steamers. The rescue expeditions, conducted over a twelve-year span, highlight the shift from reliance on sail to the prevalence of steam during this period. HMS Pioneer (formerly the merchant Eider), was built as a topsail schooner with oscillating steam engine, and later outfitted as part of an Arctic squadron. The vessel was refit with heating apparatus, heating pipes, and other contemporary developments. By focusing on HMS Pioneer, the technology of Arctic exploration will be explored as it fits into contemporary shipboard supplies. In addition, comparisons with earlier efforts, as well as later searchers, highlight the stability of Arctic adaptations.

[GEN-010] – Governor’s Board Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Steven L. De Vore (National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center) – see [SYM-31] Jay T. Sturdevant

John DeBry (Center for Historical Archaeology)

The Fiery Dragon, Investigation of a Pirate Ship in the Indian Ocean

First discovered in 2000, the wreck of the 1721 pirate vessel continues to yield artifacts that reflect the variety of the ships the pirates preyed upon as well as their nationalities and ports-of-call.

[SYM-47] – Hampton Room; Saturday, 9:30 a.m. – 11:45 a.m.

Christopher DeCorse (Syracuse University) – see [SYM-514] Stephen C. Lubkemann

Chris DeCorse (Syracuse University) – see [SYM-514] David W. Morgan

J. Eric Deetz (CCR/CCRG)

Pushing the Boundary: The Game of Cricket in a Colonial Context.

By the early nineteenth century the game of cricket had gone through a major transformation. In the eighteenth century it was it a game played mostly by the landed gentry with all of the associated drinking and gambling. By 1800 it had

become a game played by common people and had come to represent a less decadent way of life as espoused by idea of Muscular Christianity. The British took both the game and this ideology with them throughout their colonies. This paper examines the physical and social landscape of Victorian era cricket in the context of colonial expansion and how cricket came to be synonymous with the Empire. The archaeological evidence of sport is understandably scant. To what extent, if at all, can a single artifact (in this case a cricketer's belt buckle) represent the story of a place and time?

[GEN-020] – Diplomat Room; Saturday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Amalia Nuevo Delaunay (Alberto Hurtado University, Chile), Javiera Letelier Cosmelli (Alberto Hurtado University, Chile), Rodolfo Quiroz Rojas (Alberto Hurtado University, Chile)

Smoky places: archaeology of smoking practices on public parks of a capital city (Santiago, Chile, South America)

Cigarettes are the most numerous, ubiquitous, and tolerated form of trash on the urban landscape (Graesch & Hartshorn 2014:1). This statement has special meaning in Chile, leading country in cigarette consumption in the continent and highly ranked at a global scale. On this basis, it has become a critical public health issue. Current approaches in the study of this phenomenon are based on interviews, but no material study has been conducted. Considering the differences between people's discourses and actions, along with the abundance and high rate reproduction of cigarettes in the urban landscape, archaeology may provide an alternative approach to assess smoking behavior. In this paper we present the results of an archaeological project targeted on the material dimension of smoking practices in public parks of Santiago. We discuss how the material information interplays with that from interviews, socio economic statistics, and the geographical location of health and educational centers.

[SYM-59a] – Congressional B; Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

*Florencio Delgado (Universidad San Francisco de Quito, Ecuador) – see [POS-1]
Fernando J. Astudillo*

*Florencio Delgado (Universidad San Francisco de Quito, Ecuador) – see [GEN-015]
Ross W. Jamieson*

James P. Delgado (NOAA) – see [SYM-94a] Frank J. Cantelas

James P. Delgado (NOAA) – see [SYM-94a] Pilar Luna Erreguerena

James P. Delgado (NOAA), Kelley Elliott (NOAA), Frank Cantelas (NOAA), Robert Schwemmer (NOAA)

Initial Deepwater Archaeological Survey and Assessment of the Atomic Target Vessel US Independence (CVL22)

A 'cruise of opportunity' provided by The Boeing Company, which wished to conduct a deepwater survey test of their autonomous underwater vehicle, *Echo Ranger*, resulted in the first archaeological survey of the scuttled aircraft carrier, USS *Independence*, in the waters of Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary in March 2015. While a preliminary effort, and not comprehensive, the survey confirmed that a feature charted at the location was *Independence*, and provided details on the condition of the wreck. At the same time, new information provided through declassified government reports provide more detail on *Independence's* use as a naval test craft for radiological decontamination as well as its use as a repository for radioactive materials at the time of its scuttling in 1951. The wreck is historically significant, but also of archaeological significance as an artifact of the early years of the atomic age and of the Cold War.

[GEN-006] Cabinet Room; Thursday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

R. Carl DeMuth (Indiana University – Bloomington) - see [POS-1] Tyler Allen

Robert Carl DeMuth (Indiana University South Bend) – see [SYM-202] Joshua J. Wells

R. Carl DeMuth (Indiana University – Bloomington), Kelsey Noack Myers (Chippewa Cree Cultural Resource Preservation Department), Joshua J. Wells (Indiana University South Bend), Stephen J. Yerka (University of Tennessee – Knoxville), David G. Anderson (University of Tennessee – Knoxville), Eric Kansa (Open Context & UC, Berkeley (D-Lab)), Sarah W. Kansa (Alexandria Archive Institute)

Building a New Ontology for Historical Archaeology Using the Digital Index of North American Archaeology

Unlike prehistoric archaeology, there is no general unified system by which historical archaeological sites are classified. This problem, which is in part due to recognized biases in the recording of historic archaeological sites, has resulted in numerous incompatible systems by which various states classify historic sites. This study demonstrates a first step toward providing historical archaeologists with the means of creating a more cohesive ontology for historic site reporting. The advent of the Digital Index of North American Archaeology (DINAA) affords historical archaeologists an important opportunity to assess how historic site recording is accomplished at a massive level. This paper uses DINAA to examine the multiple ways SHPOs across the United States have dealt with historic sites, and explores the means by which DINAA might be used to create an ontology that integrates with these legacy systems and is simultaneously more useful to the future of historic archaeology.

[GEN-008] – Capitol Room; Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Meagan E. Dennison (University of Tennessee), Eric G. Schweickart (University of Tennessee)

Turtles in the Tidewater: an Ecological and Social Perspective on Turtle Consumption in the Antebellum South

This presentation considers the foodways of plantation inhabitants in the antebellum costal South with reference to one particular food resource, the turtle. Turtle remains represent a small but ubiquitous portion of faunal assemblages recovered from late 18th and early 19th century sites in the southern states, and historic documents indicate that antebellum Americans drew upon European, African, and Native American cooking traditions to create a turtle-based cuisine which played an important role in establishing social boundaries. We compare turtle remains from Peachtree, a 19th-century plantation house along the Santee River in South Carolina, to others in the region, using the geographical, temporal, and status related patterns in their disposal to evaluate their possible use as food resources. Moreover, we will compare these patterns with the geographic range and life cycle of particular turtle species to determine how the consumption of turtles was influenced by their availability within local environments.

[SYM-30] – Hampton Room; Saturday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Jamie Devine (University of Denver)

The Children of the Ludlow Massacre: The Impact of Corporate Paternalism on Immigrant Children in Early 20th Century Colorado Coal Mining Communities.

Coal Miner's lives in Southern Colorado were fraught with violence and hardships during the Coal Wars. The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company attempted to assimilate ethnically diverse immigrant employees into American society. One of these methods was to impart American values to the children living in company towns. Archaeological work was conducted at the coal mining company town of Berwind, and at the Ludlow Massacre Tent Colony site. Using archaeological evidence and the historical record this paper explores how the children engaged with both American and immigrant culture.

[SYM-97] – Committee Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.

Eve H. Dewan (Brown University)

Learning To Live: Gender And Labor At Indian Boarding Schools

In 1879, the first federally funded off-reservation boarding school for Native American children was opened at the site of a former army barracks in Pennsylvania. Several additional facilities were soon established throughout the United States. Guided by official policies of assimilation and goals of fundamentally transforming the identities of their pupils, these institutions enrolled thousands of individuals from a multitude of tribal communities, sometimes forcibly. Once at school, students received lessons in and out of the classroom about how to be ideal American citizens. Integral to constructions of citizenship are those of gender; students at these schools were not only trained to become Americans, but to become American women and men. This instruction was facilitated by the enforcement of gender-segregated labor practices. Drawing on documentary, oral historical, and archaeological evidence, this paper reveals differences and internal

structural inequalities in the education of students at the Federal Indian Boarding Schools.

[SYM-11b] – Directors Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.

Frederico Dias (M@rBis Project Coordinator/Portuguese Task Group for the Extension of the Continental Shelf (EMEPC)) – see [GEN-010] Jorge Freire

Katherine Dillon (Binghamton University) – see [SYM-210] Siobhan M. Hart

Tricia Dodds (California State Parks) – see [GEN-006] Denise T. Jaffke

Tricia Dodds (California State Parks)

Diving into the Past: The Corsair at Crystal Cove State Marine Conservation Area

Crystal Cove State Park is home to many unique cultural resources that tell the story of California's fascinating past. Its marine conservation area is no less extraordinary. In 1949, a Navy F4U Corsair airplane met its watery grave off the coast of Crystal Cove. Since its rediscovery, this underwater site has been studied and recorded by California State Parks with the assistance of other institutions. In 2014, the California State Parks Dive Team revisited the Corsair to evaluate its current physical condition and to make future recommendations on this airplane wreckage that is a part of California's military history.

[GEN-006] Cabinet Room; Thursday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Kevin Michael Donaghy (Temple University)

"At this point there was terrible firing, and half of the Englishmen...were slain": The Rearguard Action at the Battle of Brandywine, 11 September 1777 - A comparative dialogic of Captain Ewald's battlefield experience as a function of terrain analysis in battlefield study bridging the semantic and the semiotic of a battlespace.

Battlefield Archaeology has gained new energy in part due to: advances in remote sensing and data management, improved access to primary documents and GIS technologies. A question arises of whether we can improve our battlefield modeling based on military doctrine and the cognitive perceptions of recording participants. The pragmatic testimony of Captain Ewald's diary expresses a crisp attention to landscape details often overlooked by other participants when describing the military geography. Can this narrative style of assessment of the experienced battlefield situation be useful when considering objective battlefield analyses such as KOCOAs and military topography? Ewald's experiential military narrative will provide a semiotic basis for design that may encourage a structural approach to battlefield temporal-spatial reconstructions.

[SYM-398] – Diplomat Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:00 p.m .

Dena Doroszenko (Ontario Heritage Trust) – see [SYM-172] Meagan E. Brooks

Dena Doroszenko (Ontario Heritage Trust, Canada)

On Her Majesty's Service: Revisiting Ontario's Parliament Buildings

There have been many meeting places for Ontario's Parliament throughout the province's history, including three purpose-built structures prior to the current Legislative building in Toronto known as Queen's Park. This paper will address the archaeological investigations of these buildings since the Ontario Heritage Trust has recently acquired the archaeological collections. The Trust owns a portion of the First Parliament site and has interest in conserving *in situ* and interpreting the significant archaeological resources located on the site to the highest standards incorporating modern interpretive solutions. The development of interpretive resource collections will also be discussed.

[GEN-017] – Committee Room; Saturday, 8:00 a.m. – 10:15 a.m.

Roger Dorr (National Park Service- Tonto National Monument)

The Power of Public Archeology and Prehistoric Technology

Public archeology and prehistoric technology demonstrations are powerful. These tools serve to connect visitors to archeological sites and artifacts and create the next generation of stewards. In this presentation, I'll explore how these methods have been used to create meaningful connections between visitors and cultural parks.

[SYM-31] – Congressional A; Saturday, 1:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.

Christopher Dostal (Texas A&M University) – see [SYM-94a] Frank J. Cantelas

Christopher Dostal (Texas A&M University)

3D Digitization of Archaeological Artifacts in Conservation

At the Conservation Research Laboratory at Texas A&M University, recent projects have all implemented some form of 3D modeling of artifacts as part of the documentation process for either before treatment, after treatment, or both. The logistics of the implementation of 3D modeling as a standard documentation technique for every artifact in a collection can be daunting, especially when dealing with untreated waterlogged artifacts that must remain wet before conservation. This paper discusses the strengths and weaknesses of several methods of digitization, including laser scanning and photogrammetry, as well as the pitfalls a conservator might encounter when trying to digitize fragile artifacts before they have been conserved. After the models are completed, the next challenge facing a conservator is the long term archival storage of digital models, and this and file format choices will be discussed as well.

[SYM-132] – Capitol Room; Friday, 9:45 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Brendan Doucet (Wayne State University), Athena I. Zissis (Wayne State University), John F. Cherry (Brown University), Krysta Ryzewski (Wayne State University)

The Ruins of a Plantation-Era Landscape: Using LiDAR and Pedestrian Survey to Locate Montserrat's 17th-19th Century Colonial Past.

The Caribbean island of Montserrat's historic and prehistoric cultural history is threatened by volcanic activity, modern development, and the natural processes accompanying mountainous, tropical environments. Survey and Landscape Archaeology on Montserrat (SLAM) aims to document the nature and location of archaeological sites to inform our understanding of the island's colonial landscape. Because many areas are not easily accessible, SLAM conducted a hybrid survey process utilizing LiDAR imagery to direct pedestrian survey through fifteen zones within the Centre Hills. By combining archival investigation with SLAM's survey results, this poster explores the topographic and cultural landscapes of two 17th-19th century sites noteworthy for their standing stone structures, building foundations, and landscape modifications to discuss what each may suggest about Montserrat's historic physical and cultural landscapes.

[POS-1] – Regency Ballroom; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

Matthew Douglass (The University of Nebraska-Lincoln) – see [GEN-003] Jeremy C. Brunette

Christopher M. Douyard (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

Constructing Privileged Landscapes In 19th Century Southern New England

Alix W. Stanley spent the early 20th century purchasing old family properties in the 'Stanley Quarter' section of New Britain, Connecticut. The properties, owned by Stanley family members from 1644 through the mid-18th century, provided his ancestors the ability to generate considerable wealth, some of which Alix's father used to create the Stanley Tool and Die Company. In 1928, Stanley gifted the 360 acre patchwork, which included his mansion and historic Stanley family homes to the city for the creation of a public park.

Despite Mr. Stanley's well-known benevolence, such overt acts of philanthropy have the ability to mask the contexts of inequality that brought them to fruition. This research examines the Stanley family's legacy of agricultural and industrial capital accumulation, questions what roles the park may have played in the construction and maintenance of White public space in the town, and how it has impacted the modern city landscape.

[SYM-11b] – Directors Room; Saturda

Joseph A. Downer (George Washington's Mount Vernon)

Reclaiming Memory of Those Unknown: An Archaeological Study of the African-American Cemetery at George Washington's Mount Vernon

This paper discusses the ongoing archaeological survey of the African-American Cemetery at George Washington's Mount Vernon. Ultimately, this project was designed to bring about a better understanding of this space on the plantation landscape and to honor those unknown who call this spot their final resting place. Through the use of this space, it is believed that a portion of Mount Vernon's

enslaved population was able to culturally resist their imposed social position through the reinforcement their *human* identities, as expressed in communal gatherings and the practice of funerary rites. This project seeks to rediscover the locations of these long-forgotten burial plots, and by extension reveal the organization, layout, demographic make-up, and boundaries of the site. With this information, we can begin to study the ways in which this spot of land was transformed by Mount Vernon's enslaved population into a sacred place endowed with exclusive and nuanced meaning.

[SYM-170b] – Palladian Ballroom; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:45 p.m.

Daniel Druckenbrod (Rider University) – see [SYM-295] Eric Proebsting

*Ricardo T. Duarte (Eduardo Mondlane University, Mozambique) – see [SYM-514]
Stephen C. Lubkemann*

Ricardo Duarte (Eduardo Mondlane University) – see [SYM-514] Jonathan Sharfman

Ricardo T. Duarte (Eduardo Mondlane University), Yolanda Pinto Duarte (Eduardo Mondlane University), Stephen C Lubkemann (George Washington University)

Inhambane/Inhafoco and Mozambique Ilha/Mossuril: Maritime Archaeological Approaches to Two Mozambican Slaving Landscapes

This paper reports on the ongoing integrated maritime and terrestrial archaeological investigation of two prominent slaving landscapes that represent different experiences in Mozambique's millennium-long experience of being shaped by Indian Ocean, intra-African, and Transatlantic slave trades. Mozambique Island developed in part around slaving (to the Levante) in the 9th century, and rose to become an epicenter of slaving across the Atlantic as well starting in the late 18th century. In contrast Inhambane, in the south remained an insignificant port -- until rising to prominence during the late Trans-Atlantic trade's shift to East African sources in the 19th century. We discuss their ongoing comparative investigations, the archaeological logic and methodological implications of denoting these as "slaving landscapes" and of pursuing connections to broader "global slavescapes", and the challenges of public and policy engagement with respect to slave trade heritage.

[SYM-514] – Hampton Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Yolanda Pinto Duarte (Eduardo Mondlane University) – see [SYM-514] Jaco J. Boshoff

Yolanda Pinto Duarte (Eduardo Mondlane University) – see [SYM-514] Ricardo T. Duarte

*Yolanda P. Duarte (Eduardo Mondlane University, Mozambique) – see [SYM-514]
Stephen C. Lubkemann*

Justin Dunnavant (University of Florida)

African Americans and NAGPRA: The Call for an African American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

Increasing urbanization and gentrification have led to the rapid development of some of America's largest cities. As urban space becomes more scarce, African American heritage sites face increasing threats from developers and city planners alike. In light the 50th anniversary of the National Heritage Preservation Act and more than 25 years after the passage of NAGPRA, this paper highlights the disparities and challenges associated with preserving African American heritage sites in the USA. Additionally, this paper explores the potential for the creation of an African American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (AAGPRA) to assist in the designation and preservation of African American heritage sites and material culture with a special focus on African American cemeteries and burial remains.

[SYM-384] – Diplomat Room, Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.

James C. Dunnigan (Western Michigan University)

Beyond the Walls: An Examination of Michilimackinac's Extramural Settlement

Since 1959 the continuous archaeological investigations at Fort Michilimackinac have shaped our understanding of colonial life in the Great Lakes. The fort served as the center of a vast, multicultural trade network. While the Fort's interior continues to be vigorously excavated, little attention has been given to the larger village that emerged outside the Fort's walls in the latter half of the eighteenth century. Summer excavations from 1970-1973, conducted by Lyle Stone, attempted to explore this settlement, and uncovered three rowhouses. However, no thorough analysis of these homes has been undertaken. Nor has any comparative analysis has been implemented to examine the complexity of life outside the walls. I aim to explore what the external village may have looked like in terms of community, architecture, and materiality. I further intend to examine the similarities and differences between domestic life inside and outside the walls of Fort Michilimackinac.

[GEN-005] – Council Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

Patrick Durst (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), Dwayne Scheid (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

Understanding Rural and Urban Privy Vaults: An Overview of their Utilization and Morphological Transformation Through Time.

Until the advent and widespread adoption of modern plumbing, the privy vault played nearly as important a role to permanent occupation as would a sustainable water source. This paper will examine the various construction methods employed while investigating the rationale behind changes in morphology. Special focus will be given to privies within the urban setting of turn of the century East St. Louis, Illinois and comparisons will be made between privy vaults found in various St. Louis, Missouri and Southern Illinois Archaeological contexts.

[SYM-129] Committee Room; Thursday, 10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.]

Emma Dwyer (University of Leicester, United Kingdom)

Parochialism the Eldonian Way: Maintaining Local Ties and Manifestations of 'Home'.

Mark Crinson writes of the city as a physical landscape and a collection of objects and practices that both enable recollections of the past, and embody the past through traces of the city's sequential building and rebuilding. The homes of the people of Vauxhall, an inner-city district of Liverpool, were demolished and rebuilt in successive waves of 'slum' clearance during the 20th century, the latest manifestation of the area's working-class housing being shaped by residents themselves – a community-designed estate, the Eldonian Village. Through waves of regeneration, a palimpsest has persevered – of churches and canals, schools and pubs – by which residents orientate themselves, as well as attaching older values to newer buildings.

This paper will look at how Vauxhall's residents' problematic relationship with their environment has been encapsulated in what they themselves have termed 'parochialism' – not just a restrictive, narrow mind-set, but also positive expressions of pride in one's local area.

[SYM-59a] – Congressional B; Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Kelsey Dwyer (East Carolina University) – see [SYM-220] Lynn Harris

Kelsey K. Dwyer (East Carolina University) – see [POS-4] Bryan S. Rose

Kelsey K. Dwyer (East Carolina University)

Black Female Slave in the Caribbean: An Archaeological Observation on Culture

The relationships between white men and black female slaves resulted in the formation of new ethnic identities and social structures associated with their mixed-heritage or "mulatto" children. Sources like artwork and ethno-historical accounts of mulatto children in areas of the Caribbean and the role of African female slaves lend unique insights into social dynamics and cultural markers of modern populations. This paper examines the historical narratives and archaeological findings of black female slaves from 1700 through 1886 in order to lend to the holistic identity of African female slaves. Furthermore, it explores the underrepresented gendered perspective and artifact assemblages, research questions regarding the overall impact of female slaves on the Trans Atlantic Slave Trade which can further assist in the interpretation of the material culture of slave vessels.

[SYM-220] – Capitol Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

E

Justin P. Ebersole (National Park Service) – see [SYM-28b] Darlene E. Hassler

Christopher R. Eck (FirstNet)

“The Thieves Who Stole 11 Mountain Howitzers ... Were Tried in U.S. Court”: The Story of the First Federal Cultural Resources Protection Law and the First Federal Prosecution of a Cultural Resources Crime.

As we prepare to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the NHPA, it is worth remembering that a nearly forgotten federal law established the first federal battlefield parks a mere 25 years after the end of the Civil War and placed federal authority and protection over cultural resources – the “Act to establish a National Military Park at the Battlefield of Chickamauga” of 1890 and the subsequent related statutes, such as the Military Parks Act of 1897.

This paper explores this law, its early protection of cultural resources and its provisions protecting battlefields from looting—“relic collecting”—including criminal prosecution and fines. Also, it discusses the first known prosecution of looting at a federal Civil War battlefield park, several years before the passage of the Antiquities Act and the implications of this legislation and case for subsequent historical archaeological resources planning, policy, decision making, and education influencing the future of archaeological stewardship.

[GEN-018] – Directors Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

John T. Eddins (ACHP), Virginia R. Busby (Hillside Consulting, LLC)

Connecting Section 106 and The National Historic Preservation Act to People: Creative Mitigation in the Public Interest

Reflecting on NHPA 50 years after its passage, it is its public relevance, engagement, and inclusiveness that increasingly enable it to protect the valued heritage of our diverse peoples. Implemented wisely, with broad stakeholder involvement, and integrated with environmental considerations, NHPA, Section 106 in particular, can directly support future economic, cultural, and environmental sustainability. From its beginnings NHPA provided flexibility that we have gradually grown more comfortable in utilizing. At the end of a Section 106 review, the resolution of adverse effects to historic properties through creative mitigation relevant to the public interest has the potential to engage a more diverse group of stakeholders and to build a stronger support base for historic preservation. This paper explores the increasing possibilities for and utilization of creative mitigation in the Section 106 process including those that meaningfully consider social, economic, cultural, and environmental contexts.

[SYM-29] – Palladian Ballroom; Thursday, 8:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Ana F. Edwards (Defenders for Freedom, Justice & Equality)

Reclaiming the Landscapes of Black History in Shockoe Bottom 1695 > 1865 > 2015

The Shockoe Bottom historic district in Richmond, Virginia holds an invisible 320-year old story of Black life in Virginia that coincided with and contributed to Richmond's origins and development - from 250+ years as a slave society to the end of slavery through Jim Crow and the civil rights era. The community-based struggle to reclaim the Black history of Shockoe Bottom sought first to assert the right to learn more about their history in Richmond but was later forced to focus on protecting the land from destruction by development and continued devaluation of the Black history that was acknowledged to exist there. This paper will present Shockoe Bottom as a case study for community efforts to prioritize the right of marginalized peoples to reclaim lost histories and commemorate them through physical and scholarly research accompanying public engagement and memorialization.

[SYM-169] – Directors Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Tom Edwards (Battle of the Atlantic Research and Expedition Group) – see [SYM-32]
Gregory Roach

Ywone D. Edwards-Ingram (The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

African American Burials and Memorials in Colonial Williamsburg

This paper discusses archaeological findings within Colonial Williamsburg and explores factors that have influenced ways of knowing about eighteenth-century burial sites of African-descendant individuals and groups in Williamsburg, Virginia. While the emphasis is on the colonial era, some attention is given to the nineteenth century and the more visible commemorations of the dead relating to this period. The aim is to discuss burials and commemorative practices of enslaved and free blacks and highlight the complexities of representing the past in the historic landscape of this reconstructed-colonial capital town.

[SYM-170b] – Palladian Ballroom; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:45 p.m.

Jenifer Eggleston (National Park Service) – see [POS-4] Kimberly I. Robinson

Justin Eichelberger (Oregon State University)

The Negotiation of Class, Rank and Authority within U. S. Army Commissioned Officers: Examples from Fort Yamhill and Fort Hoskins, Oregon, 1856-1866.

As part of the Federal policy toward colonizing the West Fort Yamhill and Fort Hoskins, 1856-1866, were established to guard the Oregon Coast Reservation and served as post-graduate schools for several officers who became high ranking generals during the American Civil War. During their service these men, often affluent and well educated, held the highest social, economic and military ranks at

these frontier military posts. This paper examines the material culture excavated from six of the commissioned officer's houses at these posts. These archaeological assemblages vary in terms of artifact quality, quantity and variety that correlate with differences in military rank and suggests that although these officers were united by notions of class, status and authority they were competitive individuals that were interested in displaying, affirming and advancing their individual military, social and economic position within the military hierarchy through conspicuous consumption and other ritualized behaviors.

[SYM-43] – Embassy Room; Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 10:30 a.m.

Katrina C. L. Eichner (University of California Berkeley) – see [SYM-488] David G. Hyde

Katrina C. L. Eichner (University of California Berkeley)

Identities in Flux at an American Frontier Fort: A Study of 19th Century Army Laundresses at Fort Davis, Texas

As spaces of translation, frontiers and boundaries are the ideal location to study personhood and identity as inhabitants of these landscapes constantly experience and actively negotiate between the multiple live realities that are shaped by often conflicting ideologies. I propose the use of third-space as a framework for understanding the fragmentation and fluidity of experience in the American frontier during the 19th century. Using materials related daily life at a multi-ethnoracial, western military fort in Fort Davis, Texas, I aim to show how army laundresses acted as cultural brokers, navigating often contentious social and physical landscapes. With their identity as citizens, Texans, women, care-takers, and racialized individuals constantly in flux, these women balanced their relationship with one another, the civilian community, and their military colleagues as a way of redefining and creating new personhoods and identities that were defined by their living on a geographic and cultural boundary.

[SYM-43] – Embassy Room; Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 10:30 a.m.

Sunday Eiselt (Southern Methodist University)

Vecino Archaeology and the Politics of Play

Francis Swadesh identified an 18th century vecino cultural pattern, which after American occupation, retracted into the isolated hills and tributary valleys of the northern Rio Grande. This paper investigates the impacts of the American invasion on vecino culture through a consideration of children's artifacts and fantasy play. As children were gradually excluded from the workforce and drawn into the home, they were simultaneously pulled into an expanding commercial market and public educational realm. Elders today observe that this historical process has disenfranchised local youth from traditional village life in the St Francis of Assisi Parish, New Mexico.

[SYM-97] – Committee Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.

Jenifer C. Elam. RPA (The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.)

The House of the Good Shepherd: A Late Nineteenth Century Orphanage on the Banks of the Hudson River

In 1866, Reverend Ebenezer Gay became the guardian of six orphaned children. The home he would make for these children and many others, known as the House of the Good Shepherd in Tomkins Cove, New York, was a self-sufficient, working farm that taught the children hard work and responsibility and also acted as the hub of Reverend Gay's mission work in the community. While some of the site's architectural history is still extant, much of its archaeology is obscured by the structural debris left on site after the buildings were demolished; however, the surviving documentary record is rich in detail of the lifeways of the orphans and Reverend Gay and will be further examined as one of the primary components of the alternative mitigation data recovery for this rare site in New York: a privately-owned orphanage.

[GEN-018] – Directors Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

Samantha Ellens (Wayne State University) – see [POS-5] Susan Villerot

Samantha Ellens (Wayne State University, Detroit)

Remedy and Poison: Examining a Detroit Household's Consumption of Proprietary Medicine at the Turn of the 20th Century

Analysis of a medicine bottle assemblage excavated from a former Detroit household in Roosevelt Park acts as a starting point for discussing the material and social world of health and hygiene, and the dual role that patent medicine played in the lives of people at the turn of the 20th-century as both a remedy and poison. Drawing upon the history of pharmacy, a combination of artifact-based analysis and archival documentary evidence reveals patterns of medicinal consumption for the property's itinerant residents, spanning an occupational period between 1890 and the demolition of the home in 1906. This initial examination of pharmaceutical products traces the decline in patent medicine consumption amongst a subset of Detroit's Corktown inhabitants, and documents a shift wherein local proprietary medicines gradually became overshadowed by the developing move towards industrialized medicine by large corporations.

[GEN-020] – Diplomat Room; Saturday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Daniel T. Elliott (LAMAR Institute) – see [SYM-120] Rita F. Elliott

Daniel T. Elliott (Lamar Institute) – see [SYM-118a] Carl Steen

Daniel T. Elliott (The LAMAR Institute), Rita F. Elliott (The LAMAR Institute)

You Say You Want a Revolution: Eighteenth Century Conflict Archaeology in the Savannah River Watershed of Georgia and South Carolina

Revolution came with a vengeance to colonial Georgia and South Carolina by the late 1770s. This poster explores revolutionary events at Savannah, New Ebenezer, Brier Creek, Carr's Fort, and Kettle Creek in Georgia, and Purysburg in South

Carolina. Since 2001 several entities have completed battlefield archaeology studies in the Savannah River watershed of Georgia and South Carolina. This includes investigations by the LAMAR Institute, Coastal Heritage Society, and Cypress Cultural Consultants. This work followed National Park Service methods developed by the American Battlefield Protection Program. Archaeologists delineated the battlefields and also located and documented British headquarter complexes at Savannah and New Ebenezer, and Continental Army headquarters complexes at New Ebenezer and Purysburg sites. These studies provide important baseline information and have helped develop a historical context for Revolutionary War studies in southeastern North America.

[POS-3] – Regency Ballroom; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

Kelley Elliott (NOAA) – see [GEN-006] James P. Delgado

Rita F. Elliott (The LAMAR Institute) – see [POS-3] Daniel T. Elliott

Rita F. Elliott (The LAMAR Institute) – see [SYM-118a] Carl Steen

Rita F. Elliott (LAMAR Institute), Daniel T. Elliott (LAMAR Institute)

How Many Lead Balls Does It Take to Make a Battlefield? And Other Questions that Keep Conflict Archaeologists Up at Night

Explore nine conflict archaeology projects funded through the American Battlefield Protection Program that have created myth-busting, fact-finding, context-developing, landscape-defining, community-collaborating results! The LAMAR Institute's work on these projects in Georgia, Louisiana, and South Carolina encompassed Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Civil War, and other conflict archaeology sites. Project areas lay in rural, suburban, and urban areas. Presenters examine the tangible successes of the project, such as systematic metal detector survey of four square miles only to discover the site on the final day of field work; collaborating with collectors to discover that a formerly obscure battle retreat was actually a significant defensive action of the battle; successfully creating video documentaries for the public; using archaeological evidence to revise battlefield mythology intended for interpretative signage; and illuminating little-known regional history. As important, this paper examines project disappointments and the future of field of conflict archaeology and the American Battlefield Protection Program.

[SYM-120] – Empire Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 5:15 p.m.

Gary D. Ellis (Gulf Archaeology Research Institute) – see [SYM-120] Michelle D. Sivilich

Meredith A.B. Ellis (Syracuse University)

Categorizing and Analyzing Age: Historical Bioarchaeology and Childhood

While bioarchaeologists are able to estimate age from the remains of children into narrow ranges, they often avoid dividing childhood into categories based on these

age estimates. Children then end up lumped under just a few categories, or even a single category, “child.” While this is prudent in cases where chronological and cultural age cannot necessarily be matched, historical bioarchaeology gives us a unique opportunity to examine historical records and further refine how we categorize, and analyze, the remains of children. Drawing from my research with the children’s remains from the early 19th century Spring Street Presbyterian Church in New York City, in this paper I will illustrate how using a combination of skeletal indicators, historical records, and census data can produce age categories for analysis at a particular site. I will then share some ways the results of these categorizations can illuminate the variety and plurality of childhood experiences.

[SYM-97] – Committee Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.

Leigh Anne Ellison (Center for Digital Antiquity, Arizona State University) – see [SYM-202] Francis P. McManamon

Leigh Anne Ellison (The Center for Digital Antiquity), Francis P. McManamon (The Center for Digital Antiquity), Jodi Reeves Flores (The Center for Digital Antiquity)

Success Stories: the Digital Archaeological Record (tDAR) for Research, Education, Public Outreach, and Innovation

More public agencies, researchers and other managers of archaeological data are preserving their information in digital repositories and there is an exciting future for research, education, public outreach, and innovation. There is a wealth of primary data and interpretive reports already available in tDAR for reuse in research and education. Researchers can quickly track down digital copies of reports and grey literature for background surveys and comparative analyses. Students can locate primary data for problem sets and course projects.

Archaeologists can enhance the public dissemination of appropriate archaeological content while still protecting confidential information. tDAR allows for the innovative reuse of archaeological data through an integration tool that combines data collected by researchers using different terminologies and varying levels of analytical granularity into single tables using a system of ontologies. Specific successful examples of each of these tDAR user communities will be highlighted in this paper.

[SYM-91] – Cabinet Room; Friday, 8:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Matthew T. Elverson (Office of Historic Preservation, City of San Antonio)

Archaeology in San Antonio: An Auspicious Paradigm for the Protection of Cultural Resources

The City of San Antonio’s Unified Development Code (UDC) contains some of the strongest preservation ordinances in the country for the protection of archaeological resources. In accordance with the UDC, the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) conducts an archaeological review of new development in the city, specifically within one of the city’s 27 local historic districts, locally designated landmark properties, public property, within the river improvement overlay

district. Private development city-wide, including all new plats, master development plans, and planned unit developments are also reviewed. If a project likely contains archaeological resources, the city ordinance allows for the OHP to require an archaeological investigation of a property. The UDC's dictate for archaeology reviews provides a successful model for the incorporation of archaeology as a valued agency in the development process, and for the preservation and protection of San Antonio's diverse cultural heritage.

[GEN-020] – Diplomat Room; Saturday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

*Frederick Engle (Battle of the Atlantic Research and Expedition Group) – see [SYM-32]
Gregory Roach*

Pilar Luna Erreguerena (Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia) – see [SYM-94a] Melanie Damour

Pilar Luna Erreguerena (INAH), see [GEN-006] Alberto E. Nava Blank

Pilar Luna Erreguerena (Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia) – see [GEN-006] Dominique Rissolo

Pilar Luna Erreguerena (INAH, Mexico), James P. Delgado (NOAA)

The U.S. Naval Brig Somers: A Mexican War Shipwreck of 1846

The brig *Somers* gained fame in the United States as the setting of a notorious mutiny in 1842 that directly inspired the writing of Herman Melville's *Billy Budd*. The vessel was subsequently lost while on blockade duty off Veracruz during the war between the United States and Mexico in 1846. Rediscovered in 1986, the wreck was an untouched archaeological resource. It also served as the means for a pioneering international collaboration between the two former combatants in the management and study of the wreck. This was the first time such a project, potentially sensitive, brought the representative nations together to archaeologically focus on a shipwreck from a past war. Two field projects, in 1990 and 1999, were a collaboration of the National Park Service and the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia. This paper summarizes the history, discovery, diplomatic initiatives, and the current status of this unique Gulf shipwreck.

[SYM-94a] Governor's Board Room; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Chris T. Espenshade (Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc.)

Movement of Potters and Traditions: A View from Washington County, Virginia

The nineteenth-century potters of southwestern Virginia came from diverse, geographic sources. These individuals brought with them extra-local traditions of pottery decoration and kiln technology. The origins and interactions of Washington County potters will be delineated as case studies of how potters moved across the

countryside. Individual potter histories will be presented as illustrative of the general trend of movement of potters out of Pennsylvania, Delaware, eastern Maryland, and New York into western Virginia and Tennessee.

[SYM-118a] – Executive Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Nicole Estey (Northeast Museum Services Center) – see [SYM-302] Alicia Paresi

Amanda M. Evans (Tesla Offshore, LLC) – see [SYM-94b] Matthew E. Keith

Amanda M. Evans (Tesla Offshore, LLC) – see [SYM-94a] Justin A. Parkoff

Katherine Evans (UMass Boston)

The Community of Chase Home: Institutional and Material Components of Children’s Lived Spaces in Victorian Portsmouth

The Chase Home for Children opened in 1883, housed in an immigrant-rich neighborhood of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. The Home accepted children, “without distinction of race, creed, or color*” who needed temporary or long-term care and housing. Chase Home was guided by tenants of the Progressive Era and supported solely by the local community, at a time before state welfare was available. In contrast to single religious denomination orphanages typical in Victorian America, or strict reformatory orphanages in England, Chase Home accepted a diversity of children who were clothed, fed, and entertained by all segments of Portsmouth society. Excavations of a multi-hole privy, kitchen ell, and back yard of the Home reveal the material culture and spatial thumbprint of the children’s activities, while the annual reports further reveal the donated goods and services offered by the community. Combined, these sources help recreate the everyday lives of children in Victorian New England.

[GEN-018] – Directors Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

F

Erik R. Farrell (North Carolina Dept. of Cultural Resources)

Balancing with Guns: Establishing an Integrated Conservation Priority for Artillery from Site 31CR314, *Queen Anne's Revenge* (1718)

Among the artifacts from the wreck of *Queen Anne's Revenge* (QAR), the artillery represents a particularly evocative and informative subset. Conserving a cannon protects the object, reveals archaeological information, and allows for impressive museum displays for public education. However, the conservation of an individual cannon represents one of the largest single-object expenditures of time and materials of any subset of QAR artifacts. These expenditures must be prioritized within the ongoing conservation of thousands of conglomerate concretions containing hundreds of thousands of individual objects. To this end, conservators, archaeologists and museum staff associated with the QAR project were surveyed regarding their preferences for ongoing cannon conservation. The results of this survey have been used to determine a priority order for the conservation of QAR cannon, and the placement of cannon within the overall conservation priorities.

[GEN-011] – Governor's Board Room; Saturday, 8:30 a.m. – 11:45 a.m.

Mary L. Farrell (Westmoore Pottery), Linda F. Carnes-McNaughton (Fort Bragg Cultural Resources Program)

Slipped, Salted and Glazed: An Overview of North Carolina's Pottery from 1750-1850

Not long ago, Pennsylvania potter, Jack Troy declared "if North America has a 'pottery state' it must be North Carolina, as there is probably no other state with such a highly developed pottery consciousness," – and he is right! North Carolina's pottery heritage is unique in many ways: it is the most southern state with a well-developed earthenware tradition (ca. 1750s); it is the most northern state with an alkaline-glazed stoneware tradition, in addition to its salt-glaze; its early potters used a variety of kiln types (updraft, downdraft, crossdraft) in a variety of shapes (round, square, rectangular) burning earthenware and stoneware; it is known for its abundant clays, strong family networks (or clay clans), its survival and resurgence of the craft, and diversity of its continuous heritage. While this overview highlights pottery from one century, let it be said that the potters' wheels in North Carolina have never stopped turning.

[SYM-118a] – Executive Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Kristen R. Fellows (North Dakota State University)

Homosocial Bonding in the Brothel: Analyzing Space and Material Culture through Documents

Brothel madams were often responsible for managing their establishments and the women who lived and worked in them. Unsurprisingly, "female boarding houses,"

the euphemism often used for such sites on historic maps, have typically been gendered as female spaces. On the other hand, saloons tend to be thought of as male spaces despite the presence of prostitution in most of these businesses. This paper will begin to argue that a rethinking of space and gender in regards to brothels will provide greater insight into social relations of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Although women seemingly dominated brothels, much of the function of these spaces centered on the homosocial bonding between the male clientele. A probate inventory and building permit from the Crystal Palace, a brothel in Fargo, North Dakota, will allow for an examination of gender in this brothel via the material culture and use of space.

[SYM-68] Blue Room; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Christopher Fennell (University of Illinois)

Commemorating African America and Confronting White Privilege: 100 Years of National Challenges

African-American history, shaped by the impacts of Anglo-American slavery and racism, has been celebrated in paradoxical ways by the National Park Service (NPS) and operations of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The racism that confronted African Americans was carved into the archaeological record across the scales of artifacts and symbolic expressions, to segregated residence and work spaces, to the entire erasure of communities. In the United States, the vast majority of archaeology projects related to past African-American communities are conducted in cultural resource management (CRM) settings, facilitated by the NHPA's framework. This tendency reflects the higher frequency with which sites of African-American heritage are impacted by disturbance due to new construction projects and resultant analysis through CRM protocols. Today's racial dynamics both create and expose many archaeology sites. Archaeology can provide tangible evidence of racism's impacts on past communities erased from the landscape, and can reveal evidence of past vitalities that aid heritage claims of present African-American communities combating urban blight and redevelopment schemes. The NPS has contributed significantly to these efforts, researching and managing numerous sites. The NPS also confronts the challenge of commemorating the histories of African Americans for which aspects of intangible heritage are paramount.

[PLENARY] – Blue Room; Wednesday, 6:30 p.m. - 8:30 p.m.

Nicole Ferguson (Cockpit Country Local Forest Management Committee) see [GEN-013] David Ingleman

Sara C. Ferland (Arizona Department of Transportation)

Historical Infrastructure: Recording and Evaluating the Significance of Linear Sites

Railroads, roads, canals, and utility lines are becoming an increasingly common type of historical site in Arizona. Such components of historical infrastructure are important because of their role in the settlement and development of the state. However, project-based archaeological survey often results in these sites being recorded in piecemeal fashion, and their significance evaluated by segments within

a given project area rather than the resource as a whole. This session will focus on evaluating the importance of linear sites as a component of a larger landscape, and offer examples of how we in Arizona have learned to apply evaluation criteria to determine significance without the time and expense of recording the entire resource.

[SYM-259] – Calvert Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.

Juliana Fernandez (Presidio Trust) – see [SYM-191] Montserrat A. Osterlye

Garrett R. Fesler (Alexandria Archaeology), Paul Nasca (Curator of Archaeology, Delaware Historical and Cultural Affairs)

Shields's Folly: A Tavern and Bathhouse in Old Town, Alexandria, Virginia

Alexandria Archaeology recently completed excavation of a 12 ft. deep well feature located in the basement of a historic building in the Old Town section of Alexandria, Virginia. The artifacts recovered from the well indicate that it was filled ca. 1820, when Thomas Shields operated the property as a tavern and bathhouse. Shields most likely dug the well in order to draw water directly from the premises instead of hauling water from a public pump down the street. Alas, the story does not have a happy ending. Shields's well never reached water. He soon went bankrupt, due in part to bad timing (the War of 1812 and global economic turmoil), but also because of his inability to convince enough Alexandrians that a warm bath was worth 50 cents. Our work on "Shields's folly" has prompted us to think about concepts of hygiene and cleanliness in early nineteenth-century Alexandria.

[SYM-204] – Blue Room; Saturday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Garrett R. Fesler (Alexandria Archaeology)

Junk Drawers and Spirit Caches: Alternative Interpretations of Archaeological Assemblages at Sites Occupied by Enslaved Africans

In this paper I examine how archaeologists make sense of the archaeological record at sites occupied by enslaved Africans in the Chesapeake region during the antebellum period. In particular, I offer an alternative explanation for some assemblages of artifacts that are routinely interpreted as African Diasporic spirit caches. In addition to sharing similar cultural belief systems, enslaved Africans experienced comparable levels of privation. Poverty may have motivated some enslaved Africans to squirrel away items—things broken, lost, discarded, or natural curiosities—that the master class considered worthless. This penchant to possess seemingly valueless objects that might later come in handy or gain value is not unlike the function of the modern junk drawer, a place to keep items that may eventually become useful. I attempt to untangle the mundane from the meaningful at quartering sites, suggesting that some artifact assemblages interpreted as spirit caches may be masquerading as junk drawers.

[SYM-30] – Hampton Room; Saturday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

António Fialho (Municipal Council of Cascais) – see [GEN-010] Jorge Freire

Shawn F. Fields (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign), Terrance Martin (Illinois State Museum), Dennis Naglich (Illinois State Museum)

Showing Your Work: The Role Of Public Archaeology In The Campaign To Save The ISM

The summer of 2015 could mark a monumental shift in archaeological and academic research in the state of Illinois. State budget cuts threaten to close the Illinois State Museum (ISM) by the end of the summer. Immediate consequences of this closure include the loss of hundreds of jobs and reduced curation of millions of artifacts. With this looming threat, supporters of the museum are campaigning to prevent its closing. This paper examines how the media campaign to save the ISM uses archaeology as a rhetorical tool to show the continued importance of the ISM. This threat of closure and the subsequent reactive campaign tie into larger issues that the discipline currently and will face. An archaeology that engages with present as well as past relationships with artifacts found on sites is a core issue for the discipline and promises a more fruitful dialogue with diverse audiences and stakeholders.

[SYM-191] – Calvert Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:45 p.m.

Judith A. Finot (Lindenwood University) – see [GEN-004] Jordan L. Schaefer

Lisa E. Fischer (Jamestown Rediscovery)

Presenting Data to the Public: Approaches for Contextualizing Archaeological Information for a Non-Specialist Audience

Disseminating archaeological findings to the public is an important part of the discipline's mission. However raw archaeological data are often difficult for a non-specialist audience to interpret. Including a mediating layer of information that helps the reader to understand the data can provide needed contextual information when presenting archaeological findings for a public audience. Developing and maintaining this additional interpretive content, however, can be difficult, especially for multi-year and large-scale excavations. This paper will explore approaches, such as 3D modeling, for helping to contextualize archaeological data for a public audience. It will also discuss the challenges for managing, presenting, and maintaining large complex datasets.

[SYM-202] – Senate Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.

William L. Fleming (East Carolina University)

Reconstruction of the Pillar Dollar Wreck, Biscayne National Park, Florida

The Pillar Dollar wreck is well-known to treasure salvors and looters, but has only recently been investigated in an archaeological sense. East Carolina University's Program in Maritime Studies conducted an excavation of the site for the Program's 2014 Fall Field School in September. With the knowledge garnered from that project, as well as previous condition reports and treasure salvor guides, this project aims to reconstruct the vessel and learn about its origins and use. The final

result will be two models representing the ship, one as it may have looked in the mid-eighteenth century, and one as it remains today,

[SYM-132] – Capitol Room; Friday, 9:45 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Jodi Reeves Flores (The Center for Digital Antiquity) – see [SYM-91] Leigh Anne Ellison

Jodi Reeves Flores (Center for Digital Antiquity, Arizona State University) – see [SYM-202] Francis P. McManamon

Kevin R. Fogle (University of South Carolina)

Between Ideals and Reality: The Modernization of Southern Agriculture - 1830 to 1865

An agricultural reform movement took rise in the late antebellum period aimed at modernizing the southern plantation system. Productivity of once prosperous farmland in many southern communities was gradually failing due to soil degradation from intensive cash crop cultivation. Drawing on Enlightenment principles and scientific farming innovations such as crop rotation, fertilization, and soil chemistry, this modern agricultural discourse attempted to control and maximize the efficiency of the entire plantation system from the land and the crops to the enslaved labor that powered it. Using archaeological and historical data, this paper looks at the potential implementation of labor reform principles on a single 19th century cotton plantation and the complex influence these reforms may have had upon the enslaved community.

[SYM-180] – Cabinet Room; Friday, 1:00 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.

Kelly N. Fong (California State University, Northridge)

Decolonizing the Persuasive Power of Paradigms and Discourse

The historical archaeologies of the Chinese Diaspora has made progress departing from its assimilation/acculturation roots. There remains, however, much room for future growth, particularly from a critical Ethnic Studies/Asian American Studies standpoint. This paper utilizes an interdisciplinary perspective to consider how increased self-reflexivity along with critical interrogation and consciousness must be integral to how we approach our work on racialized communities. We must question the persuasive power of paradigms that otherwise bind us to dominant discourse about who we are studying, and work towards decolonizing this field that has historically been a tool of the colonizer to study the Other. Moreover, we must consider the role of power, politics, and communities in our research: whose histories are we, as archaeologists, in a position of power and privilege to tell; who are our stakeholders; and how can we truly make our research community-oriented and community-collaborative.

[SYM-34] – Congressional B; Thursday, 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Ben Ford (Indiana University of Pennsylvania) – see [SYM-40] Mike Whitehead

Ben L. Ford (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

Hanna's Town: The Site, Its History, and Its Archaeology

Hanna's Town, the first English court west of the Allegheny Mountains, was an important political and economic center in western Pennsylvania from 1769 until it was burned by a party of Seneca and English in 1782. After its destruction, the site was farmed for 150 years before it was acquired by Westmoreland County and placed on the National Register of Historic Places. Over the past four decades a variety of professional, academic, and amateur archaeologists have excavated the site, generating approximately 1,000,000 artifacts and tens of linear feet of notes and records. Since 2011, students and faculty from Indiana University of Pennsylvania have worked to convert these data to digital formats and to begin analyzing the existing collection.

[SYM-15] – Directors Room; Saturday, 8:00 a.m. – 9:45 a.m.

Benjamin P. Ford (Rivanna Archaeological Services, LLC)

The Landscape of Slavery within Thomas Jefferson's Academical Village: The Pavilion VI Garden

Thomas Jefferson's Academical Village was built, operated and maintained on the labor of enslaved African Americans. The University of Virginia's unique built environment, the context of slavery within larger central Virginia, and the responsibilities of the white faculty and staff who supervised the operation of the educational institution created a context for slavery unlike other academic institutions. This paper will focus on the landscape of slavery in the nineteenth-century University of Virginia gardens. Many of us today know the University gardens as contemplative retreats. However within five years of opening, these enclosed spaces were transformed into the living and work places for free and enslaved African Americans. Analysis will review recent research within the Pavilion VI garden and the identification of a second quarter of the nineteenth-century 'office' supporting the resident of the Pavilion.

[SYM-37] – Congressional B; Saturday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Maxwell M. Forton (Binghamton University)

Buttoning Up at the Biry House A Study of Clothing Fasteners of a Descendant Alsatian Household

Excavations at the Biry house of Castroville, Texas yielded a large assemblage of buttons, which may be studied to yield a better understanding of the lives of Alsatian immigrants within the community. Buttons represent a class of material objects that are simultaneously intimate and utilitarian in nature. While buttons are used on a daily basis, we remain largely aloof to these small, discrete fasteners in our lives. This paper represents an exercise in discerning the information that buttons and other clothing fasteners might yield on the lives of past peoples and the communities they created and lived in. As buttons are the "fossils" of the clothing world, (preserving while the rest of the garment decays), we might call upon them to reveal the clothing choices of the Biry household. From this understanding,

themes of economic selection, negotiations of identity, and the personal history of the Biry family might be addressed.

[GEN-019] – Senate Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Thomas H. Foster (University of Tulsa) – see [SYM-384] Alicia D. Odewale

Maddy E. Fowler (Flinders University, Australia)

Addressing Neglected Narratives Through The Maritime Cultural Landscape Of Point Pearce Aboriginal Mission/Burgiyana, South Australia

This paper presents results of research based upon an oral history, archaeological and archival case study of the maritime activities at Point Pearce Aboriginal Mission/Burgiyana in South Australia—the traditional land of the Narungga people. Point Pearce was established in 1868 and has been self-managed by the community since 1966, forming the historical time period for this study; however the research also draws on pre-contact knowledges. This case study was used to assess whether the maritime cultural landscape framework, a Western concept developed in the maritime archaeology sub-discipline, is applicable to Indigenous missions. The results of research at Point Pearce/Burgiyana found that care must be taken when applying maritime archaeological theories and associated attitudes to Indigenous archaeology ('with, for and by' Indigenous peoples). However, the application of a Western framework did contribute towards the decolonisation of maritime archaeology by accommodating the beliefs, knowledges and lived experiences of Indigenous peoples.

[SYM-171] – Embassy Room; Friday, 10:45 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Rachael E. Fowler (CHRS, Inc.), Kenneth J. Basalik (CHRS, Inc.)

“Material Culture Studies as an Alternative Mitigation: an Example from the US Route 301 Project” by Rachael E. Fowler and Kenneth J. Basalik, Ph.D.

Additional archaeological fieldwork is not always the most cost effective means of mitigating project impacts to archaeological sites. DELDOT in conjunction with the Delaware SHPO has recently developed a series of alternative mitigations for projects on the US Route 301 Project. One of these alternative mitigations involves material culture studies. The material culture studies are unusual in that they address the material culture from numerous historic archaeological sites investigated during the US Route 301 Project rather than focusing on the remains of a single site. The added spatial breadth of the study is anticipated to provide a detailed look at these two categories of artifacts within the context of Northern Delaware in the 18th and early 19th centuries. This paper discusses the studies being prepared that examine gun flints and buttons recovered during the US Route 301 Project excavations.

[SYM-105b] – Embassy Room; Saturday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Kara D. Fox (NOAA)

ANCHOR Program: Promoting Sustainable Diving on our Nation's Underwater Cultural Heritage

This year, Monitor National Marine Sanctuary introduced a new partnership initiative called the ANCHOR program (representing *Appreciating the Nation's Cultural Heritage and Ocean Resources*). ANCHOR was developed with the intent of promoting responsible and sustainable diving on North Carolina's underwater cultural heritage sites. This program, originally established as the "Blue Star" program by the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary, is meant to form active partnerships with dive operators, educate the diving community about shipwreck preservation, and support maritime heritage tourism for local economies. This presentation will outline the purpose of ANCHOR, the progression of the program, and the results of ANCHOR to-date.

[SYM-32] – Executive Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Katrina M. Foxton (University of York, United Kingdom)

Communicating Local: The Role Of Mediated Documents In The Articulation Of Values Within The City Of York

Managing the historic environments of cities is a task that continually concerns local authorities and citizens. Currently in the UK, 'Local Plans' for the development of cities form as documents which guide archaeologists and developers forward in the ongoing rendering of urban fabrics. On the other hand, 'Neighbourhood Plans' written by community groups create palpable statements of ownership for local areas and heritage. Arguably, the city's fabric is woven not only by building materials but by medias and documents which transfer values, information and priorities across multi-localities (Marcus 1995). Any aspirations towards the inclusive practice of city-shaping surely must take account of those who do not use the technology of documentation as part of their daily lives. Hence, this presentation considers the medium of paper (both analogue and digital) in the city of York as a material with agency, one which constructs the practices of city-shapers and potentially excludes others.

[SYM-59a] – Congressional B; Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Adam Fracchia (University of Maryland College Park)

Divided: Material Landscapes of Labor in Nineteenth-Century Baltimore City and County, Maryland

Like the strikes of the late nineteenth century, especially the Great Railroad Strike of 1877, tensions arising from chronic inequality and marginalization once again led to protests and demonstrations in Baltimore in April 2015. Areas of Baltimore remain alienated along racial and class lines that serve a capitalist process driven by the maximization of profit. This paper examines how this same process resulted in the stratification of immigrant and African American communities in Baltimore City and County during the second half of the nineteenth century. Archaeological research has the ability to document how these divisions were materialized and

reinforced through the landscape and everyday objects and thus, offers an avenue for understanding and addressing current narratives.

[SYM-39] – Ambassador Ballroom; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Tiago M. Fraga (TMF UNI, Portugal), George Schwarz (INA, USA), Stephen Lubkemann (George Washington University)

The Influence of the Slave Trade on Atlantic Shipbuilding

Although the history and archaeology of slavery has been well researched, relatively few studies have focused on the design, construction, and use of slave ships. The slave trade introduced new social elements and cultural exchange and created networks of global communication which, after the abolition of slavery, grew into complex international trade systems. The study of slave ships allows us to not only better understand the mechanisms behind this social phenomena, but also brings to light a lesser understood part of our maritime past. Although the slave trade initially used standard exploratory and cargo vessels, it quickly developed into a highly specialized trade system that required purpose-built ships designed to carry living cargo along predetermined trade routes. This presentation explores the questions that can be answered in nautical archaeology by studying the development of slave ships from late medieval to modern/industrial era slaving voyages.

[SYM-514] – Hampton Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

*Pierre Francus (National Institute for Scientific Research (INRS)) – see [GEN-020]
Huguette Lamontagne*

Muhammad Fraser-Rahim (Howard University)

Spiritual Wayfarers and Enslaved African Muslims: New insights into Yarrow Mamout, Muslim Slaves and American Pluralism

This paper will examine the encounter between Africa, Islam and American history in the antebellum period of the U.S from first hand accounts of enslaved Africans. Yarrow Mamout was a Muslim Fulani enslaved in 1752, and manumitted in 1796. He purchased property in Georgetown in 1800, and there is currently an archaeological investigation on his former property. Using original Arabic documents, this research explores the spirituality, literacy and religious tolerance of enslaved African Muslims in order to understand Yarrow's plight. Arabic documentary sources also provide new interpretations of common religious symbolism, iconography, and American/Islamic visual motifs whose Arabic roots have gone unnoticed.

[SYM-204] – Blue Room; Saturday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Melissa C. Frederick (Illinois State University)

The Measure of Meaning: Identity and Change among Two Contact-Period Cherokee Site Bead Assemblages

Archaeologists have studied bone, shell, and glass beads for several decades, in search of their meaning among Native American cultures. The significance of these small artifacts among the Cherokee is evident in their mythology, personal adornment, and rituals. Thus, they represent an integral part of Cherokee cultural identity. Previous archaeological research at 40GN9, linked to the sixteenth-century Cherokee town of Canasoga located in Tennessee, demonstrated the predominantly shell beads there remained largely standardized in shape and size with bore hole size and outer diameter changing at a consistent rate (Rich 2013). This study employs these same variables as well as color at Nvnvnyi (30SW3), an early Qualla phase (A.D. 1450-1650) site of the historic Cherokee occupation of western North Carolina, to investigate how Cherokee bead preferences and expression of cultural identity changed throughout time in response to European contact.

[GEN-008] – Capitol Room; Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Chelsea R. Freeland (University of Montana)

A Model for Analyzing Ship and Cargo Abandonment Using Economic and Utilitarian Values

The Civil War shipwreck *Modern Greece* serves as an example in the development of a theoretical model to analyze value as a means of interpreting shipwreck and cargo abandonment. This model outlines a set of multiple hypotheses to test the economic and utilitarian values associated with the abandonment of a large volume of blockade-runner cargo from this vessel. This project identifies the possibilities for expanding this theoretical framework to address the abandonment of shipwrecks, cargos, and other maritime sites. Is this framework necessary on newer sites with better historical records? Does it work on older sites where records are unavailable or nonexistent?

[GEN-012] – Governor’s Board Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:45 p.m.

Chris W. Freeman (Geodynamics) – see [GEN-011] Mark U. Wilde-Ramsing

Mark A. Freeman (University of Tennessee)

Mind The Gap: Issues In The Dissemination Of Digital Archaeological Data

Recent research into the dissemination of digital archaeological data in Virginia suggests that effective access is complicated by issues of licensing, citation, permanence, context, and data interoperability. Additionally much of the data remains digitally inaccessible, suggesting both a digital curation problem, and also the concept of a data gap – a difference between interest in other people’s data, and a willingness to make data available. Further support for this data gap, seen in many disciplines, is provided by the 2014 SHA survey of members. This paper will explore the barriers to effective digital archaeological data dissemination, and suggest ways the situation could be improved.

[SYM-202] – Senate Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.

Jorge Freire (Portuguese Centre for Global History (CHAM-FCSH-UNL/UAç)), Jorge Russo (CINAV-Portuguese Navy Research Centre), Augusto Salgado (CINAV-Portuguese Navy Research Centre), António Fialho (Municipal Council of Cascais), Frederico Dias (M@rBis Project Coordinator/Portuguese Task Group for the Extension of the Continental Shelf (EMEPC))

The bio-sedimentation as monitor element of underwater archaeological sites of Cascais Sea (Portugal). The case of Patrão Lopes military ship.

The archaeological interpretations of the role that environment plays in the nature of the anthropogenic occupations on the coast, are currently a thorough line of analysis on the Underwater Archaeological Chart of the Municipality of Cascais (ProCASC).The main focus of our research have been divided into two categories that have direct impact on archaeological sites: a concern about the change in the coastal environment driven by man or nature, and, processes of adaptation and management of these changes.

In May 2015, during the Portuguese Task Group for the Extension of the Continental Shelf (EMEPC)- M@rbis Campaign, it was developed a multidisciplinary work, in order to collect the bio-sedimentary potential of some of the archaeological sites of Cascais Sea. One of them was the military ship Patrão Lopes. The present communication, aims to discuss the results and the potential of historical archeology, as underwater sites formation and dynamics, and, as a marker of biological monitoring.

[GEN-010] – Governor’s Board Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Mitchell Freitas (East Carolina University) – see [POS-4] Hannah Piner

Ian Fricker (Veterans Curation Program, St. Louis, MO) – see [GEN-017] Cori Rich

Cara M. Frissell (CUNY Graduate Center)

The New York City Archaeology Repository: the Van Cortlandt Collection

The New York City Archaeology Repository houses public archaeological collections from the city, revealing the material culture of the city’s history. Using a case study, this poster explores expanding access to the archaeological data of New York City. In 1991 and 1992, Professor H. Arthur Bankoff, Chair of the Anthropology and Archaeology Departments at Brooklyn College, led excavations of Van Cortlandt Park. The toothbrushes, chamber pots and medicine bottles recovered from the mansion and estate at Van Cortlandt Park give insight into the mundane daily practices that constructed the home of one of New York City’s most elite families. This collection highlights the ways in which New Yorkers used their everyday items to define and project their class and gender identity in their emerging metropolitan environment.

[POS-3] – Regency Ballroom; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

Joel T. Fry (Bartram's Garden / John Bartram Association)

Archaeology at Bartram’s Garden 1975-Present.

Bartram's Garden, an historic garden and house protected by the City of Philadelphia since 1891, saw little interpretation or visitation for almost a century. The current revival of the site can be credited to intervention by NPS historians, archaeologists, and landscape architects beginning in the 1950s.

Professional preservation and conservation advice was coincident with documentary and biographical rediscovery of the Bartrams — particularly the 1955 rediscovery of William Bartram's sketch of the garden layout in 1758. Bartram's Garden was listed as a NHL beginning in 1960, and the park size has substantially increased in recent years.

Familiar names in Philadelphia preservation and archaeology played a role in reviving Bartram's Garden from 1975 to the present. A complex site with many phases of occupation from the prehistoric archaic to the post-industrial — archaeology has been a consistent component in planning, interpretation, and restoration work at Bartram's Garden since the 1970s.

[SYM-83] Embassy Room; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Lori Frye (GAI Consultants, Inc.), Edward Salo (Arkansas State University), Benjamin Resnick (GAI Consultants, Inc.)

The Ongoing Battle of Ewa Plain, Hawaii: Resurrection of a Lost Battlefield

The Battle of Ewa Plain began in the morning of December 7, 1941 and was part of the larger surprise attack by the Imperial Japanese Navy on United States military forces stationed at Pearl Harbor. Home to the former Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS), Ewa, and several plantation villages, this area was subjected to waves of strafing by Japanese aircraft. Working closely with local preservationists, a National Register nomination was prepared for the battlefield including a somewhat novel KOCO analysis of aerial combat. Local community involvement was critical to the success of the project along with the completion of extensive archival research, informant interviews, a pedestrian reconnaissance, and a geophysical survey. As a result of this study, Ewa Plain Battlefield was determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the national level of significance under Criteria A and D.

[SYM-120] – Empire Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 5:15 p.m.

Nathan W. Fulmer (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology Maritime Research Division), Jessica Irwin (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology Maritime Research Division)

The South Carolina Underwater Antiquities Act: Mandated management of submerged archaeological resources and avocational collection in the Palmetto State

For over 40 years, SCIAA's Maritime Research Division has championed efforts to preserve and protect South Carolina's maritime archaeological heritage through research, management, and public education and outreach. The state's Hobby Diver License Program is a unique partnership between researchers and divers that

combines management of underwater sites and submerged cultural material through licensing with a robust public education and outreach component. In addition to outlining the MRD's current role in managing the Hobby Diver License Program, this paper will detail a number of program initiatives that have been implemented in recent years, including the development of field training programs and workshops, volunteer coordination, and public engagement via a growing online and social media presence.

[GEN-007] – Capitol Room; Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 9:30 a.m.

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David A. Gadsby (National Park Service) – see [SYM-39] Robert C. Chidester

David A. Gadsby (National Park Service), Lindsey Cochran (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

Mapping Near-Historical Climate Impacts to Coastal Sites

Historical archaeologists examine material culture dating to the industrial period, which spawned human-induced climate change. We are uniquely positioned to examine changes through the material record. Additionally archeologists have been making and recording observations about the condition of sites for many years. Archeologists in the National Park Service (NPS) have, in doing so, inadvertently left their own record of climate change effects. These observations are stored in NPS's Archaeological Sites Management Information System (ASMIS).

The most important contribution we can make to climate change adaptation is to use our data to understand the causes, directions, and ongoing dynamics of climate change impacts. We disseminate results of a study of site condition data from several U.S. National Parks, and provide recommendations for future study. We consider how park planners and managers might use these data to prioritize and preserve cultural resources in the face of rising sea levels.

[SYM-477] – Council Room; Friday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Laura J. Galke (George Washington Foundation)

Artifacts of Agency, Status, and Empowerment: Colonoware, Crystals, Wig Hair Curlers

Section 110 archaeological investigations at Manassas National Battlefield Park (MANA) sparked breakthroughs in the recognition of quartz crystal caches and the meaning of colonoware: contributions which continue to shape historical archaeology. These categories of material culture have become emblems for spirited discussions about the dimensions of meaning, identity, and agency. The corpus of work from MANA continues to influence and contribute to understanding multivariate dimensions of meanings embedded within material culture, illustrated

by one of the tools of enslavement at the mid-eighteenth century home of George Washington: wig hair curlers. Used to maintain the wigs so essential to a gentleman's identity, wig hair curlers were employed by enslaved valets to bolster their masters' status. Curlers embody complex expressions of status, identity, and meaning.

[SYM-28a] – Palladian Ballroom; Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Michael J. Gall (RGA, Inc.) – see [SYM-105a] Ilene B. Grossman-Bailey

Michael J. Gall (RGA, Inc.)

Aiding Archaeological Site Interpretation through Soil Geochemistry

This paper synthesizes the results of 45 soil geochemical studies undertaken on historic archaeological sites in Delaware since the 1990s that utilized weak acid extraction methods. Analysis was completed as part of an alternative mitigation survey for Delaware's U.S. Route 301 project. The data reveals the importance of soil geochemistry in site and feature interpretation, site boundary delineation, archaeological site prospection, and spatial use analysis within sites. Soil geochemistry aids in the identification of ephemeral structures and myriad yard use areas that may not be reflected by artifact distribution patterns and features alone. The study highlights the crucial role of combining multi-element analysis and other soil attribute data to cost efficiently aid in archaeological site interpretation. Key element attributes of various feature types, appropriate sampling methodology, and analyses will be presented.

[SYM-105b] – Embassy Room; Saturday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Jillian Galle (Thomas Jefferson Foundation, Inc.) – see [SYM-202] Elizabeth A. Bollwerk

Jillian E. Galle (The Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery, Monticello)

New Methods for Comparing Consumer Behavior across Space and Time in the Early Modern Atlantic World

Unlike primary sources, archaeological assemblages can be used to estimate per-capita discard rates that reveal the flow of goods through time and the complexity of purchasing patterns on a range of sites. In addition to filling these gaps, the archaeological record provides data on individuals and groups not represented in probate inventories and wills, two document types most often used to track consumer habits on both the small and large scale. Unfortunately measuring and comparing consumption rates using archaeological data are complex tasks. There are myriad challenges inherent in large-scale comparative archaeological analyses. This paper discusses which analytical tools can best uncover consumption trends at sites with very different depositional and excavation histories. In doing so I demonstrate how sample sizes, both in terms of the number of assemblages available and the quantity of artifacts in each assemblage, can impact the results.

[SYM-69] Directors Room: Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Mark F. Gardiner (Queen's University Belfast, United Kingdom)

Social and Economic Responses to Sixteenth-Century Trade in North Atlantic Islands

During the sixteenth century Iceland, the Faroes, Shetland and the Gaelic areas of Ireland were drawn into the networks of trade emanating from England and Germany. In each case preserved fish caught in the North Atlantic were exchanged for consumer goods. The response in each of these islands to this emerging trade was different, though we can also identify many common factors. The comparative study of these provide us with a variety of ways in which the economics, politics and government influenced the formation of systems of exchange. Such systems existed without the use of any coinage and largely without any pre-existing trading infrastructure. This was a comparatively brief episode of negotiated trade and social relations worked out on the ground between the incoming merchants and fishermen.

[SYM-26] – Senate Room; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

*A. Dudley Gardner (Western Archaeological Anthropological Research Institute),
William Gardner (Yale University)*

Nineteenth Century Homesteads in Wyoming and Montana and a comparison to Mongolian “Homesteads” on the Russian Mongolian Border.

In north central Mongolia the Buryats (Buriad) herders build log cabins for homes. While different from nineteenth century log cabins built in the American West, there are similarities. As part of our analysis we noted that the proximity of houses to corrals in both northern Mongolia, Montana, and Wyoming are similar enough to one another that choices on how to utilize space in herding cultures may be based on economic and environmental considerations that are informed by cultural preferences but are primarily driven by animal needs instead of cultural mandates. In this paper we will focus on how construction and use of wooden structures lead to a distinct material culture foot print that reflects the economics of herding and the environment the herders lived in.

[GEN-004] – Executive Room; Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.

Gavin Gardner (National Park Service) – see [POS-4] Kimberly I. Robinson

William Gardner (Yale University) – see [GEN-004] A. Dudley Gardner

Paul Gardullo (Smithsonian Institution National Museum of African American History and Culture) – see [SYM-514] David W. Morgan

Paul Gardullo (Smithsonian Institution-National Museum of African American History and Culture) – see [SYM-514] Stephen C Lubkemann

Jessie Garland (Underground Overground Archaeology Ltd., New Zealand)

Forming The Footprint Of A City: 19th Century Consumerism And Material Identity In Christchurch, New Zealand

The volume of archaeological work undertaken in Christchurch, New Zealand, since the 2011 earthquake has uncovered a vast quantity of material culture related to the 19th century settlement and development of the city. The challenge of interpreting this material has revealed several unique opportunities to examine questions of consumption and agency in the formation of the city's material identity. In particular, the city-wide scale of archaeological excavation in combination with a site by site process of investigation allows us to examine these questions at both an individual level and within the context of a homogenised urban material culture. This, in turn, has implications for our understanding of the relationship between the material identity of Christchurch and the wider national and global context in which it was established.

[SYM-59b] – Congressional B; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Thomas Garlinghouse (Albion Environmental, Inc.) – see [SYM-295] Linda J. Hylkema

Cristina Garrido (Universidad de Tarapacá, Chile) – see [POS-1] Flora Vilches

Patrick H. Garrow (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.)

The Fallacy of Whiteware

The term “whiteware” is used in historical archaeology to denote refined ceramics with a whiter and denser body than pearlware that generally postdates ca. 1830. Some researchers restrict the use of the term to all later nineteenth century refined ceramics but ironstone and porcelain, while far too many in our field use the term to describe virtually all refined ceramics made after ca. 1830. This paper suggests that the use of the term “whiteware” has made dating sites or components after ca. 1830 very problematic, and presents an alternative method of analysis that allows for much better temporal control.

[SYM-118b] – Executive Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.

Jack A. Gary (Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest)

Thomas Jefferson's Acquisition of Transfer Printed Ceramics for Poplar Forest

Archaeological research at Poplar Forest, Thomas Jefferson's retreat home in Bedford County Virginia, has revealed numerous transfer printed pearlware patterns on ceramic vessels interpreted as being owned by Jefferson. Despite their mass produced nature, the imagery on these ceramics connects very closely to the aesthetics he tried to achieve in the design of the house and landscape. Did Jefferson or a member of his household, seek out specific patterns through specialized merchants or was the availability and range of options after the War of 1812 so widespread that transfer prints fitting his tastes could be acquired with ease through local sources? This paper will examine the ceramic consumption patterns of Thomas Jefferson and the members of his extended household by combining expense account data with archaeologically recovered transfer printed ceramics.

Data from minimum vessel counts suggests multiple avenues through which consumers in the Jefferson household acquired ceramic vessels.

[SYM-69] Directors Room: Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Rolando Garza (National Park Service) – see [GEN-013] Russell K. Skowronek

Rolando Garza (Southeast Archeological Center) – see [SYM-40] Michael A. Seibert

Rolando L. Garza (National Park Service), John Cornelison (National Park Service), Michael Seibert (National Park Service)

On the Banks Opposite of Matamoros: Using Modern Archeological Techniques to Understand and Manage the Opening Battles of the U.S.-Mexican War 1846-1848

In the spring of 1846 General Zachary Taylor led half of the U.S. Army to the northern banks of the Rio Grande to occupy the territory claimed by both Mexico and the recently annexed state of Texas. This show of force was intended to pressure Mexico into peacefully releasing these lands to the United States. However, by early May Taylor's troops would defeat the Mexican Army at the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and the Siege of Fort Brown and occupy Matamoros. These opening battles would set the tone for the two-year conflict that would end with U.S. occupation of the Mexican capital and the ceding of over half of the Mexican national territory to the United States. Over the past decade the National Park Service has utilized geo-archeological and geophysical archeological techniques to provide critical information for the understanding, management, and preservation of the opening battles.

[SYM-40] Calvert Room; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Marijo Gauthier-Bérubé (University of Montreal, Canada)

The 18th Century Shipbuilding French Industry : New Perspective on Conception and Construction

The *Machault*, a French frigate, sank in Chaleur Bay, Québec, in the context of the Seven Years War, in 1760. Built in Bayonne, the archaeological analysis of the frigate gave us a unique vision of the 18th century shipbuilding industry. Coming from a privation shipyard next to the Arsenal of Bayonne, the *Machault* lay amidst a clash between regional shipbuilding traditions and the globalisation of naval techniques in Europe.

The study of the ship's structural remains provides a unique view of the shipbuilding conception and construction techniques in the region. We transcended the historical sources, beyond the treatise of Duhamel du Monceau or Ollivier, to offer a new vision of the 18th century with an archaeological approach which integrates the steps of conception and construction of ships.

[GEN-010] – Governor's Board Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Donald Gaylord (Washington and Lee University)

Enslavement at Liberty Hall: Archaeology, History, and Silence at an 18th-Century College Campus and Ante-Bellum Slave Plantation in Virginia

Liberty Hall Academy, the forerunner of Washington and Lee University, operated outside of Lexington, Virginia from 1782 until 1803. When fire consumed the institution's academic building, the school relocated a half-mile closer to town. Following the move, Andrew Alexander and Samuel McDowell Reid, wealthy local residents and trustees of the school, operated their family farms at the site. Alexander owned between twelve and twenty-four slaves, and on the eve of the American Civil War, Reid owned sixty-one slaves. For over half a century, enslaved people lived and worked in the buildings erected by Liberty Hall Academy, yet generations of archaeological and historical research here make scant reference to slavery. Based on recent excavations and further archival research, this paper seeks to remember John Anderson, an enslaved blacksmith, and his peers whose labor formed the foundation of the workforce at this plantation, which these later owners called, ironically, Liberty Hall Farm.

[SYM-37] – Congressional B; Saturday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Robert L. Gearhart (Surveying And Mapping, LLC (SAM)) – see [SYM-94b] Sara G. Laurence

Clarence R. Geier (James Madison University)

Historical Archaeology And The Battle Of Cedar Creek

On October 19, 1864 the massive Union encampment of General Philip Sheridan's Army of the Shenandoah underwent a surprise attack by the Confederate Army of the Valley commanded by Gen. Jubal Early. What was an initial Confederate success became an overwhelming Union victory which resulted in Union control of the agricultural wealth of the Shenandoah Valley through the remainder of the war. Diverse projects in historical archaeology have been conducted across lands included in the Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park in Frederick County, Virginia. The cumulative result has been a significant understanding of the natural, cultural and military landscapes over which the October 19, 1864 battle was fought. This paper summarizes that work and presents an overview of the findings.

[SYM-28a] – Palladian Ballroom; Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Patrick Gensler (Independent Researcher), Melanie Damour (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management)

From "Splinter Fleet" to Easy Street: One Vessel's Journey as a World War I Subchaser and Pleasure Craft

Though maintaining a neutral stance in the early part of World War I, German U-boat attacks in American waters in 1916 spurred the U.S. Navy to develop a specialized fleet of anti-submarine watercraft. Dubbed "subchasers," these small but remarkably long-range ships played an important role as a deterrent to the U-boat incursion. Purpose-built subchasers were primarily wooden-hulled; however, steel-

hulled vessels were donated to the war effort due to wartime shortages. One such vessel, SC-144, was a steam-propelled pleasure yacht likely donated to the U.S. Navy for conversion. After the war ended, the vessel was decommissioned and repurposed once again as a pleasure craft named *Dispatch*. After sinking in 1928 near the St. Marks Lighthouse in Florida, the wreck was salvaged for scrap during World War II. Vessels such as SC-144/*Dispatch* demonstrate how wartime innovations are made in response to new threats and the efforts to repurpose these valuable ships post-war.

[SYM-94b] – Governor’s Board Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Kristin A. Gensmer (Centennial Archaeology LLC; Colorado State University), Mary Van Buren (Colorado State University)

Painted Women and Patrons: Appearance and the Construction of Gender and Class Identity in the Red Light District of Ouray, Colorado.

Appearance-related artifacts from the Vanoli Block (5OR30), a late 19th and early 20th century sporting complex in the mining town of Ouray, Colorado, indicate that both the women working in the cribs and their patrons projected a working-class appearance. An examination of artifacts through the lenses of performance and practice theory is supplemented with historical data regarding class, gender, and costume, and suggests that the sartorial choices made by these women and men emerged from the complex political and class relationships found in Western Mining towns. This thoroughly working-class appearance stands in contrast to both the stereotypical image of the prostitute derived from the upper-class madams and brothel workers of the era and to previous research related to prostitution and brothel assemblages, which emphasizes emulation of middle and upper-class fashions that do not appear to have been embraced by the lower-class women and men of the Vanoli Block.

[SYM-68] Blue Room; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Austin J. George (Western Michigan University), Erika K. Loveland (Western Michigan University)

First Person Archaeology: Exploring Fort St. Joseph through Go-Pro Footage

The public seldom understands the complexity of what archaeology is and the many activities that archaeologists conduct in the course of site investigations. The Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project examines an eighteenth-century mission, garrison, and trading post in present-day Niles, Michigan, ensuring that the community’s education and involvement remain the primary goals. Throughout the 2015 field season, we filmed hours of point-of-view footage using a Go-Pro camera to show the ways in which we work and involve the community. The footage was then compiled to promote archaeology to a younger audience by catching their attention in new and exciting ways. The use of a Go-Pro gives the viewer a first person look into how archaeologists and community members experience the site of Fort St. Joseph.

[GEN-013] – Calvert Room; Thursday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Diane F. George (CUNY Graduate Center)

'Success to America.' The Role of British Creamware in the Production of American National Identity.

Excavations at New York City's South Street Seaport uncovered an early nineteenth century deposit within the foundation of a small building on the property of a wealthy merchant. Among the artifacts in the deposit was a creamware plate that paid homage to the "sacred" memory of George Washington. Along with this solemn memorial, the imagery on the plate included a neoclassic goddess waving an olive branch towards a mercantile ship on the horizon. Despite the irony, British potters produced many patriotic-themed designs for the American market. This paper examines the use of such imagery by elite merchants in New York to construct a national identity while simultaneously reproducing social divisions within the nation. It draws from Diana Wall's extensive work on New York City and her groundbreaking examination of the role of consumer ceramic choices in forming multiple layers of identity.

[SYM-194] – Executive Room; Thursday, 8:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Juliette J. Gerhardt (JMA)

Slipware Philadelphia Style: Case Study from Recent Excavations at the Museum of the American Revolution Site

Slipware ceramics have been unearthed in large quantities at archaeological sites around Philadelphia, most recently, at the site of the future Museum of the American Revolution at the corner of 3rd and Chesnut Streets in Old City. What is known as the Philadelphia style was a mixing of two European traditions of slip decoration brought across the Atlantic with the earliest settlers: first English and then German. While many of the slip trailed designs appear similar, they vary in simple ways that make them individually unique. It is clear that these wares were produced in large quantities and that the potters were deliberately and repeatedly using particular patterns. This paper examines the frequency, range and variation of the patterns on this site's slipware dishes to determine how far it might be possible to establish a chronological sequencing to the designs which, in turn, could shed light on the potters themselves.

[SYM-118a] – Executive Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Mark Giambastiani (ASM Affiliates) – see [GEN-014] Shannon S. Mahoney

James G. Gibb (Gibb Archaeological Consulting), Sarah N. Janesko (Gibb Archaeological Consulting)

Archaeological Considerations In The Study Of The Anthropocene

The Anthropocene epoch, garnering the interest of geologists and environmental scientists for the past decade, has now entered the archaeological lexicon. As in other disciplines, questions remain about what Anthropocene means and when it began, as well as how it differs from the Holocene. This presentation explores some of these issues and offers a ground-up approach by which conventional approaches

in archaeology might be adapted to a reassessment of the human experience and the role of humanity in this newly defined geological epoch.

[GEN-008] – Capitol Room; Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Erin Gibbons (Registered Archaeologist, Republic of Ireland) – see [SYM-687] Meredith S. Chesson

Kevin S. Gibbons (University of Maryland)

Icelandic Agricultural Heritage and Environmental Adaptation: Osteometrical and Genetic Markers of Livestock Improvement

In the early settlement of Iceland, Scandinavian pioneers brought their social knowledge alongside herds of livestock to the untamed island and in turn initiated a millennium-long tradition of livestock husbandry and survivorship in a harsh and unpredictable environment. Decades of integrated historical ecological research across Iceland allows for an exploration of the complex human ecodynamics of this marginal European outpost in the North Atlantic. Comparative osteometrical data from multiple sites from Iceland's settlement to the modern period suggest that Icelandic livestock were subjected to breeding improvements during the late medieval period – before the conventional initiation of these practices during the Second Agricultural Revolution on continental Europe. These osteometrical data have the potential to be coupled with ancient genetic material retrieved from faunal remains to begin untangling the social, environmental, and ecological processes that shaped agricultural heritage and resource management practices through time.

[SYM-295] – Executive Room; Saturday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.

Kevin A. Gidusko (Florida Public Archaeology Network), Patrisha L. Meyers (Brevard Museum of History and Natural Science)

African-American In-Ground Vaults: An Investigation Into Differential Burial Practices Identified Through A Public Archaeology Initiative

Historic cemeteries are some of the most threatened cultural resources in the state of Florida; of these, historic African-American cemeteries are most at risk. Subject to neglect, rapid urbanization, and the loss of community remembrance, these sites are in need of immediate preservation efforts. This paper discusses investigations into these sites through the work of the Florida Historic Cemeteries Recording Project (FLHCRP), a volunteer-driven effort overseen by the Florida Public Archaeology Network. Data collected are allowing us to investigate the pronounced predilection for surface-level vaulted interments in African-American cemeteries in many parts of Florida. This interment choice is in marked contrast to coeval White cemeteries. Our preliminary investigation into interment style focuses on the possibility of cultural continuity surrounding burial customs borne to the Americas during the era of the Transatlantic Slave Trade.

[SYM-170b] – Palladian Ballroom; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:45 p.m.

Erica K. Gifford (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)

The *Undine*, A Tea Clipper in the Savannah River

The Savannah District is proposing to expand the Savannah Harbor navigation channel. Diving investigations identified the remains of the *Undine*, a historically significant tea clipper built in Sutherland, England by the shipbuilder William Pile. In a class with other famous Clippers like the *Flying Cloud* and the *Cutty Sark*, the *Undine* represents the evolution apex of the sailing merchantman, and is in the class of the most significant clippers, those built specifically for the China Tea or Opium trade that encompassed global trade routes and economies. This paper will explore the history of the vessel from construction to sinking.

[SYM-283] – Capitol Room; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Kiley A. Gilbert (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)

Spatial Context and Farm Types of Anne Arundel County Maryland, 1850-1880

Between 1850 and 1880, the First Election District of Anne Arundel County, Maryland hosted a variety of farm types and farm sizes. K-means cluster analysis of agricultural census data identified farm types over this forty-year period. The findings serve as a basis for understanding the archaeology of two farms on the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center campus and assessing the effects of late 19th-century land management strategies on local ecosystems.

[SYM-354] – Blue Room; Thursday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.

Calvin J. Gillett (Western Michigan University)

Looted Delights: An Investigation of Integrity at a Looted Lumber Camp

Archaeologists have long bemoaned the effects looting has on archaeological sites, declaring that once a site has been looted it no longer holds the integrity necessary for study. This maybe too hasty of an assumption, under the right conditions, a great deal can be learned from a looted site. Coalwood, a former lumber town in Michigan's Upper Peninsula provides an optimal case study to evaluate the effects of looting. As the victim of heavy looting activity since the 1960's and with a short occupation, Coalwood is the perfect case study for an evaluation of the impacts of looting. The looting activity at Coalwood is so intense it can be detected on Google Earth satellite images. Demonstration of what looting does to site integrity is accomplished through comparative analysis of two loci containing separate contexts. Patterns of subsistence and activity areas can still be identified, even after 50+ years of looting.

[GEN-018] – Directors Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

Mikaela Girard (University of Maryland) – [GEN-019] V. Camille Westmont

*Jessica Glickman (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology),
David L. Conlin (National Park Service)*

The Maritime Archaeology of Slave Ships: Overview, Assessment and Prospectus

In one of the most consequential historical processes in global history, over a period of approximately 300 years, more than 12 million enslaved persons were stolen from their homelands in Africa and forcibly placed in the new world. The maritime technology utilized for this shameful trade developed rapidly driven by market forces, while the physical characteristics of ships designed to transport slaves changed over time due to economic, cultural and historical constraints.

This presentation will provide a brief overview of wrecks known, or thought to have been involved in the slave trade, discuss what might archaeologically define a slave ship and then situate this discussion into the larger program of study currently being done by an international consortium of scholars.

[SYM-514] – Hampton Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Jeffrey B. Glover (Georgia State University) – see [SYM-91] Robert C. Bryant

Jayne S. Godfrey (University of West Florida)

Muscogee Wharf: Archaeological Investigation of an Enduring Pensacola Landmark.

Built in the 1880s to load Alabama coal onto ships for export, Muscogee Wharf has functioned as an important landmark along the Pensacola waterfront through present day. The wharf saw its fair share of damage from numerous hurricanes as well as various fires. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad (L&N) ceased operations in the 1950s due to significant fire damage. Although the wharf functioned through the 1970s as a dock for barges and tugboats, the remaining structure was left to deteriorate; however, portions of the original Muscogee Wharf remain. The concrete structure has since become a popular fishing spot for Pensacola locals and a visible landmark. This poster examines the various techniques used to collect data from a site with remaining superstructure as well as what can be determined from a site that has withstood more than a century of existence in Pensacola history.

[POS-1] – Regency Ballroom; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

Simon H. Goldstone (East Carolina University)

Headstone Material and Cultural Expression: An Archaeological Examination of North Carolina Grave Markers

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, a shift from marble headstones to granite has been observed across the United States and in parts of Canada, as well. The goal of this study is to determine when this shift in headstone material occurred in North Carolina, and what factors contributed to this transition. Another objective is to determine how this shift impacted the expression of cultural meaning in North Carolina cemeteries. By examining how the shift from marble to granite caused changes to headstone morphology and style, this project will show how memorialization of individuals is influenced by headstone manufacturing processes. Ultimately, this study illustrates the effects of industrialization on the North Carolina cultural landscape as manifested in the state's cemeteries by analyzing the means of production and the expression of ideology.

[SYM-170b] – Palladian Ballroom; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:45 p.m.

Jasmine N. Gollup (Anne Arundel County, Maryland, USA), Jim Bogert (Anne Arundel County, Maryland, USA)

Educating The Masses: The Role Of Volunteers And Interns In The Archaeological Process

Archaeology has always been, and will always be, a discipline that easily enchants and captivates the general public. The Anne Arundel County (AA County) Archaeology program has created a successful method of benefiting from this interest, turning ephemeral public interest into active and serious participation. Our volunteer program welcomes all interested persons into both the lab and field environment, producing a cadre of skilled volunteers, an invaluable group that uses abilities gained in previous employment combined with their newfound knowledge of archaeology to aid professional archaeologists at every level of the archaeological process. Our internship program takes this method a step farther, exposing students ranging from high-schoolers to post-doctorates to every aspect of the field and lab process. Through focused volunteer and intern training programs as well as hands-on experience and individualized attention, the AA County Archaeology program successfully makes archaeology accessible to the general public.

[SYM-139] – Hampton Room; Thursday, 8:30 a.m. – 10:15 a.m.

Kerry S. Gonzalez (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group) – see [SYM-105a] Kerri S. Barile

Kerry Gonzalez (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group), Michelle Salvato (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group)

Inexpensive X-rays, Invaluable Information: A Case Study from Two Data Recoveries.

In the spring and fall of 2012 Dovetail Cultural Resource Group conducted data recoveries on two historic sites associated with the Route 301 project in Delaware. Both sites had soil conditions resulting in heavily corroded metals, which were found in abundance. X-radiography was needed to identify indeterminate artifacts and prioritize conservation needs. The resulting x-rays allowed for accurate catalogs, thereby aiding in site interpretation and resulting in a better understanding of the sites. Since x-ray is very affordable, why aren't more archaeologists using this technology for identification as well as an aid in sampling collections? This paper highlights the use and importance of x-ray as a tool for archaeologists who want to accurately catalog artifacts, prioritize conservation, and responsibly sample metals without losing information.

[SYM-91] – Cabinet Room; Friday, 8:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Edward Gonzalez-Tennant (University of Florida)

An American Dilemma: The Archaeology of Race Riots Past, Present, and Future

At the center of Myrdal's *An American Dilemma* is the understanding that cycles of violence continue to oppress African Americans. His dilemma refers to the inconsistency between this cycle and the national ethos of upward social mobility. The situation remains unchanged for many minorities today. This paper charts how this cycle of violence has transformed through time by drawing upon the author's ongoing work in Rosewood, Florida and elsewhere. Although an archaeology of American race riots remains in its infancy, such a project holds great promise for illuminating the causes and consequences of racial violence in the nation's past, present, and future. Theoretical insights from critical race theory (CRT) further illuminate the complex ways interpersonal violence, institutional racism, and symbolic thought interrelate through time to disenfranchise minorities. The paper concludes by discussing innovative ways new technologies can support the public intellectual goals of historical archaeology and work to combat racism.

[SYM-11b] – Directors Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.

Meg Gorsline (The Graduate Center, City University of New York)

Communities in Conflict: Racialized Violence During Gradual Emancipation on Long Island

From New Amsterdam to Seneca Village, Diana diZerega Wall has examined the often-conflicting interactions of communities living in close relation. In the early nineteenth century, the nearly 30-year process of Gradual Emancipation slowly dismantled the system of slavery in New York State, but it also created the conditions for the perpetuation of inequality among closely intertwined peoples: the black and white inhabitants of eastern Long Island. Inspired by Wall's ability to uncover the multiple ways socially disadvantaged people negotiated power imbalances and her subtle appeal for us to consider present disparities in light of historically rooted ones, this paper draws on a free black site and a slaveholding white household site to ask how systemic racialized violence was used by whites to erode black advances and to maintain white supremacy – and how black communities and households found the means of self-determination in spite of this violence.

[SYM-194] – Executive Room; Thursday, 8:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Charlotte E. A. Goudge (University of Bristol, United Kingdom)

Liquid Power: An archaeological excavation of an Antiguan rum distillery.

Rum was an important social and economic catalyst during the 17th-20th centuries, impacting all strata of society from the lowest slaves to the highest echelons of British society. During the 18th and 19th centuries rum developed from a waste product into highly desirable merchandise that was used as a social lubrication to ease tension while buying and selling slaves. This paper will discuss the archaeological excavations undertaken at the Betty's Hope rum distillery in Antigua, one of the major plantations of the historic era, and its impact on major production and consumption themes within the micro and macro aspects of the Atlantic slave trade.

[GEN-014] – Calvert Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:15 a.m.

D. Rae Gould (Nipmuc Nation/Advisory Council on Historic Preservation)

Understanding And Interpreting Indigenous Places And Landscapes

Since the earliest encounters of Native Americans and Europeans, places and landscapes with thousands of years of use and history in the “New World” have been renamed, depleted of resources, appropriated and stolen. Despite almost 500 years of contact, colonialism and repression by European settlers and their descendants, Native tribes continue to define places on the landscape in terms of tribal understandings, meanings and uses. This paper addresses the topic of place and landscape interpretation through three cases studies of National Register landmarks and historic places: a small Indian reservation and historic homestead in southern New England, the Bighorn Medicine Wheel in Wyoming, and immigrant trails in the West. Archaeologists and those working in the field of historic preservation can benefit from more inclusive interpretations and understandings of tribal sites and places, TCPs and cultural landscapes encountered during cultural resource or academic projects.

[SYM-210] – Directors Room, Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Lotte E Govaerts (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium; Smithsonian Institution)

Using the Products of Yesterday's Stewardship to Tackle Today's Questions in Historical Archaeology: Insights from the River Basin Surveys Collections

Many current practices in American archaeology arose from the mid-20th century River Basin Surveys (RBS). These surveys were part of the Inter-Agency Salvage Program, an unprecedentedly large effort to investigate archaeological sites threatened by extensive dam-building projects. RBS researchers studied mostly prehistoric sites, but the work was also a turning point for historical archaeology, especially of the Great Plains and the American West in general. The research priorities of the RBS teams were often different from the questions that are of interest to present-day historical archaeologists. However, reexamination of documents, publications, and artifact collections associated with the RBS allow us to answer contemporary questions about sites that have long been destroyed. In this paper I examine RBS research design and findings, and elaborate on how those formed the basis for my own research of sites excavated along the Upper Missouri River by RBS crews.

[GEN-017] – Committee Room; Saturday, 8:00 a.m. – 10:15 a.m.

Sarah A. Grady (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)

Erosion and Sedimentation at a 19th-century Farmstead

The Smithsonian Environmental Research Center located in Edgewater, MD is a 2,650 acre campus consisting mostly of eroded farmland. This paper focuses on the complex erosional processes occurring at a historic farmstead located on campus, Sellman's Connection (18AN1431: 1729-1917) by looking at key excavation units

along with soil borings that identify the source of eroded material and its final resting place.

[SYM-354] – Blue Room; Thursday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.

Amber J. Grafft-Weiss (University of Florida)

Public vs. Private in the Domestic Spaces of the Enslaved: Yards and their Uses at Kingsley Plantation, Jacksonville, Florida, 1814-1860

Kingsley Plantation, a Second Spanish Period site located on Fort George Island in Jacksonville, Florida, has seen various excavations over the course of the past six decades. In addition to an intensive focus on the interiors of slave cabins, the investigation of which allows interpretation of private and personal spaces, yards around the cabins have been examined in order to better understand those areas that operate as both personal and public. Yards provided the settings for activities tied to personal, family, and even community life, where mundane and religious practices may have occurred not only in view of or collaboration with neighbors, but also potentially within sight of the plantation's owner. This paper interprets the yards at Kingsley Plantation through examination of material culture recovered from excavation of the area around cabin West 15, particularly in comparison with that cabin's interior and yards investigated at other plantations.

[GEN-001] – Diplomat Room; Thursday, 8:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Jeremy Green (Western Australian Museum) – see [SYM-171] Alistair G. Paterson

Kirsten A. Green (University of Montana) – see [SYM-105a] Ashley H. McKeown

Matthew C. Greer (Montpelier Foundation)

Many Remedies to Choose From: Social Relationships and Healing in an Enslaved Community

When enslaved individuals fell ill, a plethora of cures were available from various sources. For instance, a planter could have a local doctor treat an enslaved woman, or she could treat herself through the use of medicines she purchased or plants she gathered. Whatever choice she made, however, did not occur in a vacuum. Rather, the social connections and relationships that structured her daily life shaped the way in which she sought to heal herself. So far, unfortunately, the interaction between the social worlds of enslaved individuals and the remedies they sought to cure themselves has remained poorly understood. By looking at the recovered medicine bottles and floral remains from the homes of Montpelier's early 19th century enslaved community, along with the plantation's 1816-1819 medical accounts, this paper will explore the connection between social relationships and healing in the Antebellum South.

[SYM-292] – Diplomat Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:15 p.m.

Daniel Griffin (University of Minnesota) – see [SYM-295] Dorian Burnette

Nicole Buccchino Grinnan (Florida Public Archaeology Network, University of West Florida), Della Scott-Ireton (Florida Public Archaeology Network, University of West Florida)

Diving into the PAST: Developing a Public Engagement Program for Pensacola's Emanuel Point Shipwrecks

Remnants of Spain's failed attempt to settle modern-day Pensacola in 1559, the Emanuel Point shipwrecks are legacies of Florida's long colonial history. Community interest in the sites has been profound since the discovery of the Emanuel Point I wreck in 1992, but challenging dive conditions have limited opportunities for public access. After award of a grant to explore Emanuel Point II in 2014, the University of West Florida (UWF) Division of Anthropology and Archaeology began considering new avenues for providing public engagement. This paper explores the development of the "PAST (Public Archaeological Shipwreck Tours)" diving program. PAST allows UWF and Florida Public Archaeology Network archaeologists to offer local recreational divers an opportunity to learn more about the Emanuel Point shipwrecks and participate in guided dive tours of the sites. Reflections on the program include a discussion of the successes of initial PAST events, participant feedback, and plans for the future.

[GEN-011] – Governor's Board Room; Saturday, 8:30 a.m. – 11: 45 a.m.

Nicole Grinnan (Florida Public Archaeology Network (FPAN)), Charles F. Lawson (National Park Service, Biscayne National Park)

Partnering for Public Education and the Development of an Avocational Maritime Archeological Corps in Biscayne National Park

In August 2015, the Florida Public Archaeology Network (FPAN) and Biscayne National Park collaborated to provide a Submerged Sites Education and Archaeological Stewardship (SSEAS) program in Biscayne National Park for local recreational divers. The SSEAS program is intended to train recreational divers in the methods of non-disturbance archaeological recording in order to provide them with the skills to independently and responsibly perform tasks associated with monitoring and protecting submerged historic sites in Biscayne National Park (and elsewhere), as well as to locate, report locations to land managers, and record undiscovered sites. This paper reflects on the successes of the partnership between FPAN and Biscayne National Park, the efficacy of the 2015 SSEAS program, and avenues for future SSEAS programs to assist the National Park Service in managing submerged cultural resources.

[SYM-31] – Congressional A; Saturday, 1:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.

William A. Griswold (National Park Service, Northeast Region Archeology Program)

The River Overlook Fortifications on Bemus Heights at Saratoga NHP

The fortification of Bemus Heights at Saratoga by the Americans during the Revolutionary War was engineered by Thaddeus Kosciuszko, a Polish military engineer who had taken up the American cause at the beginning of the

Revolutionary War. Kosciusko designed the fortifications on Bemus Heights at the River Overlook to oppose the British plan to advance to Albany along the River Road. In 2009, a geophysical study was conducted on one of the River Fortification elements in Kosciusko's defense system. Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) and Resistivity were used at the site of the South Redoubt in an attempt to discern what may be left of the fortification element. The results of the geophysical assessment in conjunction with the archeological excavations done on the other river overlook defenses indicate the soundness of Kosciusko's design.

[SYM-40] Calvert Room; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Grace L. Gronniger (Missouri State University)

The Use of X-Ray Fluorescence to Determine the Composition of American Glassware Artifacts: Analytical Methods and Chronological Insights

The compositional analysis of American glass has untapped potential to shed light on the chronologies of historical archaeological deposits. This is due to a 1864 patent, which introduced the use of soda-lime glass to U.S. pressed glass manufacturers. By 1880, soda-lime glass displaced lead glass in this industry. Therefore, pressed glass tableware produced before 1864 contains lead, whereas pressed glass tableware produced after ca. 1879 largely lacks lead. This study demonstrates the use of compositional analysis to clarify the chronologies of pressed glass tableware assemblages. The method is explained, including the rationale for using XRF rather than other less reliable composition identification methods. The use of this method to date archaeological assemblages from several historic features in St. Louis, Missouri, is then reported. The results indicate that the XRF analysis of pressed glass artifacts is a relatively low-cost and effective method of refining the chronologies of American historical archaeological deposits.

[POS-5] – Regency Ballroom; Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

Ilene B. Grossman-Bailey (RGA, Inc.), Michael J. Gall (RGA, Inc.), Adam Heinrich (RGA, Inc.), Philip A. Hayden (RGA, Inc.)

The Black and White of It: Rural Tenant and African American Enslaved and Free Worker Life at the Rumsey/Polk Tenant/Prehistoric site

Rich and provocative data on 1740s to 1850s tenant occupations were revealed by Phase II and III archaeological investigations at Locus 1 of the Rumsey/Polk Tenant/Prehistoric site. Documentary research, the recovery of 42,996 historic artifacts, and the discovery of 622 features, provided a rare glimpse into the lives of free and enslaved African American workers and white tenants living side-by-side in the racially charged atmosphere of 18th- and 19th-century Delaware. Artifacts like wolf bones, fish remains, tobacco seeds, a pewter spoon, and a presidential campaign pipe, along with subfloor pits and cellars helped weave the story of the lives and experiences of white tenants and their African American workers on a tenant farm in the Chesapeake Watershed.

[SYM-105a] – Embassy Room; Saturday, 8:00 a.m. – 11:15 a.m.

Alice H. Guerrant (Delaware Division of Historical & Cultural Affairs/SHPO) – see [SYM-105b] Gwennyth A. Davis

Jean-Sébastien Guibert (Université des Antilles, Martinique (France))

Results From The First Excavation On The Saintes Bay's Shipwreck, Guadeloupe, FWI

This paper presents results from the first excavations on the Saintes Bay's wreck. The site was discovered in the 1990's but no archaeological survey or excavation took place apart from a DRASSM expertise in 2002. Known by several divers the site was partially looted but has not been totally destroyed. The wreck may be *Anemone* a French schooner built in 1823 in Bayonne and used as a custom ship in Guadeloupe. *Anemone* patrolled the coast in order to prevent illegal trade, in particular the slave trade, outlawed officially since 1817. The ship was lost in the September 1824 hurricane while moored. The archaeological project which took place in July 2015 surveyed the site and discreet trenches were excavated in order to identify both shipwreck material culture and ship structure and compare this with archival records, particularly with regard to accounts of its loss, ship plans, construction details.

[GEN-007] – Capitol Room; Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 9:30 a.m.

Elizabeth Gurin (Brown University) – see [POS-1] Miriam A. W. Rothenberg

Tom Gwaltney (National Park Service) – see [SYM-40] Stephen R. Potter

H

Stephanie Hacker (University of Tennessee)

The Shift From Tobacco To Wheat Farming: Using Macrobotanical Analysis To Interpret How Changes In Agricultural Practices Impacted The Daily Activities Of Monticello's Enslaved Field Laborers.

In 1997 Site 8 was uncovered at Thomas Jefferson's Monticello through excavations conducted by the staff of the Monticello Department of Archaeology and students in the Monticello-University of Virginia Archaeological Field School. Six features identified as either storage pits or cellars provide evidence of four buildings that once stood to house enslaved field hands between c. 1770 and c. 1800. This occupation is contemporaneous with the period in which Thomas Jefferson shifted Monticello's agricultural practices from slash and burn tobacco farming to wheat farming in 1793, resulting in significant changes to both the landscape and daily labor practices. Macrobotanical analysis from Site 8 is ongoing to enhance our understanding of how Monticello's changing agricultural landscape impacted the daily activities and choices of the enslaved field laborers. The preliminary

macrobotanical data suggests the shift from tobacco to wheat agriculture resulted in an increased utilization of wild edible plants.

[SYM-180] – Cabinet Room; Friday, 1:00 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.

Jay Haigler (Diving With a Purpose) – see [GEN-011] Matthew S. Lawrence

Jay V. Haigler (Diving With a Purpose, National Association of Black Scuba Divers Foundation, National Association of Black Scuba Divers), Kamau Sadiki (Diving With a Purpose, National Association of Black Scuba Divers Foundation, National Association of Black Scuba Divers)

Using Scientific Diving as a Tool to Tell the Story of Human History: Bringing the São José Paquete de Africa Into Memory.

Scientific diving is a powerful tool that can be used to tell the story of human history and cultural behavior. On December 3, 1794, the *São José Paquete de Africa*, a Portuguese ship transporting over 500 captured Africans, left Mozambique, on the east coast Africa, for what was to be a 7,000 mile voyage to Maranhao, Brazil, and the sugar plantations. The ship was scheduled to deliver the enslaved Africans in February, 1795, some four months later. However, the journey lasted only 24 days. Buffeted by strong winds, the ship rounded the treacherous Cape of Good Hope and came apart violently on two reefs not far from Cape Town, South Africa. The *São José Paquete de Africa* represents one of the earliest, “experimental voyages” from East Africa to the Americas that eventually led to the shift that brought East Africa into the Transatlantic slave trade to an unprecedented level.

[SYM-384] – Diplomat Room, Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.

Carl Halbirt (City of St. Augustine, Florida) – see [GEN-003] Kathryn Ness

Andrew Hall (Texas Historical Commission), J. Barto Arnold (Institute of Nautical Archeology)

Bold Rascals: The Archaeology of Blockade Running in the Western Gulf

Archaeological study and historical research have combined to present a detailed picture of blockade running in the western Gulf of Mexico during the American Civil War. From the beginning of the conflict until weeks after Appomattox, the Confederate coastline west of the Mississippi was a hive of blockade-running activity, first with sailing vessels and later with steamships. The wrecks of the paddle steamers *Will o’ the Wisp*, *Acadia*, and *Denbigh*, all dating from the final months of the war, have yielded a detailed picture of the runners’ cargoes and technologies, while exhaustive archival research has revealed business patterns and tactics used by both blockade-running ships and the Union blockaders that set out to capture them.

[SYM-94a] Governor’s Board Room; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Valerie M. J. Hall (Independent Researcher)

**“... conforme your selves to the Customes of our Countrey . . .”:
Acknowledging the Contributions of Indigenous Women in Maryland’s
Colonial Society**

Subtypological analysis of historic-period indigenous ceramics indicates changes in Maryland Indian women’s pottery over the course of the seventeenth century may have helped normalize the selection and adaptation of aspects of English material culture, while preserving family- and clan-based cultural traditions. Previous research, hypothesizing that native-made items including ceramics were purchased/traded for and used by English colonists, elucidates a shift in surface treatments while pottery-creation processes involving choices in tempering materials and clay sources remained consistent throughout the century. This implies maintenance of matrilineal traditions in the face of English encroachment on both territory and cultural norms. As gender is enacted through external interactions with material culture, changes in surface decoration as performed/created by indigenous women may reflect shifting boundaries and changing perceptions of self and kin, even as meanings shifted within the new colonial context. New research confirms the many contributions of indigenous women to Early British American society.

[SYM-354] – Blue Room; Thursday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.

Stephanie Hallinan (University of Massachusetts Boston)

**Exploring the Environmental Conditions of 17th Century Spanish Ranches in
New Mexico**

In the early 17th century Spanish colonists came to New Mexico seeking agricultural opportunities to gain wealth and status. Obtaining access to environmental resources proved to be difficult due to a harsh climate and a large population of indigenous people occupying the best agricultural land. Little is known about the colonists that settled on the rural landscapes since nearly all documentary evidence and structural evidence was destroyed in the Pueblo Revolt of 1680, and few archaeological sites have been uncovered. This paper uses spatial analysis to explore the environmental factors that influenced the location of known 17th century Spanish ranches and Pueblo villages using slope and environmental data revealed on a 19th-century land survey map as variables to provide a better understanding of how the Spanish were settling this portion of the New Mexican landscape.

[SYM-295] – Executive Room; Saturday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.

George N. Hambrecht (University of Maryland College Park)

**aDNA in Historical Archaeology As A Tool For The Mitigation Of Climate
Change Hazards**

The study of aDNA has become a highly productive avenue of study in Archaeology, though perhaps less so in Historical Archaeology. This paper discusses a project in which aDNA from historic sites is being used to address many important issues typically approached by Historical Archaeology. Yet this project goes further in two

specific ways. First this project intends to map and when possible isolate genetic variation that has been lost in modern day domestic animals but that can still be found in the zooarchaeological record. This will help identify vulnerabilities in modern domestic populations. Second, where possible, and when beneficial, this project will supply genetic material that can be used to reintroduce traits into modern domestic animal populations that have been sourced from historical zooarchaeological collections. Identifying traits that will assist in domestic animals' adaptation to changing climates is one of the highest priorities of this project.

[SYM-477] – Council Room; Friday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Aaron Hamilton (Battle of the Atlantic Research and Expedition Group) – see [SYM-32]
Gregory Roach

Aaron Hamilton (Battle of the Atlantic Research and Expedition Group),
William R. Chadwell (Battle of the Atlantic Research and Expedition Group)

Community Archaeology in Action: The Partnership Between NOAA's Monitor National Marine Sanctuary and the Battle of the Atlantic Research and Expedition Group

In the three-plus years of its existence, the Battle of the Atlantic Research and Expedition Group has been engaged in a mutually-beneficial partnership with NOAA's *Monitor* National Marine Sanctuary. The Group, which is a part of the Institute of Maritime History, a 501(c)3 educational nonprofit corporation, is made up nearly exclusively of avocational archaeologists and historians all of whom are sport, or recreational, scuba divers. Yet since its founding in late 2012, it has conducted or contributed to three maritime archaeological surveys, conducted original historical research which has added to our understanding of the Battle of the Atlantic, and researched a previously-unidentified wreck off the North Carolina Outer Banks. This paper will provide an overview of the Group, its' code of ethics, major successes and the challenges it has faced in its development.

[SYM-32] – Executive Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Rosemary M. Hammack (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

Globalizing Lifeways: An Analysis of Local and Imported Ceramics at an Aku Site in Banjul, The Gambia.

Following the 1807 British abolition of the slave trade, the West African coast saw the rise of a new phenomenon: the liberation of captive Africans found aboard illegal slaving ships and their resettlement in Sierra Leone and The Gambia. This diaspora group became known as the Liberated Africans, and eventually transformed into the creole ethnic group known as the Aku in The Gambia. After its establishment in 1816 Bathurst (now Bathurst) welcomed the Liberated Africans as a source of low-paid labor. Many of the Aku went on to hold positions of prominence in the colony. During the summer of 2014 as part of the Banjul Heritage Project, excavations were carried out at a property belonging to one of the more influential Aku families in the 19th century. This poster focuses on the influence of

globalization on Aku lifeways, evidenced by the imported and local ceramics recovered from the site.

[POS-5] – Regency Ballroom; Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

Don Hann (Malheur National Forest)

Using GIS and Lidar to Re-imagine Historic Immigrant Chinese Placer Mining Landscapes

The Kam Wah Chung building is a National Historic Landmark with a trove of artifacts and documents recovered from the historic “Chinatown” in John Day, Oregon. Interpretation of the site has been hampered by loss of associated immigrant Chinese gold mining remains due to later development. Recent work in the neighboring Malheur National Forest has identified an extensive placer mining complex with associated Chinese artifacts and features. The mining complex was located using lidar and GIS modeling coupled with field inspection. Lidar based mapping has proven useful in documenting the techniques used by Chinese miners to recover gold from shallow deposits over extensive areas. A partnership has been formed between the Kam Wah Chung State Heritage Site, Southern Oregon University Laboratory of Archaeology and the Forest Service to share resources to study and interpret the broader patterns of immigrant Chinese mining and associated sites in Oregon.

[SYM-34] – Congressional B; Thursday, 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Frederick "Fritz" Hanselman (Texas State University) – see [SYM-94a] Melanie Damour

Fredrick "Fritz" Hanselmann (Texas State University) – see [SYM-94a] Frank J. Cantelas

Frederick H. Hanselmann (Texas State University) – see [SYM-47] Tomas Mendizabal

Frederick H. Hanselmann (Texas State University), Charles D. Beeker (Indiana University)

The Wreck of the *Quedagh Merchant*: Identification and Affiliation of Captain Kidd's Lost Ship

The shipwreck of the *Quedagh Merchant* is an archaeological site that brings to life one of the most romanticized activities in modern popular culture: piracy. Little specific evidence of pirates and their actions exists in the archaeological record and, oftentimes, it is difficult to distinguish the identification and function of certain artifacts and features from being piratical or simply commonplace. In fact, finding a site and making the connection to piracy can often be a difficult assertion. Captain Quilliam Kidd abandoned the *Quedagh Merchant* off of the southeastern coast of Hispaniola in 1699. The investigation and study of the ship's remains include the

interpretation of the features of hull construction, wood sample analysis, and analysis of sampled ballast stones, the results of which indicate the site being identified as the same ship Kidd abandoned over 300 years ago.

[SYM-47] – Hampton Room; Saturday, 9:30 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.

Meredith Hardy (NPS Southeast Archeological Center) – see [SYM-514] David W. Morgan

Meredith D. Hardy (National Park Service)

Is 50 the New 25? The NHPA and the Southeast Archeological Center at 50: Reflections on Learning, Inclusion, and Stewardship

Sharing a birth year with the NHPA, the National Park Service's Southeast Archeological Center has served as steward to the cultural resources and archeological heritage for the national park units across the southeastern United States. For 50 years SEAC has overseen and conducted the majority of NHPA-related activities in these parks, provided training and education to both NPS staff and the public. This paper examines the roles SEAC has played in resource stewardship, protection, and education and how these roles have changed over time, reflecting a continuing maturation of understanding of significance, inclusion, and diversity of our nation's heritage.

[SYM-29] – Palladian Ballroom; Thursday, 8:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Meredith D. Hardy (National Park Service), David M Morgan (National Park Service)

African American Diaspora Archaeology and the National Park Service: Reflections on the Past and Goals for the Future

For 50 years archeologists from the National Park Service's Southeast Archeological Center have actively worked to uncover, preserve, and interpret African American archeological heritage in our National Parks. SEAC's work has spanned from the Stafford slave village at Cumberland Island National Seashore to the William Johnson House in Natchez, Mississippi, from the lands owned by a free woman creole of color in Natchitoches, Louisiana to the waters off the cays and harbors in St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands. In commemoration of SEAC's 50th anniversary, and of the 100th anniversary of the National Park Service's efforts to "preserve unimpaired the ...cultural resources and values of the National Park System for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations," this paper will highlight our efforts to discover, interpret, and preserve these significant sites and stories of African American heritage.

[SYM-384] – Diplomat Room, Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.

Elizabeth Harman (University of Idaho) – see [SYM-34] Kristine Madsen

Lynn Harris (East Carolina University) – see [SYM-220] Jeremy Borrelli

Lynn Harris (East Carolina University) – see [SYM-220] Hannah Piner

Lynn Harris (East Carolina University), Kelsey Dwyer (East Carolina University)

Folklore, Fishing Art, and Free Divers: The Cahuita Community

Cahuita, a small Afro Caribbean town in southern Costa Rica, boasts a vibrant community of painters, musicians and fishermen. The plethora of colorful murals on buildings, stone statues, lyrics and sounds of calypso and reggae music, small fishing boats and folklore expand the maritime historical narrative. Themes include dramatic stories about shipwrecks and survivors, nature conservation debates, earthquakes, local wildlife, and fishing adventures. The ECU maritime studies team will present an inventory of this data set with the intent of illuminating the broader maritime cultural themes of the region. An important part of the study is the fishing community with expertise in snorkel tourism, boatbuilding, and lobster diving.

[SYM-220] – Capitol Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Matthew Harris (AECOM) – see [SYM-120] Robert Selig

Noel Harris (Middle Tennessee State University)

Marked on the Landscape: The African American Experience at Clover Bottom Plantation

This paper presents a study of Clover Bottom's extant outbuildings and historic dwellings in relation to excavated artifact concentrations and architectural features in order to expand our understanding of the plantation landscape from the perspective of its African American majority. Vernacular architectural research presents clues to dates of construction and shifting building functions over time. Informed by primary descriptions of the property, the study of spatial relationships and lines of sight among standing outbuildings and archaeological evidence may reveal activity areas and communal gathering spaces within the plantation's landscape which reflect opportunities for surveillance or privacy, leisure, and community resistance to slaveholders and overseers.

[SYM-874] – Senate Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 2:30 p.m.

Ryan P. Harris (Parks Canada)

All was left in complete order: a first look at the wreck of HMS Erebus

From the outset, remote-sensing data clearly indicated that the wreck of HMS *Erebus* survived in remarkably sound condition, a fact later borne out by first-hand diver inspection. This owes to the relatively benign physical environment in which the wreck is situated, its rather atypical site formation history, as well as the elaborate measures taken by Master Shipwrights of the Royal Navy Dockyards to fortify *Erebus* for Arctic Service. This paper will provide an overview, both internally and externally, of the largely intact hull structure and associated ship's fittings, highlighting various adaptations particular to polar navigation. Most

conspicuous is the novel provision for a retractable 2-bladed screw propeller, the earliest application of this nascent technology to polar exploration.

[SYM-336] – Blue Room; Friday, 10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Siobhan M. Hart (Binghamton University), Katherine Dillon (Binghamton University)

Object Entanglements in the Connecticut River Valley

We examine the material residues of 17th century Pocumtuck Indians to understand their long-term entanglements with others: kith and kin, ally and adversary, Native and non-Native. The Pocumtuck resided in New England's middle Connecticut River Valley and were enmeshed in the Euro-Native exchange networks made possible by the river, its smaller tributaries, and well established trail networks linking Native and non-Native communities in all directions. We consider objects of copper alloy, stone, clay, glass, and shell recovered from feature deposits at a Pocumtuck site in Deerfield, Massachusetts. We focus on the acquisition, production, circulation, and deposition of these objects to understand the long-term networks that were maintained and reworked over several decades of occupation. We build on recent ethnohistoric and archaeological research to further counter the prevailing notions that (1) 17th century Pocumtuck were the same as their pre-contact ancestors; and (2) that they disappeared mid-century.

[SYM-210] – Directors Room, Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Hannah E. Harvey (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

Glass, Floods, and "Gov'ment Work": Exploring Industrial Heritage in Blairsville, Southwestern Pennsylvania

During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, western Pennsylvania was a leading center in American plate glass manufacture. One of the region's smaller plants was run by the Columbia Plate Glass Company, which operated in Blairsville from 1903 to 1935. During this time, the glass factory provided a major boost to the local economy and supported a community of workers' housing. Shortly after the factory's abandonment, the United States Army Corps of Engineers purchased the site as part of a regional flood control program, and the land has been protected from further development. The site offers an opportunity for research that integrates both the technological and social aspects of industry. More specifically, the factory's importance is linked with technological change, trends in labor movements, and our understanding of the modern post-industrial landscape. This poster focuses on the site's history, current research goals and methodology, and preliminary findings.

[POS-5] – Regency Ballroom; Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

Darlene E. Hassler (National Park Service), Justin P. Ebersole (National Park Service)

Somewhere Between a Savannah River Broadspear and a Model 1855 Rifle: An Archeological Legacy and Recent Research at the Site of the Harpers Ferry Armory

Harpers Ferry is fortunate to have a rich history of nearly 60 years of professional archeological endeavors. Over half of that has been under the tenure of Regional Chief Archeologist Dr. Stephen Potter. His relentless enthusiasm and support, as well as encyclopedic knowledge, were pivotal in driving new research within the park. Recently, the focus has been on the Armory site. While the Armory is best known for its history of firearm technology, the archeological investigation revealed a multi-component site including prehistory; a period for which little is known at Harpers Ferry. This presentation highlights the diverse archeological findings at the Armory, focusing on the most recent discovery of the earliest occupation levels. The findings are significant in their own right, but when taken holistically, represent the latest effort to develop a more comprehensive understanding of the past at Harpers Ferry and within the wider Potomac River Valley.

[SYM-28b] – Palladian Ballroom; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 2:45 p.m.

D. Brad Hatch (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group), Danae Peckler (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group), Joe Blondino (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group)

Smoking Hams and Pumping Hickory: The Armstrong-Rogers Site in New Castle County, Delaware

From the beginning, initial studies at the Armstrong-Rogers site left more questions than answers. Located within the floodplain of Drawyers Creek just north of Middletown, Delaware, survey and testing efforts uncovered the partial remains of a stone foundation and many eighteenth- and nineteenth-century artifacts. Was this the home built by the Armstrong family in the 1730s? An 1820s building occupied by James Rogers? Or something entirely different? The answer, in the end, is a little of all three. Over the course of two months, Dovetail archaeologists used a variety of techniques to reveal details on the historic layout of this land. While we discovered that the main house site had been destroyed in the mid-twentieth century, a host of historic work yard features remained intact, and careful excavation revealed exciting details about the daily operation of this central Delaware farmstead.

[SYM-105a] – Embassy Room; Saturday, 8:00 a.m. – 11:15 a.m.

Kathleen Hauther (University of Tennessee, Knoxville) – see [SYM-105a] Ashley H. McKeown

Meredith M. Hawkins Trautt (Archaeological Research Center of St. Louis, Inc.)

Preliminary Results of the Madam Haycraft Site (23SL2334), City of St. Louis, Missouri

During improvements to the Poplar Street Bridge in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, the Missouri Department of Transportation (MoDOT) uncovered the Madam Haycraft (23SL2334) and Louis Beaudoin sites in 2012. The Archaeological Research Center of St. Louis, Inc. excavated portions of the Madam Haycraft site in the winter of 2013/2014, which included features associated with a mid-19th century oyster bar and a domestic building. Although archaeological investigations

continue to be conducted at this site, preliminary results from this initial examination will be presented.

[SYM-129] Committee Room; Thursday, 10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Trica Oshant Hawkins (Environmental Education Exchange) – see [SYM-31] Barnet Pavao-Zuckerman

Philip A. Hayden (RGA, Inc.) – see [SYM-105a] Ilene Grossman-Bailey

Kat Hayes (University of Minnesota)

What This Fort Stands For: conflicting memory at Bdote/Historic Fort Snelling

For Dakota people, there is no more painful and conflicted a site of memory in Minnesota than Historic Fort Snelling (HFS). Built on sacred grounds and used as a prison camp following the 1862 U.S.-Dakota War, this historic property has until recently been represented in a highly selective fashion, suppressing Dakota and others' memory. In this paper I trace some of the specific processes of forgetting at HFS, and why those processes are now failing through rising historical pluralism. Yet commemorative pluralism itself may also be seen as forgetting, as long as the fort remains at its center.

[SYM-70] – Senate Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Raymond L. Hayes (Institute of Maritime Archaeology) – see [GEN-010] Susan B. Langley

Maureen Hays (College of Charleston, Charleston, South Carolina) – see [GEN-004] Kimberly Pyszka

Scott K. Hays-Strom (New Mexico State University)

Using Formation Process Models Of Educational Institutions At Lake Valley Mining District, New Mexico To Create Public Archaeology Programs

This paper will use two principle models of site formation processes to understand an emerging field of institutional archaeology that of school house archaeology. By using the mining community of Lake Valley, Sierra County, New Mexico, these two models can compare and contrast the social strata and life-cycle of two school houses that shows the history of the community from founding to the closing of the town in 1954. The existing archaeology and features of will be compared and contrasted by using the one-room schoolhouse formation model created by April Beisaw with the LaMotte Schiffer model of cultural and non-cultural formation process to understand and interpret the life history in Lake Valley. The findings from this model will then be applied to public/collaborative archaeology and presented in a new permanent exhibit. This research is important rural education in New Mexico and broaden the field of Institutional Archaeology.

[GEN-002] – Senate Room; Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 10:45 a.m.

Christine H. Heacock (The Montpelier Foundation)

Beyond the Patriarchy: A Feminine Examination of Montpelier's Shifting Landscape

The physical landscape at James Madison's Montpelier underwent drastic changes between the mansion's original construction in 1764 and the end of Madison's life in 1836. These modifications paralleled Madison's rise in social status and increase of political power. This paper seeks to examine the ways in which a male's upward trajectory in the public sphere and subsequent changes to his home led to feminine renegotiations of place in a continually modified space. This paper utilizes archaeological evidence, historical documents, and landscape modifications to give the perspective of women, both free and enslaved, on the Piedmont plantation.

[SYM-292] – Diplomat Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:15 p.m.

Barbara J. Heath (University of Tennessee)

Commoditization, Consumption and Interpretive Complexity: The Contingent Role of Cowries in the Early Modern World

The commoditization of cowrie shells in the 17th and 18th centuries was central to the economics of the consumer revolution of the early modern world. Cowries drove the Africa trade that cemented economic relationships between rulers, investors, merchants, and planters in Asia, Africa, Europe and North America. From their origins in the Pacific, to the markets of India, from Europe to West Africa, and from West Africa to the New World, cowries played a central role as both commodities and consumer goods in their own right. Using an object biography approach, I will use documentary evidence and shells excavated from archaeological sites to trace the complex web of global and local interactions that formed around the distribution of two species of Indo-Pacific snail shells, *Monetaria moneta* and *Monetaria annulus*.

[SYM-69] Directors Room: Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Sarah C. Heffner (PAR Environmental Services, Inc.)

Taking Time to Relax: Leisure Activities of Chinese Railroad Workers

Chinese who worked on the transcontinental railroads often endured long hours of dangerous, backbreaking work. A typical work week lasted from Monday to Saturday, sunrise to sunset. Sundays were spent washing and mending clothes and participating in leisure activities. Railroad workers carried few belongings with them as they had to be able to quickly pack up camp and move to the next construction stop. This paper explores how Chinese railroad workers entertained themselves with few material possessions and how the recreational activities that they engaged in differ from those of their fellow countrymen and women living in urban Chinatowns. In addition, this paper examines evidence of other recreational activities and hobbies such as hunting and fishing, that Chinese railroad workers may have been partaking in.

[SYM-34] – Congressional B; Thursday, 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Adam Heinrich (RGA, Inc.) – see [SYM-105a] Ilene B. Grossman-Bailey

Michael Heinz (US Naval Air Warfare Center, Aircraft Division, Air Traffic Control and Landing Systems Flight Test Branch) – see [GEN-012] Brandi M. Carrier

Brenda Hornsby Heindl (Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts)

Defying Isolation: Pre-Civil War American Pottery Production and Marketing

Important to the study of historic pottery is removing notions of contemporary craft and dated research on potters both rural and urban being secluded to local markets. If archaeology is evidence of anything, it is evidence that potters were not isolated, even for the early vestiges of production in America. Kiln sites are also evidence of potters' interests and capability of making large quantities of pottery for a broad market, as well as often making both earthenware and stoneware in one kiln. Through the lens of a contemporary potter and material culturalist, this paper will combine research on pre-1860 American kilns and kiln technology, production, and marketing.

[SYM-118b] – Executive Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.

Adam R. Heinrich (Monmouth University)

Zooarchaeological Insights from Upper Delaware

Analyses of faunal assemblages dating from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries are able to show how domestic livestock and wild fauna were managed, collected, and consumed by colonial and post-colonial New Castle County, Delaware farmers and their laborers. Animal species, their numbers, and butchery marks on their bones reveal identities, possible coping strategies and/or cuisine in rural Delaware. These faunal remains are also able to provide some data that can allow archaeologists to identify changes in husbandry practices in this very dynamic period.

[SYM-105b] – Embassy Room; Saturday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Graham J. Henderson (Middle Tennessee State University)

Questions Answered and the Way Forward: Results of the 2015 Clover Bottom Field Season and the New Questions Generated.

During June and July of 2015, a historical archaeological field school from Middle Tennessee State University's Public History Program conducted a survey and assessment of Clover Bottom plantation (40DDV186) in Nashville, Tennessee. This excavation looked to bring forth new material evidence for the experiences of the property's majority of enslaved and emancipated residents. This paper presents the results of topographic and shovel-test surveys and test excavations as they relate to ongoing documentary, cartographic, and architectural research into Clover Bottom's history. Finally this paper considers new questions for future research.

[SYM-874] – Senate Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 2:30 p.m.

Samantha J. Henderson (Fort Monroe Authority)

Roots in the Community: A Macrobotanical Analysis of Enslaved African-American Households at James Madison's Montpelier

In 2008, the archaeology department at James Madison's Montpelier began a multi-year project that sought to understand the community dynamics between enslaved workers at the plantation in the early 19th century. This study excavated and analyzed four sites: South Yard, Stable Quarter, Field Quarter, and Tobacco Barn Quarter. Each of these sites represents a different community of enslaved workers, from those who worked in the mansion to field hands. This paper will compare the macrobotanical remains from these four sites, showing possible similarities and differences in subsistence strategies of the people living at these quarters. The plant remains recovered suggest that the enslaved community utilized resources across many separate spaces, as defined by the Madisons, and created a place to find foods, fuels, and medicines utilized by members of the entire enslaved community.

[SYM-292] – Diplomat Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:15 p.m.

Shea Henry (Simon Fraser University, Canada) – see [POS-1] David Burley

Shea Henry (Simon Fraser University, Canada)

Zooarchaeological Evidence of Dietary Impacts from Contact at Maima, Jamaica

Recent field research at the Taino village of Maima on the north coast of Jamaica has revealed a complex late prehistoric and contact era village settlement. Occupied during the late prehistoric era, Maima was impacted by Columbus and his crew when they were stranded on the island for a year in 1503. After that initial contact, the villagers were forced into labour at the nearby Spanish settlement of Sevilla la Nueva. Faunal evidence, including shell and vertebrate bone, show that the impact of contact and colonization was swift and with severe consequences for the Maima villagers. Few European domesticates and little change in subsistence strategies through time reveal that, for the Maima villagers, the time between Spanish contact and the abandonment of their village was sudden and complete.

[POS-5] – Regency Ballroom; Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

Kaeleigh Herstad (Indiana University)

The Archaeology of Urban Blight

This presentation explores the reconfiguration of urban landscapes in postindustrial cities by discussing how materials removed from blighted neighborhoods in Detroit, Michigan, and Cleveland, Ohio, are reused and resold as tangible heritage (in the form of furniture or personal accessories), often in different parts of the same city. Mapping the transfer and reuse of building materials reveals patterns of urban change and (re)development over time and

provides insight into regional understandings of how blight and its removal figure into narratives about urban "regeneration."

Using data from ethnographic interviews and analysis of marketing and media coverage, I argue that the process of reclamation transforms urban blight from something threatening and pathologized—an aggressive "cancer" that can take over an entire city—to something that residents can wear and incorporate (in a contained, sanitized way) into their homes and/or wardrobes.

[SYM-59b] – Congressional B; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Michael Hess (University of California, San Diego), Vid Petrovic (University of California, San Diego), Dominique Rissolo (University of California, San Diego), Falko Kuester (University of California, San Diego)

Multimodal Diagnosis of Historic Baptistery di San Giovanni in Florence, Italy

Historical structures can pose great challenges when attempting to uncover their past and preserve their future. Centuries of damages induced by continued use, settling and natural disasters have impacted these structures, each of which have the potential to hinder their response to future events. This paper presents a methodological approach that utilizes technologies like laser scanning, photogrammetry, thermal imaging and ground penetrating radar in order to generate a holistic, layered model that documents every aspect of the structure's geometry, appearance, material properties, and construction. Work performed at the Baptistery di San Giovanni in Florence, Italy is presented here as a case study of the proposed methodology. Capturing the most accurate record of the existing state of health is crucial in order to help domain experts understand the structure's past and start to plan for its future.

[GEN-008] – Capitol Room; Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Cayla L. Hill (Oregon State University)

An Archaeological Exploration of St. Joseph's College, the First Catholic Boarding School for Boys within the Oregon Territory

St. Joseph's College was located within St. Paul, Oregon, the first Roman Catholic mission in the Pacific Northwest. It was established in 1839 by Father Francois Blanchet, four years after the French-Canadian settlers in the area had requested the presence of a Catholic priest. On October 17, 1843, St. Joseph's College was officially dedicated, becoming the first Catholic boarding school for boys within the Oregon Territory. The school eventually closed in June 1849 due to the mass exodus of settlers to the California gold fields. This paper discusses the results of my Master's thesis at Oregon State University, which reanalyzed both the historical and archaeological record associated with the site in order to better understand the daily experiences and activities of the Catholic priests and students as well as the significance of the overall institution, St. Joseph's College, during a pivotal period of development within the Oregon Territory.

[GEN-018] – Directors Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

Bert Ho (Submerged Resources Center, U.S. National Park Service), Larry Murphy (Submerged Resources Center, U.S. National Park Service)

Within These Walls and Beyond: How the NHPA Saved and Continues to Protect Dry Tortugas National Park

Dry Tortugas National Park lies approximately 70 miles to the west of Key West in the direct path of the Florida Straits, as the western most terminus of the Florida Keys. Having been designated initially as a National Monument in 1935, it wasn't until the establishment of the National Historic Preservation Act in 1966 that it truly saw protection from treasure hunters in the pristine reefs, and in a ironic twist, also from the then director of the National Park Service. Shipwrecks and material culture from centuries of maritime activity have created a park that is rich in submerged cultural resources, and this paper will discuss first the NHPA's direct effect on both terrestrial and underwater sites at the park, and also remark on the 47 years of archeological study since 1969 and what is to come in the near future.

[SYM-51] – Diplomat Room; Thursday, 3:45 p.m. – 5:15 p.m.

*Christina J. Hodge (Stanford University Archaeology Collections) – see [SYM-302]
Diana Loren*

Christina J. Hodge (Stanford University Archaeology Collections)

Masculine Mis/apprehensions: Race, Place, and Gender at Harvard's Colonial Indian College

This paper considers intersecting identities of gender, race, religion, age, and status in early America, centering on the colonial Harvard Indian College—a highly charged masculine setting in the 17th-century Massachusetts Bay Colony. Institutional structures and the material culture of daily life constrained masculinity for Native American and English members of the early Harvard community while establishing education as a trope of patriarchal power. Young men adopted intensely religious lives under constant scrutiny, participating in unequal relations of intellectual and cultural exchange. Anglo-American misapprehensions of, and apprehensions about, indigenous genders complicated these relations. In this context, discourses of association, surveillance, and desire prove especially pertinent. Encounters were racialized, gendered, and contested. These tensions must be incorporated into our understandings of colonial New England.

[SYM-488] – Hampton Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

William N. Hoffman (The Mariners' Museum)

Bring History Alive: Creating a Replica Worthington Steam Pump from USS Monitor

USS *Monitor* conservation staff are often asked, “What was the goal for recovering artifacts from the ironclad’s wreck site?” The answer is to use the artifacts as mediums to tell the stories of the ship and crew. Two Worthington steam pumps

recovered in 2001 are good examples of this concept. Both pumps are complex machines which led to extensive research to understand how they operated and physically changed during burial to be able to safely conserve them. As the conservation of the pumps progressed, discussion on display also began. How do we convey the grandeur of live moving steam engines which are now too fragile to operate? This led to an ambitious project to create an operational replica of the pumps using the information gathered during conservation. This paper will provide an overview of the reproduction process and describe the outreach potential of a project of this scale.

[SYM-208] – Committee Room; Saturday, 10:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Nicholas Honerkamp (University of Tennessee at Chattanooga)

Identifying “Missing” Slave Cabins On Low Country Georgia Plantations

Historical archaeologists are familiar with the tensions that exist between documentary, oral history, and archaeological data. On many coastal Georgia plantations, a clear expression of such tension is seen in the documented presence of large slave populations that lived and worked on plantations and the typically miniscule number of cabins in which the slaves presumably resided, as indicated by historic maps or from in situ structural remains. Typically this dramatic discrepancy is simply ignored, and a minimalist cabin frequency is assumed, no matter the demographic and temporal conundrums this approach entails. Enslaved families had to live somewhere though time and space. This paper offers suggestions about where their elusive cabins may be located, and how they can be identified by archaeologists.

[SYM-30] – Hampton Room; Saturday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Mark Hoock (American University)

Macho and Moral: An Archaeological Investigation of Masculine Behaviors on Apple Island, Michigan.

It is not remarkable to say that the separation between city and country has become a normalized binary. For years, scholars have discussed how capitalism has framed urban and rural spaces, including desires to leave urban areas for some approximation of a sentimental bucolic paradise. However, investigating the rural and urban separation and “back to the land” movements within capitalism reveals other interesting social phenomena. Archaeological investigations of a vacation retreat owned by members from Detroit’s late 19th century elite social class has yielded data illuminating their contributions to normative views of masculinity promoted within a romanticized vacation space removed from their daily urban existence. The performances of these individuals within their vacation refuge supported the demarcation between urban and rural, while simultaneously perpetuated a connection between a “normalized” masculinity and morality that accompanied leaving the city, even though their economic success within the city permitted their rustic retreat.

[GEN-019] – Senate Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Suzanne Findlen Hood (Colonial Williamsburg) – see [SYM-208] Ian D. Simmonds

Johns W. Hopkins (Baltimore Heritage, Inc.)

Making it Matter -- Public Archeology and Outreach to Diverse Communities in Baltimore

To celebrate the bicentennial of the War of 1812, Baltimore Heritage in 2014 undertook an archeology project to document the defensive works erected to repel the British invasion in what is today a well used public park, and to engage park users, school kids, and nearby residents about the history of the battlefield-turned-park. The neighborhoods surrounding the project site are dense and racially diverse: roughly a third each of African American, Hispanic, and Caucasian. The year-long engagement effort started with a full commitment to outreach from every project member, from remote sensing specialists and lead archeologists to nonprofit partners and community groups. Festival days, scholarly talks, archeology show-and-tells, interpreters and bilingual project information in print and online, and lots of evening and weekend work led to thousands of visitors, hundreds of hands-on volunteers, help from 900 public school children, and a changed perception of the importance of the park.

[SYM-120] – Empire Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 5:15 p.m.

Audrey J. Horning (Queen's University Belfast, United Kingdom)

Minding the Gaps: Exploring the intersection of political economies, colonial ideologies, and cultural practices in early modern Ireland.

Examinations of the imposition of colonial ideologies actualised through the mechanism of plantation, or enforced settlement, in Ireland often highlight plantation as a stark process that was founded upon, and thus fully accommodated to, a fully-fledged version of mercantile capitalism. Yet on the ground, engagements between peoples reveal that ideologies were incompletely applied, plantation plans seldom realised, and new economic formulations incompletely rendered. On close examination, seemingly incompatible economic structures (Gaelic, Old English, and incoming plantation) emerge as capable of mutation and accommodation, thus forcing a reconsideration of the rigid interpretations of the rise of capitalism in the early modern Atlantic that has typified scholarship in historical archaeology. In this paper, I examine the gaps between rhetoric and reality, and contemplate how a more nuanced consideration of the intersections of culturally disparate political economies can yield a deeper understanding of colonial encounters and colonial settings.

[SYM-26] – Senate Room; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Christopher E. Horrell (Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement) – see [SYM-94a] Frank J. Cantelas

Christopher E. Horrell (BSEE)

19th Century Workhorses: The Examination of a Centerboard Schooner off Dog Island, Florida.

Between 2001 and 2003, the Dog and St. George Islands Shipwreck Survey, a research project conducted by the Florida State University Program in Underwater Archaeology, investigated a mid-to-late 19th century wooden-hulled centerboard schooner. This site, while integral to instructing students on the various methodologies and techniques utilized to conduct archaeological investigations underwater, provides a glimpse into the Gulf of Mexico's maritime history and culture. To date, the shipwreck remains unidentified, yet the information obtained by studying the vessel's construction, associated material culture, and site formation processes suggests that there is much to learn about these workhorses of the Gulf. Their presence alone as symbols of the various types of labor and industry that existed in the 19th century Gulf of Mexico can further inform our understanding of this period, shedding light on variation within the archaeological assemblage and human behavior.

[SYM-94b] – Governor's Board Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Timothy J. Horsley (Horsley Archaeological Prospection, LLC, Department of Anthropology, Northern Illinois University)

Going Over Old Ground: developing effective geophysical survey methodologies for Maryland's archaeological sites

As geophysical techniques become more frequently integrated into archaeological investigations in Maryland, methodologies are being refined, and their potential is becoming better understood across the discipline. Many factors affect the successful outcome of these non-invasive surveys, including the specific natural conditions and archaeological features at a site, but also careful selection of appropriate techniques and data collection strategies. This presentation will review a variety of geophysical surveys from the last 8 years in Maryland, illustrating ways in which these methods are enhancing how we conduct archaeology and manage cultural resources. These case studies demonstrate the potential of geophysical survey for going well beyond simply locating anomalies for subsequent excavation. Detailed maps of buried remains are helping us to define site extent, examine the spatial arrangement of features, and interpret site function, thereby assisting in ongoing research and management.

[SYM-354] – Blue Room; Thursday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.

Elizabeth A. Horton (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, National Park Service)

In the Crossfire of Canons: A Study of Status, Space, and Interaction at Mid-19th Century Vancouver Barracks, Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, Washington

The U.S. Army's Fort Vancouver in southwest Washington served as the headquarters for the U.S. Army's Pacific Northwest exploration and campaigns from 1849 to World War II. During the mid-19th century, members of the military

community operated within a rigid social climate with firm cultural expectations and rules of behavior that articulated with Victorian notions of gentility. Excavations of residential areas occupied by junior officers, non-commissioned officers, laundresses, and enlisted soldiers provided an opportunity to explore the daily lifeways within military communities on the frontier. This paper examines how the military system reproduced and reinforced culturally idealized class and gender roles through multiple nested levels of constructed space. Acting as metaphors, objects, such as buildings, foods, and personal items, facilitated this process through non-verbal distribution of symbolically encoded information that simultaneously embodied and transmitted military ideology and Victorian idealized gender roles.

[SYM-43] – Embassy Room; Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 10:30 a.m.

Aaron A. Howard (Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project, Western Michigan University) – see [POS-3] John W. Cardinal

Aaron J. Howe (Western Michigan University), LouAnn Wurst (Michigan Technical University)

Land, Lumber and Labor

Coalwood, a cordwood camp in Michigan's Upper Peninsula, provides an ideal setting to talk about internally related aspects of capitalist production from the vantage points of land, lumber, and labor. The cordwood produced at Coalwood from 1900-1912 was used to fuel pig iron furnaces owned by the Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company. Comparison of company reports, censuses, and local historical information suggest a dramatic change in the organization of production at Coalwood that coincides with the environmental consequences of diminishing timber resources. This paper examines the relationship between the environment, organization of production, and capitalism by exploring the material remains of Coalwood residents' everyday life. Settlement of the area is linked to natural resources and their depletion had profound impacts on labor formation. By viewing the material remains as evidence of the social relations of production we tie the routines of daily life to larger processes of capital accumulation.

[SYM-184] – Congressional B; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Joe Hoyt (NOAA) – see [SYM-32] Gregory Roach

Joseph C. Hoyt (NOAA), Nathan Richards (Coastal Studies Institute)

NAS Initiatives in North Carolina and Virginia

In 2012, NOAA's Monitor National Marine Sanctuary, East Carolina University, and the UNC-Coastal Studies Institute began a collaborative effort to offer NAS training to community members throughout North Carolina and Virginia. Since then the initiative further opened to additional partners from state agencies, not-for-profit organizations, and dive shops and an expanded offering of courses spanning from introductory courses to Part 3 modules (and standalone projects) are now offered.

This presentation will outline the goals, scope, projects, and future activities of NAS in North Carolina and Virginia.

[SYM-32] – Executive Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Meagan Huff (National Park Service) – see [SYM-31] Douglas C. Wilson

Robert Hunter (Ceramics in America)

Ceramic Research is Alive and Well

Ceramic research continues to be a mainstay of historical archaeology endeavors. In spite of years of the so-called quantitative approaches to ceramic analyses including mean dating, South's pattern analysis, and most recently the DAACS's recording methodology, the basics of identifying specific potters and their products is alive and well. Writing the story of American ceramics is a regional undertaking. It requires historical research, excavation, material science, study of antique objects, and comparative research with museum curators, auction houses, collectors, and advocational "diggers". Social media has revitalized these tasks and it's an exciting time for those who are writing the history of American ceramics.

[SYM-118b] – Executive Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.

Stance Hurst (Museum of Texas Tech University), Dallas C. Ward (Museum of Texas Tech University), Eileen Johnson (Museum of Texas Tech University)

Landscape Perspective on Cowboy Life and Ranching Along the Southern High Plains Eastern Escarpment of Northwestern Texas

Cattle ranching is an important part of the heritage of many former frontier regions, yet are informed primarily by a few first-hand accounts and biographies of successful ranches or famous cattlemen. Examining the relationship between ranching-related material culture recovered archaeologically and the landscape is a first step towards constructing a landscape view of ranching heritage that is missing within the present literature. Research at Macy Locality 16 (~1890-1920), located near a freshwater spring and overlooks a creek, has revealed the remains of a corral and chuck wagon with related camping activities. The position of the camp on the landscape in relation to other ranching-related landscape furniture indicates the site functioned as a round-up camp. Clusters of over 300 cartridges indicate shooting firearms and perhaps shooting competitions was an important activity at round-up camps. This type of recreational activity is not well documented in the historic literature.

[GEN-005] – Council Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

Guilliam Hurte Sr. (Veterans Curation Program, Alexandria, VA) – see [GEN-017] Cori Rich

Karen A. Hutchins-Keim (EBI Consulting)

An Archaeology of Homeplace at the Parting Ways, an African-American Settlement in Plymouth, Massachusetts

The paper will explore how the African-American residents of a late 18th- and 19th-century community called Parting Ways in Plymouth, Massachusetts constructed a homeplace in the years following their emancipation from slavery. Beyond their importance to household productivity, daily practices—for example, cooking, eating meals, taking tea, and household chores—constituted social interactions and exchanges between individuals that fostered a sense of security and strengthened the bonds of family, friendship, and community, and were the means through which the homeplace was built and given meaning to those who experienced it. This paper presents an archaeology of the homeplace at Parting Ways that links these quotidian practices to the creation of meaningful spaces for individual families and the local African-American community.

[GEN-001] – Diplomat Room; Thursday, 8:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

David G. Hyde (University of California Berkeley), Katrina C. L. Eichner (University of California Berkeley)

Playing with Gender: Considerations of Intersecting Identities Expressed through Childhood Materials at Fort Davis, Texas

Too often, children are made invisible in the archaeological record. However, as a site of experimentation and play where multiple interrelated subjectivities are in constant negotiation, childhood is the foundation for identity construction. Using an assemblages of children's toys and personal items from 19th and 20th century Fort Davis, Texas, we posit that childhood is a reflection of larger social dynamics. Employing the materials of daily life, we will focus on how children's negotiations of gendered, ethnoracial, and classed identity allowed for the navigation of a highly masculinized and socially volatile frontier military landscape.

[SYM-488] – Hampton Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Linda J. Hylkema (Santa Clara University), Sara Peelo (Albion Environmental, Inc.), Eric Wohlgemuth (Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.), Thomas Garlinghouse (Albion Environmental, Inc.), Cristie Boone (Ichthyofaunal Analysis)

Looking Beyond the Colonial/Indigenous Foods Dichotomy: Recent Insights into Identity Formation via Communal Foodways from Mission Santa Clara de Asís.

The Spanish Colonial mission complexes (churches, quadrangles, and outlying buildings and structures) brought about new order on native landscapes with the introduction of European urban planning. As a result, many researchers maintain that Old World plants and animals rapidly supplanted and displaced many types of native species, and they often define “wild” foods as supplemental to agricultural foods. Additionally, many scholars continue to support the notion that agriculture is an active practice of food production in contrast to the passive and marginalized state of hunters and gatherers. Using recent archaeological data from Mission Santa Clara, we argue that it is beneficial to think about all foods on equal grounds as

possible resources available to a population. Instead of assuming superiority of colonial foods over traditional ones, we seek to understand how native peoples may have incorporated Spanish grains, fruits, vegetables and livestock into existing yet dynamic indigenous foodways.

[SYM-295] – Executive Room; Saturday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.

Marika Hyttinen (University of Oulu, Finland), Titta Kallio-Seppä (University of Oulu, Finland)

The Pitch Tar Mills in the Gulf of Bothnia's Early Modern Coastal Towns, Northern Finland

During the 18th and early 19th centuries, every coastal town in northern Finland's Gulf of Bothnia had their own pitch tar mills. The pitch was produced from boiling tar and used as creosote to make wooden sailing ships watertight. The global need for pitch and tar made these products an important export product for early modern Swedish trade. The pitch tar mills were often located near towns on the mainland's coast or on offshore islands nearby. Since 1640 in the town of Oulu, for instance, the pitch boilery was located across the water from the urban area on Pikisaari Island. In the 1720s the maritime toll was moved to Pikisaari that resulted the island became a more integral part of the town. In this presentation we will discuss how the changing mill locations reveal negotiations of power and control among key players in the industry.

[SYM-184] – Congressional B; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

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Mary Elizabeth Ibarrola (University of Florida)

The Life Cycle of a Slave Cabin: Results of the 2014 and 2015 University of Florida Historical Archaeological Field Schools at Bulow Plantation, Flagler County, Florida

Bulow Plantation (8FL7) in Flagler County, Florida, occupied for only fourteen years, provides a narrow window into the life of enslaved African Americans living and working on an East Florida sugar plantation. In the 2014 and 2015 field seasons, the University of Florida conducted excavations focusing on a single domestic slave cabin and the surrounding yard. Results from these excavations will be presented with a particular focus on the life cycle of the cabin, from its construction in 1821 to its destruction by fire in 1836. The application of these results to visitor experiences at the site will also be discussed.

[GEN-001] – Diplomat Room; Thursday, 8:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Abiye E. Ichaba (Kogi State University, Anyigba, Kogi State, Nigeria, Nigeria)

The Decline of the Traditional Iron Working Industry in the Abuja Area of Central Nigeria: The Role of British Colonial Policies. c. 1800-1960

By the beginning of the 19th century iron working played important roles in the economic and socio-cultural ways of the inhabitants of Abuja. The traditionally produced iron tools and implements provided the much needed tools for agriculture, warfare, trade, inter-group relations, control of the environment, and other socio-cultural developments. By c. 1800 A.D., British colonial interests in the area had increased, just like other parts of Nigeria. This paper explores the decline of the traditional iron working industry in this part of Nigeria as a result of British colonial policies on mining, solid minerals, forestry, and recycling of imported iron scraps from Europe to Nigeria. It clearly demonstrates how British colonial policies contributed to the decline of some traditional industries in this part of Africa, specifically the iron working industry.

[GEN-014] – Calvert Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:15 a.m.

Yoshifumi Ikeda (University of the Ryukyus, Japan), Randall Sasaki (Kyushu National Museum, Japan)

Discovery and future of the lost fleet of the Mongol Empire

The story of Kamikaze, or the legendary storm that destroyed the ill-fated fleet of Khublai Khan off Japan, is a well known story in history. It is recorded that more than three thousands vessels were lost. The search for the lost fleet took decades while only small hull fragments and scatters of artifacts were found. In 2015, finally a well-preserved vessel was discovered at Takashim Island in Nagasaki Prefecture. Unfortunately, the large majority of Japanese archaeologists had not realize the importance of an underwater archaeological site until now. The Japanese agency for cultural affairs is conducting studies on how other countries are managing their underwater cultural heritage and on how the vessel should be protected. This paper illustrates the brief history of the struggles to find the lost fleet as well as the current status of how the nation is dealing with this new interests in managing underwater cultural heritage.

[GEN-010] – Governor’s Board Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

David Ingleman (University of California, Santa Cruz), Nicole Ferguson (Cockpit Country Local Forest Management Committee), Michael Shaw (Cockpit Country Local Forest Management Committee)

Partnering for Heritage Preservation in Flagstaff, Jamaica

In 2015, archaeologists and community members in Flagstaff, Jamaica cooperatively excavated the site of a 19th-century British married soldier’s quarters, located in the former Maroon Town Barracks. Little is known about the identities of the soldiers who occupied these structures, and even less is known about the identities of their wives and families. The excavations sought to understand how the site’s former inhabitants enacted and contested their ethnic and gender identities

through the use of material culture. The excavation, which was performed to mitigate impacts to the site, by the proposed Flagstaff Community Centre, was sponsored by local community organizations, supported by an international coalition, and open to the public. This paper will introduce the community of Flagstaff, the history of the site, the processes of coalition building, creative fundraising, and participatory excavation and analysis, as well as summarize preliminary results.

[GEN-013] – Calvert Room; Thursday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Jack Irion (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management) – see [SYM-94a] Frank J. Cantelas

Jack B. Irion (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management) – see [SYM-94b] Dave Ball

Jack B. Irion (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Gulf of Mexico Region), Dave Ball (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Pacific OCS Region)

"A Stronghold Of Rebellion:" Confederate Defense Of The Central Gulf Coast During The Civil War

When the South seceded from the Union in 1861, cotton was the currency they believed would fuel the war effort and bring Britain as an ally to the Southern cause. Maintenance of two of the critical ports of the antebellum cotton trade, New Orleans, Louisiana, and Mobile, Alabama was key to the Confederacy's survival and ultimately to its failure. Archaeological investigations at the site of the river defenses in the Mississippi River delta confirmed historical accounts leading to the fall of New Orleans early in the war while others have shed light on the elaborate fortifications of Mobile, which were considered an engineering marvel subsequently studied in military academies in the U.S. and Europe. This paper examines the impact of the fall of New Orleans on the defense of Mobile and the strategy that lead to the collapse of both.

[SYM-94b] – Governor's Board Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Jessica Irwin (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology Maritime Research Division) – see [GEN-007] Nathan W. Fulmer

Nicole M. Isenbarger (Archaeological Research Collective, Inc.)

Plants, People, And Pottery: Looking At The Personal Agriculture Of The Enslaved In South Carolina.

The wealth of the Southern states was built upon the free labor of enslaved Africans toiling in the agricultural fields of their masters' staple crops. In the Lowcountry of South Carolina the enslaved worked within the task system, which allotted them "free time" to then work to supplement the meager rations they were given. Research into the diets and spirituality of enslaved Africans can lend insight into the foods they purchased, grew, and foraged – personal agriculture in the face of plantation crop production. It is within these supplemental foods that they gained sustenance and possibly even some solace from their daily drudgery. This paper will discuss the evidence of these foods using historical documents, as well as lipid,

pollen, and ethnobotanical evidence from African-American contexts in South Carolina. A focus on these non-industrial agricultural endeavors lends another facet to their daily struggles and personal preferences.

[SYM-180] – Cabinet Room; Friday, 1:00 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.

J

Michael Jacobson (Public Archaeology Facility-Binghamton University), Nina Versaggi (Public Archaeology Facility-Binghamton University)

Mapping the Path to Preservation: Integrating community and research at the Newtown and Chemung Battlefields

The inclusion of community is vital for the protection of historic sites. However, issues related to present day property rights, economic development, and historic struggles can present obstacles for integrating communities into a preservation project. The Revolutionary War's Sullivan-Clinton campaign involves a complex history centered on the violent conflict between Haudenosaunee (Iroquois), Delaware, and Continental forces. Historic tensions between the Haudenosaunee and the American and New York State governments are often traced back to this campaign. Since 2008, Binghamton University's Public Archaeology Facility (PAF) has conducted an archeological preservation project on the campaign's two major battles, Newtown and Chemung. This paper presents the steps used in moving beyond research to community engagement. Using innovative techniques for research analysis and the presentation of results, PAF has developed new methods of community engagement that help to integrate the various community views and interests related to the histories and landscapes of these battlefields.

[SYM-120] – Empire Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 5:15 p.m.

Denise T. Jaffke (California State Parks), Tricia Dodds (California State Parks),

Lake Tahoe Maritime Heritage Trail

Lake Tahoe is the third deepest lake in North America. On its southwest shore is Emerald Bay, a fjord embayment that has long been recognized for its spectacular natural beauty and as one of the most photographed places on earth. Just offshore of the historic site of Emerald Bay Resort are the remains of the "Mini-fleet." These ten small craft, representing a variety of vessel form and function, operated on Emerald Bay from 1890-1940 for recreation. The Mini-fleet represents 90 percent of the styles of boats used for leisure and work on Lake Tahoe, and the vessels are one of the largest examples of early 20th century small boats known to exist *in situ*. California State Parks is in the process of establishing an underwater maritime heritage trail to highlight and interpret the Mini-fleet, which represents an important period in Lake Tahoe's history and for American leisure boating in general.

[GEN-006] Cabinet Room; Thursday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Larry James (Brockington and Associates), Ralph Bailey (Brockington and Associates), Charles Philips (Brockington and Associates)

“A melancholy scene of abandonment, desolation, and ruin:”The Archaeological Record of the Upper Ashley River Region of South Carolina

The Upper Ashley River region of South Carolina is characterized by cypress swamps that form a relatively straight, narrow river that flows unimpeded to Charleston. This landscape provided the ideal location for early estates of the planter elite in the eighteenth century. These Carolinians developed the rice and indigo plantation culture of the Lowcountry. The region became the crossroads of many historical events including the development of rice cultivation, Native American trade and uprisings, slave rebellions, and the civil unrest related to the American Revolution. By the 1840s, however, these once grand estates were in decline, described by one observer as a scene of melancholy abandonment. In this paper we will explore this history through archaeological research, highlighting a watershed that includes a Historic District, a National Scenic and Historic Byway, a State Scenic River, a National Historic Landmark, a National Trust property, and dozens of sites, ruins, buildings, and cemeteries.

[SYM-30] – Hampton Room; Saturday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Stephen James (Panamerican Consultants), Gordon Watts (Tidewater Atlantic Research)

Preliminary Results Of The Data Recovery Project of the CSS Georgia

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, in partnership with the Georgia Ports Authority, is proposing to expand the Savannah Harbor navigation channel on the Savannah River. As designed, the Savannah Harbor Expansion Project (SHEP) will consist of deepening and widening various portions of the harbor. Previous surveys identified the remains of the CSS *Georgia*, a Civil War ironclad-ram within the Area of Potential Effect, and as proposed, the SHEP would adversely affect this National Register of Historic Places listed site. In 2015, and under contract to the Savannah District, the remains of the CSS *Georgia* were fully archaeologically documented and systematically recovered by Panamerican Consultants in concert with the US Navy, Supervisor of Salvage and the U.S. Navy’s Mobile Diving Salvage Unit 2. This paper will present the preliminary results of this recent Data Recovery Project.

[SYM-151a] – Empire Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Ross W. Jamieson (Simon Fraser University, Canada) – see [POS-1] Fernando J. Astudillo

Ross W. Jamieson (Simon Fraser University, Canada), Fernando Astudillo (Simon Fraser University, Canada), Florencio Delgado (Universidad San Francisco de Quito, Ecuador), Peter W. Stahl (University of Victoria, Canada)

Champagne and Angostura Bitters: Entertaining at a Galapagos Sugar Plantation, 1880-1904

From 1880 to 1904 Manuel J. Cobos ran the El Progreso Plantation in the highlands of San Cristóbal in the Galapagos Islands. This operation focused on sugar, cattle, coffee, and fruit production, exploiting the labour of convicted prisoners and indentured peons from mainland Ecuador. Excavation of the household midden in 2014 and 2015 demonstrates that Cobos imported a variety of goods that tied this remote location in Pacific South America to a global supply chain of luxury consumer products from Europe and beyond. Visiting scientific expeditions remarked on the lavish nature of Cobos' hospitality, made more remarkable by the remoteness of the agricultural village, and his eventual death at the hands of his own workers in 1904.

[GEN-015] – Hampton Room; Saturday, 8:00 a.m. – 9:15 a.m.

Sarah N. Janesko (Gibb Archaeological Consulting) – see [GEN-008] James G. Gibb

Sarah N. Janesko (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)

Remembering the Tenant Farmers: A comparison of two late 19th-century tenant farm dwellings in Maryland.

This paper compares two late nineteenth-to early twentieth-century African American tenant farm sites located on the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center (SERC) campus in Edgewater, Maryland. I used historical population and agricultural census data to provide context for initial field findings, and used these contextualized findings to formulate questions about changing social and agricultural practices after emancipation.

[SYM-354] – Blue Room; Thursday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.

Meta F. Janowitz (AECOM) – see [SYM-104] Rebecca L. White

Meta F. Janowitz (AECOM)

American Stoneware, What it Looks Like from an 18th Century Point of View

Salt-glazed stoneware vessels and sherds found on 19th century sites are generally assumed to be of North American manufacture, unless they are highly decorated, but sherds from 18th century sites are usually identified as German made. American potters, however, made highly decorated vessels in the German style beginning in the early 18th century and many vessels attributed to Europe were made in New York, New Jersey, or Pennsylvania. These vessels can be identified by their pastes and other characteristics, including their decorations and their chemical compositions.

[SYM-118a] – Executive Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Ranjith M. Jayasena (The City of Amsterdam, Netherlands)

The Privy of 'Our Lord in the Attic', The Archaeology of an 18th-century Artifact Assemblage in Amsterdam

Cesspits are a typical urban phenomenon and in Amsterdam these were usually brick structures beneath a latrine house. In addition to their primary sanitary function, they also became repositories for household waste, resulting in a record of domestic artifacts as well as faunal and botanical debris. Six decades of archaeology in Amsterdam have revealed over 300 cesspits, opening a window on the material culture and diet of the city's population from the 14th-century onwards. This paper will focus on a cesspit found during renovation of the Museum 'Our Lord in the Attic' and excavated in 2013 by the Amsterdam office for Monuments and Archaeology. In the 17th- and 18th century this building had a beer house on the ground and a clandestine Catholic church upstairs. The archaeological assemblage from the building's cesspit includes more than 3,000 largely-complete objects of ceramics and glass from c. 1675-1750.

[SYM-102] – Cabinet Room; Thursday, 3:30 p.m. – 5:15 p.m.

Richard W. Jefferies (University of Kentucky) – see [GEN-013] Christopher R. Moore

Patrice L. Jeppson (Cheyney University of Pennsylvania) – see [SYM-31] Jeffrey Collins

Patrice L. Jeppson (Cheyney University of Pennsylvania)

Considering the Possibilities of an 'Urban Public Archaeology': The Findings of a 60-Year Retrospective of Public Archaeology in the City of Philadelphia

In practice, and in scholarly debate, historical archaeologists pursue urban archaeology either as the archaeology 'of cities' or as archaeology that is done 'in cities'. Likewise, in practice and scholarly debate, there is variation and divergence in the definitions and terminologies related to what 'Public Archaeology' is and what it does. Drawing on the dynamic, diverse, innovative, and usually long history of public outreach and engagement in the city of Philadelphia, this talk -- part of a symposium on Urban Archaeology in Philadelphia -- considers some new questions: Is there such a thing as an Urban Public Archaeology? If yes, what is it, and how and why is it different from public archaeology undertaken in a non-urban setting? Are there urban public archaeology methodologies? This retrospective ends with a renewed call to action for Philadelphia area archaeologists operating publicly as part of, or digging into, the city's urban condition.

[SYM-83] Embassy Room; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Jim Jobling (Texas A&M University)

Why we conserve artifacts, the CSS Georgia Story.

As part of the Savannah Harbor Expansion Project, the USACE, Savannah District, tasked Panamerican Consultants with archaeologically recording and systematically recovering the artifacts from the wreck of the CSS Georgia. More than 125 tons of material was recovered, which created a few interesting challenges for the field

crew and the Conservation Research Lab. What artifacts does one conserve, and what do we document and rebury. This paper presents a number of ways that a well-equipped facility can help the field archaeologist, in documenting and recording a large artifact assemblage.

[SYM-283] – Capitol Room; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Eileen Johnson (Museum of Texas Tech University) – see [GEN-005] Stance Hurst

Eric D. Johnson (Harvard University), Douglas J. Bolender (University of Massachusetts Boston)

The Archaeology of Rural Proletarianization in Early Modern Iceland

Categories such as capitalism, feudalism, peasantry and proletariat obscure more than they elucidate in Early Modern Iceland. The millennium-long occupation of farms in Skagafjörður, Northern Iceland reveals that during the initial settlement of Iceland in the late ninth century, land was freely available, but by the late seventeenth century over 95% of all farming properties were owned by landlords who frequently renegotiated tenant leases. In many ways these insecure tenants resemble capitalist wage laborers more than traditional medieval peasants. We invoke Lenin's concept of the "rural proletariat" and David Harvey's notion of "accumulation by dispossession" to examine similarities between the political economies of Early Modern Iceland and agrarian capitalism. For each supposedly "capitalist" and "non-capitalist" regime, an essential strategy for reproducing inequalities is the maintenance of "proletarian" forms of unequal property rights augmented by the mobility of a labor force produced by dispossession and monopolization of productive capital.

[SYM-26] – Senate Room; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Matthew H. Johnson (Northwestern University)

Colonialism and the 'Personality of Britain'

Where did 'colonialism' come from? Clearly, and at once, colonialism is a set of practices that can be traced back to the ancient and medieval worlds. However, also and at the same time, it is an analytical term which, if used loosely, holds the danger of uncritically back-projecting a 19th century model of colonial worlds into earlier centuries. How to map patterns of colonial practice before they were colonial?

This paper tries to engage with this difficult issue through a comparative political ecology of the British Isles. It goes back to quite simple and traditional ways of mapping variation through distribution and environment, for example Cyril Fox's Highland and Lowland Zones. It asks about the relationship between different kinds of landscape, different social forms, and different cultural identities. Rather than seeking abstract origins, it looks at how practices later labelled as 'colonial' emerged from an intersection of concrete material practices.

[SYM-26] – Senate Room; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Maura Johnson (The Mannik & Smith Group, Inc.), Robert C. Chidester (The Mannik & Smith Group, Inc.)

The Deep History of a Modern Phenomenon: An Archaeological Perspective on Corporate Agriculture in Northwest Ohio

Yard signs proclaiming, "Family Farms Not Factory Farms!" are a common site along rural highways in the Midwest. These signs are a direct response to the tremendous growth of corporate agriculture during the second half of the 20th century and the concomitant decline of the traditional farming model in which a single family owns and operates a productive, commercial farm. While most lay people likely assume that "factory farms" are a fairly recent economic phenomenon, in reality land consolidation and corporate approaches to agricultural production have a long history that stretches back to the late 19th century in the Midwest. A recent cultural resources survey of the Howard Farms property in Lucas County, Ohio documented an early example of corporate agriculture in this region. This survey provides a starting point for the development of a research design focused on the transition from family-owned farms to corporate agricultural enterprises.

[SYM-180] – Cabinet Room; Friday, 1:00 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.

Sarah Johnson (Graduate Student, University of Massachusetts Boston; Massachusetts Archaeology Education Consortium), Joseph Bagley (City Archaeologist, Boston; Massachusetts Archaeology Education Consortium)

Extreme Public Archaeology : Excavating the 1645 Boston Latin School Campus Along Boston's Freedom Trail

Boston is a city celebrated for its history. With millions of heritage tourists bringing billions of dollars to the city annually, it is significant and rare for Boston to add additional attractions to its assemblage of historic sites along and around its famous Freedom Trail. In the summer of 2015, a team of volunteers excavated one of the "lost" Freedom Trail sites, the 1645 Boston Latin School campus, exposing and expanding the sites history to visitors and residents alike. This paper presents the results of this very public urban archaeological excavation, and discusses the trials and successes of a popular social media campaign, open sites, and urban preservation conditions.

[SYM-59a] – Congressional B; Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Janene W. Johnston (University of West Florida, Florida Public Archaeology Network)

A Civil War Battlefield: Conflict Archaeology at Natural Bridge, Florida

The Civil War Battle of Natural Bridge was fought within miles of Tallahassee, Florida, in March of 1865. Much of the site is now the Natural Bridge Battlefield Historic State Park and a metal detector survey was conducted of previously unsurveyed portions of the state-owned land, supplementing work previously done. KOCOA analysis and the survey results provides a new landscape-based interpretation of the placement of the battle events, which will be utilized in future interpretation of this public heritage site. The crew for this project consisted of a wide range of volunteers and community stakeholders including students, members

of Florida State Park Service, the local archaeological society, and Civil War reenactors. In addition to the research, the engagement of these participants in the field-work, at a time when Civil War symbols such as the monuments on the site are under scrutiny, provided yet another value of this project.

[GEN-013] – Calvert Room; Thursday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Ashley Jones (The Walhain-Saint-Paul Project) – see [GEN-005] Dana E. Best-Mizsak

Doug Jones (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management) – see [SYM-51] Brian Jordan

Doug Jones (BOEM)

The History and Archaeological Investigations of Nineteenth Century Gunboat USS *Castine*

The USS *Castine* was emblematic of the New Navy's transformation from wood to steel vessels in the late nineteenth century, and of the evolving use of a vessel over time. During a 29-year service career spanning the Spanish American War and World War I, the unheralded gunboat proved to be an indispensable workhorse as a blockader, coastal combat vessel, training ship, submarine tender, U-boat chaser, and globetrotting reminder of the long reach of American naval power. Following the end of its military service *Castine* had a brief second career in the Gulf of Mexico commercial fishing industry, before sinking off the coast of Louisiana. Though *Castine's* notable military career was international in nature, it stands as an example of the widely varied archaeological site types contained within the Gulf of Mexico's waters.

[SYM-94b] – Governor's Board Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

John G. Jones (Archaeological Consulting Services, Ltd.) – see [SYM-295] Beatrix Arendt

S. Ryan Jones (West Virginia State University, see [POS-1] Tyler Allen

Sharyn Jones (Northern Kentucky University) – see [SYM-384] Peggy Brunache

Thomas E. Jones (Archaeological Consulting Services, Ltd.)

A Different Breed: Historical Archaeology in Arizona

Arizona is renowned for the well-preserved cultural remains of its prehistoric indigenous peoples. Cultural Resource Management companies have identified thousands of archaeological sites over the last 50 years. However, during this time, a growing number of historical archaeological sites have also been documented, including linear sites; waste-pile sites; homestead, farming, and ranching sites; and mines. Unfortunately, many archaeologists schooled and trained in prehistoric archaeology, are not familiar with strategies for recording, researching, and evaluating historical sites under multiple criteria. A group of like-minded historical

archaeologists have organized the Historical Archaeology Advisory Committee, under the direction of the Arizona SHPO, to provide guidance for the treatment of historical sites to CRMs, as well as state and federal agencies operating across Arizona. This session will provide a synopsis of the committee's efforts to ensure that historical sites in Arizona are sufficiently evaluated for significance under all criteria.

[SYM-259] – Calvert Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.

Brian Jordan (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management), David Ball (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management), Chris Campbell (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management), Brandi Carrier (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management), Doug Jones (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management)

The National Historic Preservation Act on the Outer Continental Shelf: Challenges and Advances in the Stewardship of Submerged Maritime Heritage Resources

The mission of the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, within the U.S. Department of the Interior, is environmentally responsible development of energy resources on the outer continental shelf (OCS). The OCS includes some 1.76 billion acres of submerged Federal lands and many types of historic properties. The activities that BOEM regulates on the OCS extend beyond this jurisdiction to include vast onshore and offshore Areas of Potential Effect. This paper will examine how BOEM archaeologists have overcome challenges – both internal and external – to the application of NHPA to activities regulated on the OCS, and how they are advancing the science of marine archaeology and the art of stewardship within the limits of the agency's mission. It also will highlight how creative approaches and fundamental interagency coordination efforts are fulfilling the intent of NHPA in this frontier region.

[SYM-51] – Diplomat Room; Thursday, 3:45 p.m. – 5:15 p.m.

Kurt A. Jordan (Cornell University, Ithaca, NY)

Neither Contact nor Colonial: Seneca Iroquois Local Political Economies, 1675-1754

Fine-grained attention to the material conditions of indigenous daily lives over time reveals myriad changes completely incapable of being explained by models such as "traditional sameness" or "acculturative change." Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) sites were occupied for only 15-40 years before planned abandonment, so examining a sequence of these sites provides an excellent way to look at change over time. This paper examines local dynamics at three Seneca sites, illustrating strategic Seneca engagements with dynamic local and regional conditions over time. Seneca practices 150 years after the first recorded "contacts" promoted a supple form of social autonomy, navigating the opportunities and challenges arising from engagements with European colonists and other indigenous groups.

[SYM-210] – Directors Room, Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Roberto E. Junco (SAS/ INAH, Mexico), Flor Trejo (SAS/ INAH, Mexico)

"The 2012 Field Season of the 1630-31 New Spain Fleet Archaeological Project in the Gulf of Mexico"

The 2012 Field season of the 1630-31 New Spain Fleet Project of the Subdirección de Arqueología Subacuática INAH, has been a success and represents a leap in many regards from previous seasons. The project started in the year 1995 and has had many people involved throughout the years implementing diverse search methods and surveys. In the case of the 2012 field season, success came from a thoroughly thought methodological process to present a search area in the Gulf of Mexico where the Admiral ship of the 1630-1631 New Spain Fleet, the Nuestra Señora del Juncal galleon sank. In this paper we will show the approaches previously used in the location of the Nuestra Señora del Juncal shipwreck, our current approach, as well as the way the search was planned and how this has evolved into a much more complex process.

[SYM-94a] Governor's Board Room; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

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Bruce Kaiser (Southeast Archeological Center) – see [SYM-40] Michael A. Seibert

Mara Kaktins (The George Washington Foundation)

A Wealth Of Data From The Lives Of The Poor – Wringing All The Information Out Of A Historic Archaeological Site

When presented with the opportunity to fully excavate a site or feature, especially in an area of such historic importance as Philadelphia, there is an obligation to maximize the amount of information you can extract from the dirt. Preservation conditions within a privy associated with the First Philadelphia City Almshouse were excellent, warranting a careful methodological approach to recover as much data as possible. The anaerobic contexts within the water-logged feature yielded thousands of seeds, insect remains, fish bones and scales, eggshells, textiles, wood and leather fragments, and even microscopic evidence of human tissue and blood cells. This paper will discuss the techniques utilized during this excavation which resulted in massive amounts of data recovered on a shoestring budget.

[SYM-83] Embassy Room; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Titta Kallio-Seppä (University of Oulu, Finland) – see [SYM-184] Marika Hyttinen

Titta Kallio-Seppä (University of Oulu, Finland) – see [SYM-70] Timo Ylimaunu

Titta L. S. Kallio-Seppä (University of Oulu, Finland), Terhi T. Tanska (University of Oulu, Finland)

Sacred, Forgotten and Remembered – Forgotten Sacred Places in Northern Ostrobothnia, Finland

In this paper we discuss how sacred places in Northern Ostrobothnia, Finland lost their sacred meanings. Churches and graveyards in the early 17th century town of Oulu and 14th to early 17th century rural Ii were destroyed, forgotten and eventually turned into part of secular residential areas. Consequently the social memory of these places changes over time, becoming forgotten, then erroneously remembered, and finally rediscovered and brought to public attention by archaeologists. Archaeological material, cartographical sources, and oral and written traditions are used as source material to reveal the changes in social memory of the places.

[SYM-70] – Senate Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Matthew A. Kalos (Temple University)

Archaeology at Paoli Battlefield: Expanding the Interpretations of Conflict

On evening of September 20, 1777, and into the morning hours of September 21, British Major General Charles Gray led an elite force of British soldiers on a nighttime bayonet raid on American General Anthony Wayne's encamped troops. The bloody attack enraged the Patriots, and the battle became engrained in American ideology as the Paoli Massacre. Although the battle was brief, its national and local importance extends for over 225 years. Today, archaeology at the Paoli Battlefield seeks to uncover not only details of the battle, but also how the battle influenced and continues to impact the surrounding community. This paper seeks to explore the role archaeology takes in expanding the analysis of conflict sites from narrow explanations of a single event to the incorporation of holistic interpretations of the broader social and cultural landscapes in order to understand the lasting impacts of warfare.

[GEN-013] – Calvert Room; Thursday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Matthew A. Kalos (Temple University)

Interpreting Communities in Conflict: Utilizing Captain Johann Ewald's Journal as a Lens to Analyze the Paoli Battlefield

Upon arriving at Head of Elk, Maryland, General William Howe led his British and Hessian forces on a march through the Mid-Atlantic colonies on a quest to capture Philadelphia. Hessian jaeger Captain Johann Ewald documented the march, the engagements, and the litany of individuals he encountered during the Philadelphia Campaign. Utilizing his journal as a unit of analysis, this paper seeks to understand the diversity of individuals and groups that played a role in the Philadelphia Campaign. Although Ewald was not present at the Battle of Paoli, his journal provides insights that can aid how researchers can interpret the archaeological remains of the battle. Moreover, Ewald's writings provide a greater context for understanding how warfare does not simply affect the combatants, but also those who live in the surrounding communities, as seen at the Battle of Paoli.

[SYM-398] – Diplomat Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:00 p.m .

April E. Kamp-Whittaker (Arizona State University)

Developing Personhood: The discourse, experience, and material culture of children's play activities in a WWII Japanese American Internment Camp

Recent studies apply the concept of "personhood" to the archaeological record as part of the continuing attempt to understand the complexities of past societies by moving away from gross categories and instead examining socially constructed roles. This paper explores the application of "personhood" as a way to transcend a broadly defined focus on "children" or "childhood." Such generalizing terms can obscure the impact of gender, age, and other social or economic variables on children's interactions and appearance in the archaeological record. Research from Amache, a WWII Japanese Internment Camp, is used to look at social expectations of play activities and locations based on age and gender and correlate these to the existing archival and archaeological record. The ability to differentiate gender and age categories from material objects has broad implications for our interpretation of the archaeological record and methods for defining the terms children and childhood.

[SYM-97] – Committee Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.

Eric Kansa (Indiana University South Bend) – see [SYM-202] Joshua J. Wells

Eric Kansa (Open Context & UC, Berkeley (D-Lab)) – see [GEN-008] R. Carl DeMuth

Sarah W. Kansa (Alexandria Archive Institute) – see [GEN-008] R. Carl DeMuth

Sarah W. Kansa (Indiana University South Bend) – [SYM-202] Joshua J. Wells

Paul N. Kardulias (College of Wooster)

Historic Cemeteries of Wayne County, Ohio: Sources of Local Identity

The Program in Archaeology at the College of Wooster has collaborated for over a decade with the Wayne County Cemetery Preservation Society (WCCPS) in an effort to help the group meet two primary goals: (1) to record all historical cemeteries in Wayne County, Ohio, including those with no visible grave markers; (2) to educate the public about the importance of cemeteries as monuments of family, local, and regional history. The joint research provides the WCCPS with a foundation of information that both concentrates the collective memory of the community members in one accessible format and supplements their efforts by providing additional data for public forums where members discuss their work with the community. When combined with extant information about notable individuals, including the Seville Giants, buried in some of the cemeteries in the county, the work helps to foster a stronger sense of local identity.

[POS-2] – Regency Ballroom; Thursday, 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Greg Katz (The Louis Berger Group) – see [SYM-39] Emily R. Walter

Gregory M. Katz (The Louis Berger Group, Inc., Council for Maryland Archeology)

Potomac Portage: Great Falls National Park and the Potomac Divide

Dr. Stephen Potter has a long-standing interest in Great Falls Park, a unit of the George Washington Memorial Parkway (GWMP), in Virginia. The park is located in the Potomac Gorge, a rocky area where rapids divide the upper and lower Potomac River valley. Breathtaking in its beauty, Great Falls was also an important feature of the Native American and Colonial era landscapes. The falls were able to be crossed, but not without difficulty and danger. Native American petroglyphs are concentrated in Great Falls, attesting to the importance or significance of the area. There were several Colonial ventures in Great Falls, including an early canal. Dr. Potter was drawn to the rich history of the park, and its interpretive potential, and was instrumental in having an archaeological overview and assessment conducted. The work is being done as a multi-year project and is currently ongoing.

[SYM-28a] – Palladian Ballroom; Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Kira Kaufmann (Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group)

Using Mobile Sonar and 3D Animated Web Modeling for Public Outreach and Management of Historic Shipwrecks in Lake Michigan

In 2015, the Indiana Lake Michigan Coastal Management Program expanded efforts to connect the public with historical archaeology and better manage submerged cultural resources. For the first time in the Great Lakes region, a mobile sonar survey was conducted in combination with a diver-directed sonar survey to collect three-dimensional data for four shipwrecks. The resulting compilation of remote sensing technology and 3D animated web modeling provides new information about previously unrecognized site limits, site conditions and an avenue for the public to visit places such as these shipwrecks that they would not have an opportunity to see otherwise.

[GEN-006] Cabinet Room; Thursday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Sarah Kautz (University of Chicago)

Asian Export Porcelain at the New York City Archaeological Repository

This paper explores how a detailed analysis of Asian export porcelain at the New York City Archaeological Repository may enrich our understanding of the city's archaeology. For example, dates based on stylistic and technical characteristics of Asian export porcelain may refine the dating of archaeological contexts based on other lines of evidence. New York City's development as a global entrepot may also be further elucidated by identifying and comparing the points of origin and maritime shipping routes for different varieties of export porcelain within the collections. Moreover, analysis of material from archaeological contexts may also complement and expand the superb research of decorative art specialists on the changing role of Asian export porcelain in the social and commercial lives of New Yorkers.

[SYM-109] – Committee Room; Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 9:15 a.m.

Jacob S. Kayen (Columbia University)

Encountering Mannahatta: The Archaeological Search For New York's Past

Considering the archaeological process within the City of New York and comparing two excavations from lower Manhattan landfill sites excavated thirty years apart, this paper analyzes how New York archaeology is carried out in practice, how the process has changed over time, and the capacity for the vast accumulation of material to (re)instantiate contemporary understandings of the past. How does archaeological research reflect a sociocultural disposition of the present? The dominant narrative of the past is experienced within the presences and absences of the archaeological endeavor. Overall, this is an examination of the present as it is entangled in the political exploit of uncovering the past through definition and manipulation of the rhetoric that describes it. At the crux of this argument are the questions of how the past is constructed and maintained in the present and how an institutionalized archaeology characterizes its function, purpose, effectiveness, and themes of research.

[GEN-003] – Committee Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.

Katelyn Kean (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

Interpretations of Slavery throughout the Middle Atlantic Region

This poster presents the findings of an evaluation of the ways in which museums interpret and present slavery throughout Maryland and Virginia to the public. By comparing the various themes amplified when presenting slavery in a museum setting today, aspects of slavery the public is able to understand after visiting are assessed. To gauge this, a survey was administered to visitors at each of the following sites: Mount Vernon, Colonial Williamsburg, Monticello, Montpelier, and Sotterley Plantation. The survey polled visitors' demographics and understanding of the exhibits surrounding slavery and the artifacts used in exhibits. Interviews with guides and other related professionals were conducted. In addition, participant observation was conducted during slavery specific tours at each of the museums. This exercise will offer a greater understanding of the most effective methods used to present slavery. It will also critique the current interpretations used to present slavery throughout the Middle Atlantic.

[POS-2] – Regency Ballroom; Thursday, 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Madeline Bourque Kearin (Brown University)

Excavating Personhood in the 19th-Century Graveyard

The St. George's/St. Mark's Cemetery in Mount Kisco, NY, offers an ideal site in which to investigate the construction of 19th-century middle-class personhood. Previous studies have generally conceptualized the gravestone either as a passive reflection of social realities or as a site of the momentary suspension of social difference. The proposed study will marshal historical and archaeological evidence in demonstrating how gravestones functioned as active participants in the articulation of identities and accordingly, in the negotiation of power. The gravestone represents a crucial player in the performance of middle-class *habitus*.

Though tied to larger historical movements, the construction of the American middle class took place within the realm of everyday material practice, in which the gravestone constituted an instrument for the enactment of embodied dispositions. By revealing the contingencies surrounding the formation of middle-class personhood, this study will denaturalize the categories that organize both historical and present-day social realities.

[SYM-170a] – Palladian Ballroom; Friday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Polly Keeler (University of Birmingham, United Kingdom), Margaret A. Comer (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)

Heritage Across Time and Space: A Transatlantic Conversation between Catoctin Furnace and Ironbridge Gorge

It seems obvious to say that an industrial heritage site should have strong ties to all of its communities, past and present alike, but how can each best be represented and included in all aspects of site planning and interpretation? The village of Catoctin Furnace enjoys a strong level of community support; current residents actively participate in a wide variety of archaeological and living history events. The planned museum, however, with its added emphasis on past worker communities, mandates a review of community heritage best practices. In this paper, we will analyze the United Kingdom's Ironbridge Gorge, a World Heritage Site that is a groundbreaking example of intertwined community and industrial heritage. How have different community heritages impacted planning and changing interpretations at Ironbridge Gorge, and what lessons from its challenges and successes can be extrapolated to Catoctin Furnace and to community, industrial, and labor heritage sites writ large?

[SYM-330] – Diplomat Room; Friday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Alexander Keim (National Park Service) – see [SYM-83] Jed Levin

Alexander D. Keim (National Park Service)

Sex Workers in the City: Presentation and Interaction in 19th-century Boston's Urban Landscape

Historical and archaeological analysis of sex work in the 19th-century tends to focus on what happens inside brothels. What happens when sex workers venture out into the city in the course of their daily lives? In this paper I examine the historical and archaeological evidence recovered from the mid-19th century 27-29 Endicott Street brothel located in the North End neighborhood of Boston, MA, and consider where in the urban landscape the residents of the brothel—Madame, servant, sex worker and child—would have traveled on a routine basis, and the options they had in dressing and adorning themselves in public. Using Symbolic Interactionism to understand how personal appearance, social behavior, and the landscape work together to ensure successful social interaction, I consider how the tactical choices made by these women contributed to the social construction of the meanings and boundaries of urban landscapes.

[SYM-68] Blue Room; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Matthew E. Keith (Tesla Offshore, LLC) – see [SYM-94a] Justin A. Parkoff

Matthew E. Keith (Tesla Offshore, LLC), Amanda M. Evans (Tesla Offshore, LLC), Eric Swanson (Fugro GeoServices, Inc.)

World War II Shipping in the Gulf of Mexico and the Impact of the German U-boat Threat: the Archaeological Evidence

An estimated 56 commercial vessels were sunk by German U-boats in the Gulf of Mexico during targeted campaigns conducted between 1941 and 1943. In the years since, an estimated 14 of these wrecks have been located and identified with a high degree of confidence. A number of these sites have undergone varying levels of archaeological analysis, although very few have been scientifically excavated, resulting in little related material culture. This paper will review the archaeological evidence offered by World War II-era casualties in the Gulf of Mexico, and explore valuable information provided by the archaeological record regarding efforts made to evade and counter the German threat.

[SYM-94b] – Governor’s Board Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Connie Kelleher (Underwater Archaeology Unit, National Monuments Service, Ireland), Fionnbarr Moore (Underwater Archaeology Unit, National Monuments Service, Ireland), Karl Brady (Underwater Archaeology Unit, National Monuments Service, Ireland)

La Juliana 1588 – Recent investigation by the Underwater Archaeology Unit, National Monuments Service at the site of one of the 1588 Spanish Armada shipwrecks.

Following recent extreme weather events, one of the three Spanish Armada ships lost off the Sligo coast in Ireland in 1588 has again been revealed. The remains of *La Juliana*, the only Catalan ship of the three, is currently exposed.

The State Underwater Archaeology Unit of the National Monuments Service (NMS) has been carrying out detailed recording, excavation and recovery of material throughout the summer to map the current site and protect vulnerable artefacts lying on the seabed. Several bronze guns, carriage wheels and other material has been recovered to undergo conservation.

This paper will present the results from this work so far, including highlighting the collaborative nature of the project, where the NMS, in partnership with the National Museum of Ireland and in cooperation with the local Armada interest group and Sligo Sub Aqua club are working together to protect and preserve the site.

[GEN-010] – Governor’s Board Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Connie Kelleher (Underwater Archaeology Unit, National Monuments Service, Ireland)

Pirates, Pepper and Prostitutes – illicit trade in goods and pleasure in 17th-century West Cork.

The southern coast of Ireland in the early-17th century enjoyed a booming trade in exotic goods like pepper, cinnamon and other spices. This was underscored by an even brisker trade in pleasures of the flesh where the women in the pirates' lives ran successful businesses of their own, providing safe houses, taverns, inns and brothels that tapped into the business of plunder.

This was a time and place when illicit activity was the norm, when ships bringing plundered goods operated openly and those on shore waited for their men and crews to return.

While the local landscape holds some evidence for piratical and smuggling activity, identifying other trades, like that of prostitution, or trade goods themselves, continues to be a challenge. Studies like this need history as a guide but it is archaeology that will provide the tangible link to this clandestine past.

[SYM-47] – Hampton Room; Saturday, 9:30 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.

Deirdre A Kelleher (Philadelphia, PA) – see [SYM-83] Sarah J. Chesney

Jessica Keller (NPS Submerged Resources Center) – see [SYM-514] David W. Morgan

Jessica A. Keller (National Park Service), Dan Ott (National Park Service)

Ruins of a Forgotten Highway: The impacts of improvements by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers on the St. Croix Riverway after 100 years.

A number of organizations within the National Park Service collaborated in the St. Croix National Scenic Riverway to document the extensive United States Army Corps of Engineers "improvements" along the lower river below St. Croix Falls. From 1879 to 1900 the Corps built 3.6 miles of wing dams, closing dams, jetties, revetments, and shoreline rip-rap to regulate the river and make it a predictable commercial highway for steamboats and log drives. Through discovery and documentation of the remnants and extent of these cultural resources, this 2015 study provides an opportunity to share this story with the public and provoke visitors' appreciation of the complexity of past and present human interaction with "nature." The findings will be used in concert with historical research as the basis for a National Register nomination of the structures as a nationally significant historic district, and become integrated into the Park's planning documentation and interpretive program.

[SYM-51] – Diplomat Room; Thursday, 3:45 p.m. – 5:15 p.m.

John M. Kelly (The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.)

Landscape Transformation and Use at the Harrison Gray Otis House in Boston's West End

The Harrison Gray Otis House, owned and managed by Historic New England, was built in Boston's West End in 1796, and is significant for being the only surviving free-standing, late eighteenth century mansion in the city. PAL recently completed excavations in the extant yard space for the Otis House and 14 and 16 Lynde Street,

formerly the site of two circa 1840 townhouses. The feature complex uncovered during fieldwork illustrates the increasing complexity and fragmentation of the West End as it transitioned from an elite enclave in the late eighteenth century to a densely populated, largely immigrant and working-class neighborhood beginning in the mid nineteenth century to the twentieth century. The features and recovered artifacts also illustrate how the residents of the Otis House and Lynde Street properties understood and negotiated issues such as privacy and domestic space within the larger context of the rapid urbanization of Boston's West End.

[GEN-005] – Council Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

Carolyn Kennedy (Texas A&M University)

Shelburne Shipyard Steamboat Graveyard: Results of the 2015 field season using traditional and new recording techniques.

A team of nautical archaeologists from Texas A&M University, the Institute of Nautical Archaeology and the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum returned to Shelburne Shipyard in June 2015 to continue examining Wreck 2, a steamboat wreck from the early 1800s. Wreck 2 was surveyed during a preliminary investigation of four steamboat hulls in June 2014 and determined to be the oldest of the four. The 2015 team recorded Wreck 2 using both traditional archaeological methods and photogrammetric recording. Results revealed heavy construction methods which appear to be representative of earlier construction methods. By combining the two types of recording techniques, archaeologists recovered a significant amount of data from a large wreck site in a small amount of time. This paper will reveal the results of the 2015 field season, with emphasis on how photogrammetry complemented traditional recording methods.

[SYM-892] – Embassy Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Ryan Kennedy (Indiana University)

Tastes for New and Old: Fish Consumption in the Market Street Chinatown

The Market Street Chinatown was a bustling Chinese community in nineteenth-century San Jose, California, and its residents mixed the traditional and novel throughout their lives. This is especially the case in food practices, where Market Street's residents consumed Chinese foods alongside new ingredients from North America. In this paper, I explore how fish consumption among Market Street's residents was driven by notions of taste in nineteenth-century Southern China, where fish played a prominent role in cuisine. I examine how Southern Chinese food ideals were transplanted to North America, both through the importation of dried fish products and the treatment of local fish with Southern Chinese cooking methods. However, I also highlight how Market Street's residents creatively balanced these ideals with the constraints and opportunities presented by life in California. Ultimately, this paper demonstrates the hybridity inherent in immigrant life through the lens of fish consumption in the Market Street Chinatown.

[SYM-34] – Congressional B; Thursday, 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Kimberly P. Kenyon (North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources)

Prioritizing the Concretions from *Queen Anne's Revenge* for Conservation: A Case Study in Managing a Large Collection

In the ongoing excavation of archaeological site 31CR314 (Blackbeard's flagship *Queen Anne's Revenge*), approximately 3,000 concretions have been raised as of Fall 2014. With a plan for complete recovery, and considering that an estimated 60% of the site has been excavated so far, over 5,000 concretions could eventually be recovered. With the substantial amount of conservation to be done and only 2 full-time conservators, a plan for how to proceed through the collection was needed. Over the course of six months, x-ray films for each of the 2,704 concretions having already been x-rayed were examined. A priority system for the purposes of progressing conservation was determined based on what each concretion contains, taking into account urgent treatment needs, as well as feedback from project archaeologists and North Carolina Maritime Museum staff. This paper discusses the process by which priority was assigned and comments on the progress of the collection.

[GEN-011] – Governor's Board Room; Saturday, 8:30 a.m. – 11: 45 a.m.

Molly H. Kerr (George Washington's Mount Vernon), Esther C. White (George Washington's Mount Vernon)

Looking for Data in All the Right Places: Recreating the Enslaved Community at Mount Vernon

At his death in 1799, George Washington recorded 318 enslaved people at Mount Vernon. This number does not reflect the numbers of individuals who worked the property during the entire tenure of the Washington family from 1735 – 1858, and it does not begin to address individuals enslaved on the numerous properties owned by Washington or the vast acreage he administered on behalf of the Custis family. To better understand the lives of all those enslaved individuals, Mount Vernon's digital humanities program designed a unique database to capture the events of their daily lives. This database is successfully compiling, deduping, and organizing references from ledgers, diaries, work reports, etc., to provide a means to quantitatively analyze these textual references. This paper explores the overall Slavery Database and focuses on issues of data entry, data manipulation, and the complexity of working with text as data.

[SYM-202] – Senate Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.

Rachael Ruth Merton Kiddey (University of York, United Kingdom)

At Home in the City: reflections on theoretical and methodological approaches to contemporary homeless heritage

The Homeless Heritage project (2009-2013) was a collaborative public archaeology project that sought to document contemporary homelessness from the perspective of homeless people in two British cities, Bristol and York. This paper draws on case studies from the Homeless Heritage project and expands upon a paper given at SHA 2013 (Leicester) when fieldwork was in its concluding phase. Three years on, this

paper reflects upon the theoretical and methodological challenges that were present and explores some of the ways in which these were met. Importantly, the paper argues that the city represents a critical space in which to conduct archaeological research into how competing publics are materially constituted and how differences are expressed and may be interpreted. It is suggested that, as populated places, archaeological research in the contemporary city must be located firmly within anthropological discourse which attends to ethical implications.

[SYM-59a] – Congressional B; Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Lindsay Kiel (University of Idaho)

The complexities of Spanish Mission Diets: An analysis of Faunal Remains from Mission Santa Clara de Asís

The neophyte housing complex of Mission Santa Clara de Asís, one of the five Spanish missions established in the San Francisco Bay region during the California Mission Period, was excavated between 2012 and 2014. Excavations unearthed numerous refuse pits that contained a variety of faunal remains. Feature 157 was made up of three distinct multi-use pit sub-features that contained the remains of a variety of fauna. The assemblage dates to approximately 1777-1837 and contains several thousand bones. The fauna recovered from this feature highlights the complexity of feeding the mission's residents illustrating consumption of both domesticated animals (provided by the Spanish Padres) and wild fauna, gathered by Mission Indians.

[SYM-259] – Calvert Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.

Susan Kilgore (Valley City State University, Department of Science) – see [SYM-31] Jay T. Sturdevant

Abigail K. Kindler (Lindenwood University)

Socioeconomic Status of a Self-Sufficient 19th Century Homestead

In the summer of 2011, Lindenwood University began excavating in the Femme Osage Creek Valley in St. Charles County, Missouri. Near to the Historic Nathaniel Boone Home, a hidden 19th century homestead site has been found with the remains of numerous buildings, as well as a two-lane drive. The property also includes a stone well, middens, and evidence of domesticated plants. One of the main hypotheses of this site is the possibility of the self-sufficiency of the homestead. This would not have been an uncommon occurrence in the time period, and is supported by the presence of these features as well as artifact analysis. This paper will discuss the evidence for such self-sufficiency as well as the socioeconomic class of the homestead. With the results of this study, new information will be revealed and a springboard for future research will be made.

[GEN-016] – Calvert Room; Saturday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Julia A. King (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

Commemorative Hauntings: Race, Ghosts, And Material Culture At A Civil War Prison Camp

Ghosts and other spectral forms have a history of use as literary devices for safely 'remembering' particularly traumatic events. Beyond the literary, in the everyday, lived world of the vernacular, ghost stories can also reveal trauma—what geographer Steve Pile refers to as a “fractured emotional geography cut across by shards of pain, loss, and injustice.” Like ruins, ghosts and other haunted places are often about coming to terms with grief and with loss. Nowhere is that more true than at Point Lookout, the now-state-owned site of a Civil War-era POW camp for Confederate war prisoners. This paper explores how race, ghosts, and the ruins of the prison camp intersect in a landscape now focused on water-based recreational activity. At Point Lookout, ghosts have come to serve a commemorative function, keeping the forces of the modern world at bay.

[SYM-172] – Palladian Ballroom; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Nathaniel R. King (East Carolina University, Program in Maritime Studies)

An Examination Of Sanitation And Hygiene Habit Artifacts Found aboard *Vasa*: Health, Sanitation, and Life At Sea In Seventeenth-Century Sweden

Vasa was a 64-gun Swedish warship in the service of King Gustav II Adolf . The vessel sank on its maiden voyage in 1628, taking at least 16 of the approximately 150 persons on board to the depths of Stockholm Harbor (Vasamuseet 2013; *Vasa I* 2006:36-55). Amongst the cannon, figureheads, and skeletons are a collection of artifacts that can tell us how the crew lived, not just while aboard *Vasa*, but also ashore. These artifacts include chamber pots, glass bottles, and other assorted health and sanitation artifacts. This project seeks to examine the sanitation and hygiene artifacts recovered from *Vasa* and place them into the larger background of sanitary practices in Europe in the seventeenth century.

[GEN-010] – Governor’s Board Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Leslie B. Kirchler-Owen (Ecology and Environment, Inc.)

Lessons Learned: When the Public Speaks Out

Public involvement is a critical aspect of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) evaluations, yet many times consultation with the public is treated as an afterthought. Achieving consensus and ensuring stakeholders are afforded the opportunity to provide meaningful input requires adequate time and resources. The lack of an effective program may create risk to achieving project goals.

So, how does one engage the public? How can valuable input be solicited? Who are the stakeholders that should be reached? When has "enough" been done?

The purpose of this paper is to provide a description of strategies to engage the public and to include them in important decision-making processes for Section 106 evaluations. In-person and remote strategies will be discussed that can be tailored

to projects of all sizes and geographic locations. Connections to other laws/regulations and planning projects also will be reviewed.

[GEN-002] – Senate Room; Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 10:45 a.m.

Matthew Kirk (Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc.)

Blood-Residue Analysis of Musket Balls from Sackets Harbor Battlefield of the War of 1812: Results and Implications

In the early morning of May 29, 1813, British and Canadian provincial troops launched an amphibious assault on the American shipbuilding facility and fortifications at Sackets Harbor on Lake Ontario in northern New York. An ABPP grant sponsored a wide-scale metal-detecting survey of the battlefield and detailed artifact analysis of the resulting assemblage. Besides shedding new light on the battle's controversial narrative, the study also subjected musket balls to blood-residue analysis to assist with site interpretation. This presentation reviews the results of that analysis and explores how it might change the discussion of relic collecting, site preservation and commemoration of historic battlefields. It will also explore other emerging technologies and their implications for the study of fields of conflict.

[SYM-120] – Empire Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 5:15 p.m.

Megan K. Kleeschulte (Monmouth University), Kathleen L. Wheeler (Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC), Mihai Constantinescu ("Francis I. Rainer" Institute of Anthropology, Bucharest, Romania), Thomas A. Crist (Utica College)

"Evidence of Perimortem Trauma and Taphonomic Damage in a WWI Soldier from Romania"

The remains of a World War I soldier recovered at the Comana Monastery in southern Romania provide a case study emphasizing how careful documentation of the archaeological context and effective communication between archaeologists and forensic anthropologists improve the accuracy of distinguishing perimortem trauma from postmortem taphonomic damage. Killed in battle, this soldier's skeleton presented evidence of sharp force trauma, blast fractures, and postmortem damage from a mass burial and subsequent archaeological excavation.

Collaborative analysis using photographs of the excavation together with current forensic anthropological methods proved essential in determining the sequence of perimortem injuries and establishing the most likely cause of the soldier's death.

[POS-4] – Regency Ballroom; Friday, 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Terry H. Klein (SRI Foundation)

The 50th Anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act: A Look Forward

As we celebrate the 50th anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act, and look back over the last 50 years, we can be proud of many accomplishments. Thousands of historic properties have been saved, rehabilitated, or reused to meet modern needs and to enhance the livability of countless communities. Many historical archaeological sites have been preserved for the future, or studied through a wide range of archaeological data

recovery programs, revealing new and exciting views and understandings of our collective past. But during the past 50 years, we have also experienced several attempts to weaken or dismantle the preservation goals of the Act. For example, we fought and won against the forces that tried to eliminate the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the primary agency responsible for overseeing implementation of the Section 106 of the Act. We also defeated several attempts to drastically reduce the scope of Section 106 requirements. So, what can we expect in the future, especially during the next few years? Is the National Historic Preservation Act safe from future tampering, or is it in danger? What can we expect going forward, based on our experiences in 2015, with one party controlling both houses of Congress? What may happen if both Congress and the White House are controlled by this one party after the 2016 presidential elections? And how can we, as a discipline, defend and protect this critical piece of legislation, which serves as the keystone to our nation's historic preservation efforts?

[PLENARY] – Blue Room; Wednesday, 6:30 p.m. - 8:30 p.m.

Dennis Knepper (Versar, Inc.) – see [SYM-105b] Brian D. Crane

Dennis Knepper (Maritime Archaeological and Historical Society (MAHS)) – see [GEN-007] James A. Smailes

Geri Knight-Iske (Stantec Consulting Services Inc.) – see [SYM-204] Paul P. Kreisa

Geri Knight-Iske (Stantec Consulting, Inc.) – see [SYM-204] Nancy L. Powell

Geri J. Knight-Iske (Stantec Consulting, Inc.), Paul Kreisa (Stantec Consulting, Inc.), Nancy Powell (Stantec Consulting, Inc.)

Landscape Archaeology at St. Elizabeths Hospital West Campus

St. Elizabeths Hospital was championed by Dorothea Dix as a model hospital for the treatment of the mentally ill. One of the tenants of the moral treatment philosophy, the guiding principle of the initial 40 years of hospital operations, was that access to calm, natural or park-like settings was essential to patients' recovery. However, as a former plantation and as a working farm through the 1880s, a tension emerged between principles and practicalities. GIS-based modelling and 10 years of archaeological investigations have revealed the history by which this former plantation was remade in the image of a bucolic semi-rural park, and the steps successive administrators implemented to cope with population increase, space constraints, and the natural tendencies of the landform. The St. Elizabeths landscape was not static and evolved into the current form as these cultural and natural factors vied for dominance in the administrator's decision-making process.

[SYM-204] – Blue Room; Saturday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

John J. Knoerl (The Museum of Underwater Archaeology), T. Kurt Knoerl (The Museum of Underwater Archaeology)

New Life for Old Fur Trade Data: Asking New Questions of the 1974 Atlas of Canada Posts of the Canadian Fur Trade Map.

A detailed map entitled “Posts of the Canadian Fur Trade” was included in the fourth edition of the Atlas of Canada. Over 800 fur trade locations spanning the years 1600-1800 were noted on the map along with the company affiliation, and duration of operation. A quick glance at the map shows how this important aspect of the French and British colonial economies spanned the continent’s northern regions and consequently its aboriginal inhabitants. Forty-one years later little is known about the map's origins in terms of its sources or authors. This paper examines the research potential for pulling this data set into a modern GIS system in order to ask new questions that could not be applied to the paper version of the map. In this way the efforts put into creating such a detailed and useful map can once again to contribute to the study of the Canadian fur trade.

[GEN-008] – Capitol Room; Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

T. Kurt Knoerl (The Museum of Underwater Archaeology) – see [GEN-008] John J. Knoerl

Alice Knowles (Portland State University, Oregon) – see [SYM-43] Emily C. Taber

Andrew J. Koh (Brandeis University) – see [GEN-005] Travis G. Parno

Dana D. Kollmann (Towson University)

The Bioarchaeology of the Columbian Harmony Cemetery Collection (51NE049), Washington, D.C.

Archaeological investigations on a portion of the Columbian Harmony Cemetery in Washington, D.C. resulted in the identification of 231 grave features, many of which had been disturbed by a cemetery relocation project that took place in 1960. Information obtained from skeletal and dental analyses have provided information on 19th and early 20th century patterns of burial, postmortem treatment (i.e., embalming and autopsy) of human remains, and antemortem intervention to remedy medical and dental trauma and pathology.

[SYM-204] – Blue Room; Saturday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Zada Komara (University of Kentucky)

Appalachian Metropolis: Rural and Urban Identities at Company Coal Mining Towns

Appalachia’s historic company coal towns were unique urban spaces: company-built extraction settlements, which consolidated diverse working families. Coal mining is integral to Appalachia’s regional identity, yet company towns are seen as transient, quasi-urban phenomena on a fundamentally rural landscape. This paper aims to: 1.) illuminate Appalachian cities and challenge the construction of Appalachia as a rural region, 2.) complicate the city/country dichotomy and place company coal towns as both rural *and* urban, and 3.) demonstrate how coal town archaeology annihilates persistent stereotypes via urban consumer goods, which illustrate how local market interactions firmly entrenched Appalachia in the global

world. Archaeologically 'globalizing' Appalachia challenges pervasive discourse that has "othered" the region for 150 years, portraying an homogenous, isolated, backward region and people. Examples discuss oral history and trash dump excavations at Jenkins, Kentucky, a former early 21st century model company coal town once called the "New York City of the mountains."

[SYM-59a] – Congressional B; Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

AnneMarie Kooistra (Bethel University)

The Enterprising Career of Tom Savage in Los Angeles' Red-Light District, 1870-1909

In 1909, the "closure" of Los Angeles's "tenderloin" represented the influence of progressive reform ending an era of the "tacit acceptance" of municipal red-light districts nationally. Existing scholarship has focused on progressive reformers who helped launch the new policy, but there has been scant examination of the male subculture that helped transform the business of prostitution even as the era of regulation came to a close. This paper examines Tom Savage, a saloon-owner, prize-fighter, politician, and brothel owner to shed light on the what would be the decline of the "independent" madam in the business and the tendency for prostitutes' profits to flow into the hands of men. Securing political alliances, formalizing the business of prostitution, investing in prostitution that catered to the "masses" rather than the "classes," Savage was a pioneer in the kinds of practices that would persist in Los Angeles's vice business well into the twentieth century.

[SYM-68] Blue Room; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Mark Kostro (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

"For the instruction of Negro Children in the Principles of the Christian religion": The Bray School Archaeological Project at the College of William and Mary.

In 1760, backed by Benjamin Franklin and the College of William and Mary's faculty, the London based philanthropy known as the Associates of Dr. Bray founded a unique school in Williamsburg, Virginia "for the instruction of Negro Children in the Principles of the Christian religion." Students, male and female, enslaved and free, attended the school where they were taught Anglican catechism in addition to reading, writing and possibly sewing. As the stated objective of the Bray School was primarily an ecclesiastical one, the school survived in Williamsburg for fourteen years in spite the periodic objections of some local slave owners. This paper reviews the recently completed archaeological investigations of the school site, which identified outbuilding foundations for a trio of Bray School outbuildings, as well as material evidence of the students' lives and perhaps even the school's curriculum.

[SYM-37] – Congressional B; Saturday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Timothy A. Kotlensky (The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.)

Don't Let it Die: Reinvestigating the 1948 Donora Smog Tragedy through an Archaeological Approach

In October 1948, 19 residents of the Pennsylvania town of Donora died due to industrial air pollution. Another fifty residents would die over the following weeks and several hundred more would battle lung ailments for the remainder of their lives. This particular air pollution – a combination of sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, and fluorine – originated from a smelting plant situated within U.S. Steel's Donora Zinc Works that made zinc used in galvanizing steel wire products. This paper aims to identify the industrial origins and human impacts of this tragedy through an archaeological approach supported by period maps, photographs, findings of investigations, and testimonies previously gathered from survivors. Further, through GIS, the progression of the smog can be retraced from its source through nearby neighborhoods. This approach permits an understanding of the built environment and landscape – much of which remains intact – that contributed to the Donora smog tragedy.

[SYM-184] – Congressional B; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Sara Kovalaskas (Southeast Archeological Center) – see [SYM-40] Michael A. Seibert

Lisa Kraus (MES & SHA), Jason Shellenhamer (RK&K)

Herring Run: A Community Based Archaeology Project in Northeast Baltimore

The Herring Run Archaeology Project is a low-cost, community-based archaeology program that runs almost entirely through volunteer efforts. This paper will present the results of our first year of research and fieldwork, the successes and failures of the project, and the need for new models for public archaeology in Baltimore City. We'll also discuss the ways in which the seeds of the modern neighborhoods that surround Herring Run Park were planted in its earliest European- and African-American settlements.

[SYM-39] – Ambassador Ballroom; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Lisa Kraus (MES and SHA), Jason Shellenhamer (RK&K)

Rhyolite, Charcoal and Whiskey: The Archaeology of Catoctin Mountain Park

Catoctin Mountain has always been a challenging landscape, but one that rewards perseverance. Native Americans negotiated its rocky slopes in search of rhyolite for stone tools, and hunted and camped along the freshwater streams and springs. Workers from the nearby Catoctin Iron Furnace burned its ample timber for charcoal to fuel the ironworks. Innovative farmers and homebuilders created flat terraces for their houses and gardens on the mountainside. During the Prohibition era, some of the largest bootlegging operations in the country were based on high-volume stills operating near streams in nooks and crannies of the rugged Catoctin Mountains, like the Blue Blazes Still, which was famously raided in 1929. Dr. Potter's interest in Catoctin was rewarded with the discovery of 119 new archaeological sites, which have helped to illuminate the history and prehistory of the park and the region as a whole.

[SYM-28a] – Palladian Ballroom; Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Paul P. Kreisa (Stantec Consulting, Inc.) – see [SYM-204] Nancy L. Powell

Paul Kreisa (Stantec Consulting, Inc.) – see [SYM-204] Geri J. Knight-Iske

Paul P. Kreisa (Stantec Consulting Services Inc.), Nancy Powell (Stantec Consulting Services Inc.), Geri Knight-Iske (Stantec Consulting Services Inc.)

In Search Of...The Lost Kilns Of St. Elizabeths Hospital

St. Elizabeths Hospital was championed by Dorothea Dix during the 1840s-50s as a model hospital for the treatment of the mentally ill. Starting in 2005, Stantec has conducted archaeological investigations at the Department of Homeland Security's new home on the Hospital's West Campus. One of the persistent questions we are asked is: "Where were the kilns?" Annual progress reports to Congress mention the presence of "kilns" but give no clue as to their number, location, or nature. Various field techniques, including GPR and magnetometry, have enabled us to identify at least 10 clamp kilns or related features. In this paper we examine the nature and location of the kilns in relation to the original hospital buildings and their construction sequence to create a chronology of kiln use and abandonment. In so doing, we attempt to gain insights into the tempo and nature of large scale construction projects during the 1850s.

[SYM-204] – Blue Room; Saturday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Heidi E. Krofft (Delaware Department of Transportation) – see [SYM-105a] David S. Clarke

Heidi E. Krofft (Delaware Department of Transportation), Jason P. Shellenhamer (RK&K)

African American Life in Central Delaware, 1770-1940: Archaeology Combined with Documentary Research

The historic farm site of Samuel Dale, an AME minister and leader in the African American community around Middletown, Delaware, was identified and evaluated for the U.S. Route 301 project. The site was determined eligible, however, it was decided that a traditional data-recovery would not yield the greatest mitigation benefit. Instead, a historic context detailing the African-American community in St. Georges Hundred from 1770-1940 was prepared to mitigate the impacts to the site. The documentary research provided information on several themes including demography and household structure, community, work life, and social conditions. The context also provided a synthesis of previously identified African American sites in the area and potential research questions for future studies. This paper will highlight the challenges encountered in identifying and interpreting the African American experience in the historical and archaeological record and how in-depth documentary research can contribute to a more meaningful interpretation of the archaeological record.

[SYM-105b] – Embassy Room; Saturday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

David S. Krop (The Mariners' Museum)

Conserving and Interpreting USS *Monitor*: Connecting the Past, Present, and Future

NOAA's *Monitor* Collection, consisting of over 200 tons of artifacts recovered from the wreck site of the famed Civil War ironclad, is the focus of the world's largest marine archaeological metals conservation project at The Mariners' Museum in Newport News, Virginia. But the *Monitor* Collection represents far more than a series of advanced conservation challenges; it embodies a physical connection between America's 19th-century history, technology, and culture, our modern efforts to conserve and exhibit this rich material culture, and the boundless possibilities for future use and interpretation of the Collection.

This paper will explore ongoing efforts by The Mariners' Museum and NOAA to utilize the *Monitor* Collection to establish and strengthen connections between people and their historical resources, advance educational initiatives, preserve and conserve archaeological materials, and use innovative methods to attract new generations of archaeologists, conservators, and historians.

[SYM-208] – Committee Room; Saturday, 10:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Hadley F. Kruczek-Aaron (SUNY Potsdam)

Wood Work: Excavating the Wilderness Economy of New York's Adirondack Mountains

At the end of the 19th century, New York's legislature responded to the clarion call of conservationists concerned for the state's diminishing timber resources and threatened watershed by creating the Adirondack Forest Preserve, which kept millions of acres of public land in northern New York "forever wild." At the same time, the Adirondack logging industry witnessed tremendous growth on account of expanded railroad networks and paper industry innovations that opened up new areas of private land to exploitation. In this paper, I will explore how these changes were lived at one remote homestead in the High Peaks wilderness. The emphasis will be on the strategies of production and consumption that one family of small-scale loggers employed as they negotiated pressures from the state, industry, and an unforgiving natural environment. The period before and after 1903, when a catastrophic forest fire destroyed their homestead and 14,000 acres, will be highlighted.

[SYM-184] – Congressional B; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Bradley A. Krueger (AECOM), Robert S. Neyland (Naval History and Heritage Command, Underwater Archaeology Branch), Julie M. Schablitsky (Maryland State Highway Administration)

Scorpion's Last Sting: The Investigation of a War of 1812 Shipwreck in the Patuxent River, Maryland

In 2010 and 2011, the Maryland State Highway Administration (SHA), the Underwater Archaeology Branch (UAB) of the Naval History and Heritage Command (NHHC), and the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) investigated a War of 1812 shipwreck (site 18PR226) in Prince George's County, Maryland. The wreck, a relatively intact fully-decked vessel, is believed to have served in the Chesapeake Flotilla, a small fleet of gunboats and support craft commanded by Commodore Joshua Barney during the defense of Washington, D.C. Over the course of two field seasons, investigators were able to determine the dimensions and orientation of the wreck, conduct limited excavation to observe the state of preservation and construction details, and collect diagnostic artifacts for study and conservation. Initially thought to be Barney's flagship USS *Scorpion*, this paper discusses the results of the project and offers alternate possibilities for vessel identification.

[SYM-151a] – Empire Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Falko Kuester (University of California, San Diego) – see [GEN-008] Michael Hess

Angelika R. Kuettner (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

Breaking News: Mended Ceramics in Historical Context

Coupled with inventories, receipts, account books, trade cards, and newspaper advertisements, archaeology broadens the interpretation and understanding of an object's value and worth in the period in which it was made and used. Evidence of mended ceramics in the archaeological collections at Colonial Williamsburg and in other collections provides a means to assist in the identification, dating, and contextual understanding of repairs made to ceramic objects of a variety of materials. Questions to consider are: "How did the ceramic object break?" "Who broke it?" "Why was it or was it not repaired?" "If it was repaired, who repaired the object and how?" With focus on 18th- and early 19th-century America, these questions will be addressed in order to place broken and mended ceramics in historical context.

[SYM-208] – Committee Room; Saturday, 10:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Ian Kuijt (University of Notre Dame) – see [SYM-687] Nicholas P. Ames

Ian Kuijt (University of Notre Dame) – see [SYM-687] Sara Morrow

Ian Kuijt (University of Notre Dame) – see [SYM-687] Katherine E. Shakour

Ian Kuijt (University of Notre Dame)

Villages on the Edge of the Edge: Reflections on the Changing Economics of Irish Coastal Communities

Island village communities are both physically detached from, and connected with, mainland urban and foreign economic communities. In the context of 19th to 20th century Irish fishing communities, landlords owned entire islands and ran them as

economic enterprises. On the Connemara islands of Inishark, Inishbofin, and Inishturk, tenants often lived in close physical proximity to each other, in villages of a hundred or more people, paying rent to the landlord in exchange for use of stone houses, farming fields and fishing rights. While providing families with a subsistence foundation of plentiful fish and good soil for potatoes and other crops, the economics of island life were tethered to and connected with Transatlantic economies, and the shifting markets related to kelp, fish, and Basking shark. These villages, connected to the engine of mainland or foreign economies yet, existing in remote costal areas, were on the edge of the edge.

[GEN-016] – Calvert Room; Saturday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Thomas Kutys (AECOM)

"The Clear Grit of the Old District": Fire Company-Related Artifacts from Fishtown, Philadelphia

Recent archaeological excavations conducted for PennDOT under Interstate 95 in the Fishtown section of Philadelphia have produced a number of artifacts related to the volunteer fire companies that once existed in the neighborhood. Between 1736 and 1857, over 150 volunteer companies came into existence across the city, and two of those were once situated within the current project area. With the creation of the paid Philadelphia Fire Department in 1871, the era of the volunteer companies passed into history. The fire company-related artifacts recovered from Fishtown will be presented, as well as the stories of the local companies likely associated with them and their significance to the neighborhood.

[SYM-104] – Embassy Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

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Donald La Barre (Flinders University, South Australia, Australia)

The Gilchrist Fleet Survey Report: Identifying the Archaeological Significance of Abandoned Vessels in the Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary.

This paper reports on the preliminary findings of the Gilchrist Fleet Survey Project fieldwork conducted by NOAA Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary, State of

Michigan Department of History, Arts, and Libraries, and Flinders University in the summer of 2015. The goal of the project is to survey the North Point shoreline of Isaacson Bay for historic sunken vessels once owned by the Gilchrist Transportation Company of Alpena, Michigan. Three already located economically abandoned Gilchrist ships lying abandoned within the protection of Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary are tentatively identified as *Knight Templar*, *Light Guard*, and *S.H. Lathrop*. Now lying between 7–10 feet of water, these ships are the physical remains of a White Pine Era (1840–1900) where lumber was the catalyst for economic growth and expansion of transnational trading routes that drew entrepreneurs, like Frank W. Gilchrist, to the Great Lakes in search of a prosperous future.

[GEN-008] – Capitol Room; Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Sarah J. La Fevre (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

Digital Historic Preservation: Recording and Interpreting the Patterson-Altman's Mill with 3-D Scanning

The purpose of this study is to compare the traditional recording as conducted by the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) with modern 3-D scanning, focusing on the Patterson-Altman Mill located in Saltsburg, PA. The Patterson-Altman Mill was originally built in 1912 and recorded by HAER in 1987 (HAER No. PA-110), and is currently featured on the Preservation Pennsylvania at Risk 2013/14 and Preservation National 2014 list. This study will use the image data collected from a 3-D Leica Scan Station C10 to determine if the use of the 3-D scanner is more effective than the methods previously used by HAER. This study will endeavor to record the entirety of the building to create a record of the mill in case the building is not restored. It will also analyze the mill's current state and its historical integrity to determine how the milling process occurred during its time of operation.

[GEN-008] – Capitol Room; Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Kelly Ladd-Kostro (Colonial Williamsburg) – see [SYM-208] Ian D. Simmonds

Don Lafrenier (Michigan Technological University) – see [GEN-009] Daniel J. Trepal

Matthew R. Laird (James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc.)

Archaeology and Public Memory at the Lumpkin's Slave Jail Site

The discovery and excavation of the Lumpkin's Slave Jail Site (44HE1053) in Richmond, Virginia, between 2006 and 2009 garnered more media and public attention than any other archaeological project in the city's history. Spearheaded by the Richmond City Council's Slave Trail Commission, the investigations revealed the remarkably well-preserved remains of the slave-trading complex operated by Robert Lumpkin from the 1840s through the fall of Richmond in 1865, and which later served as the site of the Colver Institute, the forerunner of today's historically black Virginia Union University. Clearly, the popular understanding of this place

transcends the scholarly analysis of a specific cultural landscape of urban captivity. And the site—with its complex historical legacy—continues to be a touchstone in the impassioned debate over the role of race, public memory, and preservation in the contested Shockoe Bottom neighborhood, the notorious former slave-trading district lately targeted for redevelopment.

[SYM-169] – Directors Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Huguette Lamontagne (Laval University, Canada), Allison Bain (Laval University, Canada), Pierre Francus (National Institute for Scientific Research (INRS)), Geneviève Treyvaud (National Institute for Scientific Research (INRS))

Pottery and Potters in Quebec City in the 17th Century: An Archaeometric Study of Local Ceramic Production

In Quebec City, the local earthenware ceramic industry began around 1636 with the production of both bricks and pottery. While post excavation visual examination and comparison with established earthenware typologies often suggest European productions, we propose a microscopic examination using archaeometric analyses in order to identify the presence of local wares. A collection of 52 earthenware sherds from four sites in the region was selected for analysis. Tomodensitometry (CT-scanning) and thin section analyses were undertaken and the resulting data were subject to statistical analysis. This presentation will discuss the micromorphological examination of the ceramic pastes, and the use of CT scanning in the study of ceramics, and how the results of these methods can be combined with the use of statistics. Our results suggest that the local industry was more important than initially imagined.

[GEN-020] – Diplomat Room; Saturday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

David B. Landon (University of Massachusetts Boston) - see [GEN-016] Courtney M. Williams

David B. Landon (Fiske Center, UMass Boston), Christa M. Beranek (Fiske Center, UMass Boston), Kellie J. Bowers (Fiske Center, UMass Boston), Justin A. Warrenfeltz (Fiske Center, UMass Boston)

Plymouth Colony Archaeological Survey: Results of 2015 Excavations on Burial Hil

In 2015 the University of Massachusetts Boston's undertook a second season of fieldwork along the eastern side of Burial Hill, Plymouth, Massachusetts. Excavations targeted a strip of land in the gap between a series of 19th-century buildings and historic burials within the cemetery. Two areas uncovered preserved early deposits. In one of these an intact Native American component of the site was identified, while in the other several colonial era features were discovered and documented. The colonial component of the site included a small trench feature that appears to date to the early 17th century, based on both stratigraphic position and artifact content. The earliest colonial artifacts identified include pipes and casement window glass fragments. The 2015 results are discussed in the context of the

ongoing project's goals to contribute to the scholarly understanding of the Plymouth Colony for the 400th anniversary in 2020.

[POS-1] – Regency Ballroom; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

Susan B. Langley (Maryland Historical Trust), Raymond L. Hayes (Institute of Maritime Archaeology), Laszlo Takacs (University of Maryland, Baltimore County), Marina Congedo (University of Maryland, Baltimore County)

Flint Ballast, Rocky Connections With Europe

On the East Coast of North America, nodules of flint often are encountered in ballast piles. Many archaeologists assert an ability to identify visually when these are of European origin. While, anecdotally, this appears to be generally true, most archaeologists cannot articulate the specific factors they employ in making the identification. This project, which builds on Barbara Luedtke's 1992 work, examines geological terminology, tests the visual identification assertion, and employs XRF and SEM analyses to determine if it is possible to derive a means of accurately making these identifications.

[GEN-010] – Governor's Board Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Arthur J. Lapre (National Park Service) – see [POS-4] Kimberly I. Robinson

Cheryl Janifer LaRoche (University of Maryland)

From Community Significance to National Importance: The National Park Service and African American Historic Sites

In 1943, the George Washington Carver National Monument was declared a unit of the National Park Service. It was the first national monument dedicated to an African American and the first dedicated to a non-President. President Roosevelt dedicated \$30,000 to the monument. In the intervening years, the Park Service has added dozens of historically significant units with African American components, or African American sites that range from National Monuments, to National Historic Sites, to National Parks. A number of these sites also had an archaeological component and their importance was first defined by local citizens. This paper will explore the process of significance building both within the National Park Service and within the field of archaeology. How does a site move from local importance to national significance and what can we learn from the process?

[PLENARY] – Blue Room; Wednesday, 6:30 p.m. - 8:30 p.m.

Ryan Lash (Northwestern University)

Creative Continuity: Tradition and Community Reproduction on the Margins of Western Ireland

Local pilgrimage or an turas traditions in western Ireland provide a valuable opportunity to critique and nuance the common association of geographically marginal communities with cultural stasis. Emerging archaeological evidence suggests that modern pilgrims not only re-used older monuments, but also reproduced certain patterns of movement and memory initially developed for

monastic liturgies in the early medieval period (c. 400-1100 CE). Such apparent long-term continuities of practice evoke colonial and nationalist perspectives that attributed western Ireland's 'timelessness' to its geographic, ecological, or genealogical marginality. Using archaeological, folkloric, and ethnographic evidence from the cult of Saint Leo on the island of Inishark, this paper will explore how people creatively adapted and maintained the infrastructure of early medieval ritual as they confronted the shifting constraints and affordances of island life during the 18th-20th century. This long-term perspective reveals the dynamism of tradition and its capacity to sustain community relations in marginal settings.

[SYM-687] – Committee Room; Friday, 10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Sara G. Laurence (Cox/McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc.), Amy A. Borgens (Texas Historical Commission), Robert L. Gearhart (Surveying And Mapping, LLC (SAM))

Texas' White Elephant Fleet

As part of its effort in World War I, the United States and its Emergency Fleet Corporation (EFC) began an aggressive shipbuilding campaign to counter the merchant shipping losses from Germany's submarine warfare. Over 100 wooden ships were contracted in the Gulf District (the Gulf Coast west of New Orleans). Construction of these vessels was far slower than anticipated, and when the war suddenly ended, the country was left with a surplus of both complete and incomplete wooden ships. The EFC attempted to sell off the surplus vessels, but the fate of most was to be salvaged, burned, wrecked, and/or abandoned. Dozens of these vessels remain in the murky waters of Texas and Louisiana to tell the story of a seemingly failed attempt to revive the lost art of wooden shipbuilding.

[SYM-94b] – Governor's Board Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Elisabeth LaVigne (JMA, a CCRG Company) – see [SYM-105b] William J. Chadwick

Elisabeth LaVigne (JMA) – see [SYM-398] Kevin C. Bradley

Elisabeth A. LaVigne (JMA, a CCRG Company), William J. Chadwick (Indiana University of Pennsylvania),

"The Brandywine Creek has two branches which are very good for crossing" : The search for Trimble's Ford

On the morning of 11 September 1777, Hessian Captain Johan Ewald was leading an advance force ahead of the Crown Forces column that outflanked the American position along Brandywine Creek. The precise location of Trimble's Ford, where the Crown Forces ultimately crossed the west branch of the Brandywine, and the road system that was traveled by the Crown Forces to reach the ford was the subject of a multi-faceted study. Geophysical investigation utilizing ground-penetrating radar (GPR) and geomorphic investigation through soil coring, combined with the examination of topographic data, historical cartography, and historical land records has resulted in the determination of the ford's location and the route of the Crown Forces advance. The results of the combined lines of inquiry provide a remarkable

view of the landscape of the eighteenth-century Brandywine Valley and how terrain plays such a significant role in battlefield decisions the and resulting outcomes of those choices.

[SYM-398] – Diplomat Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:00 p.m .

Matthew S. Lawrence (Office of National Marine Sanctuaries, NOAA), Jay Haigler (Diving With a Purpose)

Elbow Reef's Landscape of Salvage

Jutting into the Gulf Stream, Elbow Reef has claimed numerous vessels, particularly steamships, over the last 150 years. Today, these shipwrecks attract hundreds of divers and snorkelers visiting the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary. Archaeological research has revealed the histories of several Elbow Reef shipwrecks, but time has shrouded the identities of others until recently. The Office of National Marine Sanctuaries (ONMS) is partnering with Diving With a Purpose (DWP) to reveal the history of this treacherous reef. Identifying and mapping previously unnamed shipwrecks lost on the reef has allowed archaeologists to investigate the activities of salvagers working to recover machinery and cargo. Furthermore, comparison of similar archaeological sites within a distinct geographic area has revealed new stories of the highly-skilled Florida Keys wreckers.

[GEN-011] – Governor's Board Room; Saturday, 8:30 a.m. – 11: 45 a.m.

*Charles F. Lawson (National Park Service, Biscayne National Park) – see [SYM-31]
Nicole Grinnan*

Charles Lawson (National Park Service) – see [SYM-51] Melissa Price

Jonathan M. Leader (SCIAA, University of South Carolina, Columbia), Steven D. Smith (SCIAA, University of South Carolina, Columbia), James B. Legg (SCIAA, University of South Carolina, Columbia)

Geophysical Investigation at Fort Motte: Delineating the Fort and Searching for the Sap.

Investigation of the Revolutionary War site of Fort Motte (38CL1) has been ongoing since 2004. In the 2015 field season volunteers and the summer archaeological field school assisted the work by analyzing 9200 sq meters of the roughly 13 acres of the primary battlefield site by dual gradiometer. Eventually the entire 13 acres will be analyzed. This paper presents the findings to date with special attention to the fortification, plantation house and sap.

[GEN-009] – Capitol Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.

Stephanie E. Lechert (SWCA Environmental Consultants)

What Have We Here?: Discovery at the UTA District Depot Project in Salt Lake City, Utah

In July 2014, the construction of the Utah Transit Authority's Depot District Service Center project in downtown Salt Lake City, Utah, uncovered foundations and associated cultural materials from the historic Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad train maintenance facilities (42SL718). Initially, the foundations provided far more questions about how the rail facility evolved than they answered. Subsequent monitoring and archaeological data recovery uncovered several incarnations of the rail facility, dating between the early 1900s and the mid-1950s. Site 42SL718 presents the development of several different iterations of transportation infrastructure all in one place. Archival research and archaeological data provide a look at site reuse and raise important issues to consider for locations with purported demolished structures.

[GEN-014] – Calvert Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:15 a.m.

Lori Lee (Flagler College)

Gender and Health Consumerism among Enslaved Virginians

This paper explores health consumerism of enslaved laborers in antebellum central Virginia. Health consumerism incorporates the modern sense of patients' involvement in their own health care decisions and the degree of access enslaved African Americans had to resources that shaped their health and well-being experiences. To emphasize the multilayered nature of health and illness, this analysis engages Margaret Lock and Nancy Scheper-Hughes "three bodies model." The three elements comprising this model consist of 1. The individual body—the physical body and personal experience of the body, including the mind; 2. The social body—the body as it is socially represented in various symbolic and metaphorical forms; and 3) the body politic—regulation, surveillance, and control of bodies (both individual and collective) in reproduction and sexuality, work and leisure, and sickness.

[SYM-69] Directors Room: Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Charles H. Leedecker (Pensioner)

A Silk Purse from a Sow's Ear: The History and Archeology of the Monumental Core in Washington, DC

The Monumental Core in the District of Columbia contains some of the nation's most iconic landscapes, landmarks and memorials. The modern landscape bears little resemblance to the natural environment or the nineteenth-century city. For thousands of years, Native Americans camped along the bank of a tidal creek. After the City of Washington was established in 1790, the creek was transformed first into a canal, then a foul sewer that carried the city's waste into the Potomac River. Areas of open water and lowlying creek banks were filled during the nineteenth century, mostly related to efforts to maintain navigation on the Potomac River. The public lands are a now premier tourist destination and stage for countless celebrations and demonstrations, but the history of the landscape is little known. A series of archaeological investigations on these lands have brought much of this forgotten history to light.

[SYM-28a] – Palladian Ballroom; Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

William B. Lees (University of West Florida)

Closing the Loop: The Civil War Battle of Honey Springs, Creek Nation, 1863

The Oklahoma Historical Society conducted metal detector survey of the Civil War Battle of Honey Springs, Creek Nation (Oklahoma) in the 1990s. A variety of papers between 1995 and 2002 reported on different aspects of this research, but I present a comprehensive archaeological treatment of the battle here for the first time. Results show the battle to have been a series of three engagements over several miles, with a distinctly different signature at each of the three conflict locations. This mid-war, far west battle shows reliance on munitions and weapons increasingly seen as obsolete in Eastern theaters, and perhaps also including use of traditional Native American weapons. Examination of the placement of artifacts allows a useful reconciliation of the battle events with the modern landscape and insight into the level of tactical engagement by US and Confederate forces during the initial battle.

[GEN-013] – Calvert Room; Thursday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

James B. Legg (SCIAA, University of South Carolina, Columbia) – see [GEN-009]
Jonathan M. Leader

Michael Lenert (A.D. Marble & Company, Pennsylvania), Brooke Blades (A.D. Marble & Company, Pennsylvania)

US Route 301 Predictive Modeling

Survey along the US Route 301 corridor was guided by a 2006 predictive model. The effort was informed by previous modeling efforts in Delaware and by earlier models primarily prehistoric in focus. The historic component identified margins adjacent to older roadways as having at least medium potential for sites and isolated house locations shown on nineteenth-century maps as high potential locations. Sites dating to the later eighteenth and nineteenth centuries were at times encountered in medium and high zones. Earlier colonial sites adjacent to several unimproved and abandoned paths and "cart roads" often fell in low potential zones. Smaller nineteenth-century tenant houses and "house-garden" structures that were not identified on historic maps were equally invisible. One conclusion is the utilization of more complete historic data in model construction. Less obvious lessons include the need to engage in probability sampling and reversal of testing intensities by placing more—not fewer—tests in "low potential" zones.

[SYM-105b] – Embassy Room; Saturday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Steve Lenik (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

Jesuit Mission Economics and Plantations in the Caribbean

A central objective of the Society of Jesus, known as the Jesuits, that emerged soon after the order's founding in 1540 was to send out missionaries to establish and maintain communities of indigenous converts to Christianity. The mission emerged as a common institutionalized form to carry out this proselytizing, and has provided a useful analytical unit for archaeological research. However, the Jesuits operationalized other modes of colonization in the Americas including ranches, parishes, and schools, as well as plantations where mission work focused on enslaved Africans. This paper examines the material record of Jesuit plantations in the Caribbean within the wider context of mission economics. This investigates if and how specific Jesuit patterns might be reflected in material culture from plantations, despite the accommodation permitted for the Jesuits, urging them to "be all things to all men," which might obscure existing models once these were manifested in local contexts.

[SYM-92] – Hampton Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Jed Levin (National Park Service) – see [SYM-31] Jeffrey Collins

Jed Levin (National Park Service), Deborah Miller (AECOM), Alexander Keim (National Park Service)

Sixty Years of Archeology in Independence National Historical Park: Learning from the Past, Digging for the Future

Beginning in the early 1950's archeologists began sifting the soil beneath Independence National Historical Park in an effort to help inform and guide the development of a new national park. Over the course of subsequent decades the formative work of Paul Schumacher, Barbara Liggett, and John Cotter, among others, shaped the park's physical appearance, as well as the interpretive experience, for generations of visitors. In the process, these pioneers and their work played a key role in the birth of urban archeology. This paper will review these groundbreaking efforts, as well as work undertaken since 2000. While these recent projects have drawn heavily on earlier work, current archeological efforts in the park have often been driven by an engaged public and have led the park beyond traditional interpretations toward new, previously untold, stories and themes.

[SYM-83] Embassy Room; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Aaron M. Levinthal (Maryland State Highway Administration)

A 19th Century Military Landscape in Southern Maryland

The Maryland State Highway Administration's recent archaeological investigations in Charles County have helped to increase the understanding of a landscape that directly contributed to events that shaped a developing nation. The discovery and study of several War of 1812 and Civil War sites and loci, all within close proximity of one another, the port town of Benedict, and major waterborne and overland transportation corridors, has provided insights on choices made by 19th century

military commanders and enlisted men when confronted with a Chesapeake landscape.

[SYM-403] – Ambassador Ballroom; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:15 p.m.

Carolyn Lewis (University of Indianapolis)

A Tale Of Two Ditches: Conserving Historic Features On Sapelo Island Georgia

Last summer the Sapelo Island Cultural Resource Survey (SICRS) investigated the north end of Sapelo Island for archaeological sites that are threatened by both nature and man. This area was inhabited by native peoples from the Late Archaic Period (5000-3000 BP) up until the Spanish Mission Period. Later European settlement divided the island up into plantations and estates, two of which occupied the north end of the island until the Civil War. In the 1920's Sapelo became a private retreat for a series of wealthy families. The last owner, R.J Reynolds dynamited two ditches across the north end of the island to drain the low lying interior. Georgia's DNR, the current owners of the north end, plan to refill these ditches in order to return the island to a more natural state. This paper examines the implications of backfilling the two drainage ditches that run across Sapelo Island's north end.

[GEN-003] – Committee Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.

Quentin P. Lewis (Durham University, United Kingdom)

Memories of the Yeoman: the Moralized materiality of farming in the memory of rural New England

This paper focuses on the role of materiality and spatiality in the making of rural New England--a "historic place" with powerful resonances to the cultural identity of the United States. Rural New England was the site of 19th century historic preservation movements that sought to reclaim important objects and landscapes from material and social disintegration. Farming was integral to this construction, and the figure of the Yeoman was a frequently deployed categorical subjectivity, whose behaviors were structured and conditioned by material things. "Yeoman" is a term with discursive resonances receding back to medieval England, and these resonances were continually recontextualized to suit a dynamic and unstable 19th century. I examine the moralized ideology of the Yeoman and contrast that ideology with the actual material culture of 19th century farmers, as a way to explore how the memory was hardened into objective historical narrative.

[SYM-70] – Senate Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Megan Lickliter-Mundon (Texas A&M University) – see [SYM-151b] Michael L. Brennan

Megan Lickliter-Mundon (Texas A&M University), Bridget Buxton (University of Rhode Island)

ROV-Based 3D Modeling Efforts on a Submerged WWII Aircraft for Museum Display

In 1944, factory workers and community members from Tulsa, OK bought war bonds to finance the last B-24 Liberator built by the Tulsa Douglas Aircraft plant. They named her, wrote signatures and messages on her fuselage, and sent her to Europe with a part Tulsa crew. She went down off the coast of Croatia after a bombing mission but was never forgotten as a WWII community icon. Archaeologists are now in the process of preserving the cultural heritage and physical remains of the site, as well providing the Tulsa community with tangible materials for a museum display of 'their' aircraft. Diver-based methods of producing a 3D site map were difficult to follow due to the 130 foot depth, so ROV technology was used to assist divers in acquiring imagery. This presentation will discuss the methodology used with ROV-based mapping of archaeological sites and the importance of 3D modeling aircraft in-situ.

[SYM-132] – Capitol Room; Friday, 9:45 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

William B. Liebeknecht (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group)

18th Century Stoneware From New Jersey

The origins of the New Jersey stoneware industry -- and perhaps even the American stoneware industry -- seem to lie in the late 17th century with an awareness that high-grade clays suitable for making dense, hard, durable pottery were present in the South Amboy area of Middlesex County in the Province of East Jersey. As early as 1685-86, there are indications in the court records of Burlington County in West Jersey that such clays were known to early settlers. This clay source was presumably the well-known Morgan bank, a vast expanse of high quality stoneware clay exposed along both the south shore of Raritan Bay and the Cheesequake Creek. The clay mined from this area fueled the colonial American stoneware industry up and down the east coast for more than a century. A total of nine stoneware manufactories are known to have operated in New Jersey during the 18th century.

[SYM-118a] – Executive Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

William B. Liebeknecht (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group)

Data Recovery at the Elkins A & B Site [7NC-G-174] A unique look at two adjacent single-occupation 18th century farmsteads

The Elkins A & B site has produced some of the most interesting data seen along the U.S. Route 301 corridor. The site represents two very different sites from two different periods in the 18th century. Elkins B, the earlier of the two, was occupied from around 1720 to circa 1740 on property owned by John Greenwater Jr. This site had array of interesting items, such as a set of red-bodied earthenware vessels thought to have been manufactured in Philadelphia by the Hillegas brothers, numerous Robert Tippet pipes, and consumed faunal remains including freshwater mussels and horse. Elkins A site dates from circa 1740 to circa 1770 on land owned by John McCoole, who owned nine slaves. Features from this farmstead site include a stone-lined cellar, a dam and an out-kitchen. An unrelated earlier feature from the site has been interpreted as a wolf-trap pit circa 1670s.

[SYM-105a] – Embassy Room; Saturday, 8:00 a.m. – 11:15 a.m.

Matthew Liebmann (Harvard University)

Colonowares and Colono-kachinas in the Spanish-American Borderlands: Appropriation and Authenticity in Pueblo Material Culture, 1600-1950

Following the Spanish colonization of New Mexico, Pueblo peoples began to adopt various technologies, cultural practices, and beliefs introduced to them by their colonial overlords. This tradition continues today, with contemporary appropriations of “foreign” elements into “traditional” Pueblo practices. How should we as historical archaeologists interpret this appropriation of outside influences and material culture? This paper explores the phenomenon of post-colonial *difference* through case studies of “non-traditional” twentieth-century kachina dolls and seventeenth-century Pueblo-Spanish colonowares.

[SYM-210] – Directors Room, Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Dessa E. Lightfoot (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, College of William and Mary) – see [POS-5] Stephen C. Atkins

Dessa E. Lightfoot (College of William and Mary)

Reimagining Methods in Historical Zooarchaeology: Getting to the Meat of the Matter-Identifying Butchery Goals and Reconstructing Meat Cuts from Eighteenth Century Colonial Virginia

Faunal remains from archaeological sites are only the byproduct of meals, discarded after the meat has been stripped from them. A detailed butchery analysis is one way of thinking of bones as vehicles for meat, making it possible to link what was removed for consumption with what is found archaeologically. Seeking to reconstruct meat cuts is another way to get at not just what species or how much people were eating, but how that meat was conceived of, prepared, and served. Butchery analysis and meat cut reconstructions can help bridge the gap between the archaeological record, documentary sources, and the meals people sat down to each day. What and how people ate in the eighteenth-century Anglo-American world was more than the result of preference, social context, or environment; it is a concrete demonstration of how individuals made choices, communicated information, and reflected and affected their cultures.

[POS-2] – Regency Ballroom; Thursday, 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Katlyn R. Lively (Lindenwood University)

An Analysis of Cut Glass Collected from an Excavation of Lindenwood University's Former Garbage Dump

In the 1800s, Lindenwood University, located in St. Charles, Missouri previously offered secondary education primarily to women. During this time, the university disposed of garbage from the college in a garbage dump behind the student residency where it was later burned. An excavation of the former garbage dump from provides an insight of the lifestyle of university students during the 1800s,

including goods and products that the students used. The excavation and surface collections continue to reveal artifacts ranging from construction materials and schooling equipment to household goods, including a plentiful amount of glass. The glass artifact collection consists of glass bottles, jars, and fragments of glass of a variety of shapes, colors, and purposes. This presentation exhibits an analysis specifically on the cut glass collected by archaeology majors from Lindenwood University.

[POS-5] – Regency Ballroom; Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

Meredith B. Linn (Barnard College)

Examining Class, Ethnicity, and Gender in Nineteenth-Century New York City through Patent Medicines

Patent medicines were immensely popular in the 19th century. They promised astounding cures, were unregulated and relatively inexpensive, and permitted individuals to self-medicate without an interfering physician. Archaeologists have often begun their interpretations of these curious commodities with the premises that they were lesser quality alternatives to physicians' prescriptions and thus more appealing to poorer alienated groups (who used them passively as advertised) than to the native-born middle class. Inspired by Diana diZerega Wall's important body of comparative work using material culture to examine gender, class, and ethnicity in 19th-century New York City, this paper uses patent medicines similarly and focuses most on comparisons between working-class Irish immigrants and middle-class native-born Americans. This paper shows that patent medicine consumption was often a reasonable option that cross-cut class and ethnicity, and that different groups preferred different types or brands of patent medicines that reveal their divergent agency, circumstances, and worldviews.

[SYM-194] – Executive Room; Thursday, 8:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Sanna M. Lipkin (University of Oulu, Finland), Erika Ruhl (University at Buffalo), Saara Tuovinen (University of Oulu, Finland)

Mourning for children in northern Finland – Funerary attire in the 17th–18th century contexts

This paper examines commemorating children in premodern northern Finland. The hypothesis is that high child mortality (forty percent died before the age of four) affected the ways in which children were commemorated and how childhood was perceived. The primary question is, how mourning is visible in the coffin textiles and accessories? These materials have been unearthed both in town and rural cemeteries, while some of the clothes are dressed on mummified deceased below church floors. The contrast between burials of children and adults provides an avenue for exploring the mourning rituals related to children. Research indicates that children received more elaborate textiles and accessories than adults. This is probably due to a local habit, in which the making of funerary adornments for children was a social

event arranged by a virgin godmother. Mourning rituals offer a possibility to examine the status of children, and how relatives managed the child deaths.

[SYM-170b] – Palladian Ballroom; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:45 p.m.

Barbara Little (National Park Service)

The Color of Context: 100 Years of Intertwining Archaeology and Public Policy

As we enter this anniversary year for the National Park Service and the landmark legislation of the modern historic preservation movement in the US, it's worth a look back to consider historic contexts in 1916 and in 1966. Where did these cultural institutions come from? Archaeology was instrumental early in federal preservation, being not only integral to the Antiquities Act of 1906 but also in the development of NPS as the park system expanded geographically and in conceptual scope. Historical archaeology has flourished within the vibrant CRM industry created by the National Historic Preservation Act. Enormous changes have occurred over the last century and half century to change the parks, historic preservation, and the larger context for our work. A world war and its aftermath, political witch hunts, economic busts and booms, redlining, the Great Society, demographic transformations, struggles for civil rights, changes in civic life and the relationships between citizens and the federal government and much more have had their effects. Within this context, I will examine some key flash points where the trajectory of historical archaeology changed and will consider some implications for the future.

[PLENARY] – Blue Room; Wednesday, 6:30 p.m. - 8:30 p.m.

Ricardo Borrero Londoño (Subdirección de Arqueología Subacuática (SAS) - Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia (INAH), Mexico; Fundación Terra Firme, Colombia)

Wooden History of “The Highwayman” - Wreckage and Discovery of the Lumber Schooner Oliver J. Olson (1900 -1911)

Careened to starboard prow remains were uncovered by the landslide of a dune during the hurricanes *Mary* and *Norbert* at Cabo Falso, Lower California in August of 2014. Main deposit encompasses floor timbers, ribs, beams, planking, iron fasteners, a capstan, a dead eye, a cleat, a hatchway and steam donkey pinions. Machinery inscriptions, wood taxonomy, architectonical characteristics, site location and documentary sources research, drove to identify the wreck as the four-masted schooner Oliver J Olson, built in Aberdeen, Washington by J. Lindstrom in 1900. The sailing-vessel was transporting lumber between Grays Harbord and Guaymas as it was caught by a hurricane that broke its yards off and drove it ashore. Besides, ongoing research highlights the importance of lighthouses and *Dog Hole Ports* in lumber trade at the North American Pacific, while revealing idyllic stories about Captain Stream and his wife and the partnership between the ship's owners, Olson and Mahoney.

[GEN-006] Cabinet Room; Thursday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Julissa A. Collazo López (University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras Campus, Puerto Rico (U.S.))

"Archaeology of Mercantilism: An Analysis of Vessels and Passengers in Puerto Rico, 1510-1545"

This paper presents the preliminary findings of a research project that uses the registries of vessels (*Relación de Navíos*) from the Royal Treasury of Puerto Rico to study the quantity of people that arrived to the island during the first half of the 16th century, at the height of the Spanish colonization. The main objective of this research is to quantify the passengers and vessels that arrived at the two main ports in Puerto Rico: San Juan and San Germán. The incorporation of this documentary data is being used as a new approach to understand early colonial development and transplantation of the Spanish European system to the Caribbean by comparing and contrasting the information regarding the entry of vessels with the quantity of people. How can this information, focusing on ethnicity, profession, and gender help us understand the early conquest in Puerto Rico from an archaeological perspective?

[SYM-662] – Committee Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Diana Loren (Peabody Museum, Harvard University), Christina Hodge (Stanford University Archaeology Collections) Patricia Capone (Peabody Museum, Harvard University)

"To Advance Learning and Perpetuate it to Posterity": New Narratives from the Harvard Yard Archaeological Collections

Several systematic excavations have been carried out in Harvard Yard since the late 1970s, focusing on different locations, including the Old College, Holden Chapel, and, most recently, the Indian College. These projects have produced significant collections that exist in a variety of forms and conditions. Despite challenges, with attention, these finds can provide a rich, robust data set. New perspectives and analyses are enhancing our understandings of life at the college as it transitioned from the multi-cultural, Puritan institution established in 1636 to a contemporary, humanistic institution of higher education. Archaeology provides critical opportunities to remember, critique, and edit Harvard's established narrative for a variety of stakeholders. This paper summarizes the material and documentary archive that is being interrogated to bring forth new understandings of life at early Harvard while also forwarding recent initiatives of stakeholder engagement and public archaeology.

[SYM-302] – Cabinet Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Marc Lorenc (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

Discourse and Narrative Production at Historic Sites: The Role of Documentary Archaeology in Addressing Structural and Symbolic Violence

Expanding on conversations occurring in 19th century African American print culture studies, this paper explores the relationship of documentary archaeology to African American print materiality, black nationalism, and collective memory. Conceptualizing print material as mnemonic devices, the paper explores how print culture creates an imagined collectivity through the broad circulation of

representational media. Specifically, this paper examines how these mnemonic devices, in relationship to place and practice, shape particular subjectivities through the transmission of collective memory both in the past and the present. Such an approach allows for a nuanced understanding of how the archive shapes and limits the formation and promotion of certain historical narratives and subjectivities at historic sites. This paper summarizes recent efforts towards increasing public awareness of the Dr. James Still Historic Office and Homestead in Medford, NJ, demonstrating how documentary archaeology can play a fundamental role in challenging structural and symbolic violence at multi-scalar level.

[SYM-11b] – Directors Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.

Jordon D. Loucks (University at Albany)

American Made: The Development of Ethnic Identities, Racism, and Economic Growth of the Young American Republic

Ethnic identification in the archaeological record is fraught with pitfalls. The application of ethnic divisions on populations that helped construct the industrial arteries of New York State are a popular lens to view history through. The immigrant populations that gave life and limb to construct the Erie Canal and the New York Railroad system paved the way for the development of the industrial Northeast. This study hopes to evaluate the efficacy of ethnic identification of the archaeological record in the context of 19th century industrial construction by using sites along the canals and railroads of New York State. Through material, landscape, and statistical analysis, the production of economic developments that follow the successful construction of industrial arteries provide the cultural environment of New York with the possibility of cultural identification linked to the racist actions and attitudes of Victorian idealism and the Nativist ideal.

[POS-4] – Regency Ballroom; Friday, 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Erika K. Loveland (Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project, Western Michigan University) – see [POS-3] John W. Cardinal

Erika K. Loveland (Western Michigan University) – see [GEN-013] Austin J. George

Erika K. Loveland (Western Michigan University)

Fireplaces and Foundations: Architecture at Fort St. Joseph

Fort St. Joseph was an eighteenth-century mission, garrison, and trading post located along the St. Joseph River in present-day Niles, Michigan. Architectural elements discovered through excavation over the past decade at the fort provide insights on the techniques and materials used in the construction of associated buildings. Historic documents reveal little information on the fort's built environment, highlighting the importance of archaeological evidence. This architectural analysis relies on data from features, nails, window glass, and other associated material remains. As buildings and other areas of occupation are expressions of individual preferences and identity, this analysis allows for

interpretations of the vernacular architecture and cultural landscape at an important frontier outpost on the edge of empire.

[GEN-013] – Calvert Room; Thursday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

David Lowe (National Park Service) – see [SYM-120] Philip Shiman

Christopher Lowman (UC Berkeley)

Community Networks at the Stanford Arboretum Chinese Workers' Quarters

The historical response and endurance of Chinese diaspora communities in California, living with legally reified racism, is a critical component of understanding the economic and social impacts of immigration restriction. Between 1876 and 1925, the Chinese employees at the Stanford Stock Farm and Stanford University impacted the development of agriculture and infrastructure through their labor and entrepreneurship as farm workers, in construction, as gardeners, and as domestic workers. Over that time, they experienced hostility and political pressure as exclusion increased and anti-Chinese demonstrations increased. Archaeological work can provide a perspective on how they persevered: how daily activities were organized to cope with their conditions and how social connections through trade and movement were maintained. This paper is an analysis of materials recovered from the Chinese employees' living quarters in the Stanford Arboretum during non-archaeological ground disturbance in the 1980s, and suggests how archaeological work can add to these findings.

[GEN-019] – Senate Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Stephen Lubkemann (George Washington University) – see [SYM-514] David W. Morgan

Stephen C. Lubkemann (George Washington University) – see [SYM-514] Jaco J. Boshoff

Stephen C. Lubkemann (George Washington University) – see [SYM-514] Ricardo T. Duarte

Stephen Lubkemann (George Washington University) – see [SYM-514] Tiago M. Fraga

Stephen C. Lubkemann (George Washington University), Jaco Boshoff (IZIKO Museums of South Africa), David L Conlin (US National Park Service -Submerged Resources Center), David Morgan (US National Park Service-SEAC), Jonathan Sharfman (ACHA African Center for Heritage Activities), Christopher DeCorse (Syracuse University), Ricardo T. Duarte (Eduardo Mondlane University, Mozambique), Yolanda P. Duarte (Eduardo Mondlane University, Mozambique), Justine Benanty (George Washington University), Michael Smith (University of Newcastle, UK), Ibrahima Thiaw (Cheikh Diop University), Paul Gardullo (Smithsonian Institution-National Museum of African American History and Culture), Meredith Hardy Morgan (US National Park Service-SEAC)

The Slave Wrecks Project: An Agenda, An Approach for the Maritime Archaeology of the Slave Trade

This presentation draws upon our research worldwide—and the *Sao Jose* investigation in particular—to discuss the Slave Wrecks Project's emerging signature approach to the maritime archaeology of the slave trade. Slaver shipwrecks serve as points of entrée for broader multi-disciplinary, multi-country, collaborative investigations of African-sourced slave trades and enslavement experiences – aiming to incorporate archaeological, archival, and ethno-historical investigation of related sites/landscapes and populations at points of origin, destinations, and other locations in a shipwrecks' social event trajectory. Research and public engagement mutually inform each other in an approach that seeks effective and meaningful processes for engaging with multiple, heterogeneous, stakeholder communities worldwide. Our conclusions offer an agenda for rendering the maritime archaeology of the slave trade relevant to the investigation, interpretation, and preservation of the past, and consider how maritime archaeology may benefit from greater attention to arguably the most globally consequential seaborne processes in human history.

[SYM-514] – Hampton Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Michael Lucas (New York State Museum), Kristin O'Connell (New York State Museum), Susan Winchell-Sweeney (New York State Museum)

Mapping the Archaeology of Slavery in the Hudson River Valley

Recent archaeological research is producing an ever expanding literature on the material conditions of slavery in the north, particularly as it existed in New York City and Long Island. As a result, archaeologists and historians now recognize that the built environment of slavery assumed many forms in the northeast, including plantations. Yet, a rigorous archaeological scholarship in the upper Hudson valley is lagging. Archaeologists at the New York State Museum began a project in 2015 entitled the Archaeology of Slavery in the Hudson River Valley to address this disparity. The project has the broad goal of exploring the material evidence of slavery as it existed along the Hudson River from New York to Albany during the seventeenth through early nineteenth centuries. This poster presents an introduction to the project and preliminary spatial data on slavery in the vicinity of Albany.

[POS-4] – Regency Ballroom; Friday, 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

*Brittany N. Lucero (California State University Channel Islands) – see [GEN-004]
Courtney H. Buchanan*

Jade W. Luiz (Boston University)

Ghosts in the Archives: Using Archaeology to Return Life to Historical Prostitutes

Studies in historical prostitution are uniquely poised to demonstrate the importance of partnership between historians and archaeologists. Sites of

prostitution may be present in the historical literature; however, the transience of the women employed at these sites means that they often leave ephemeral traces in the written record. Though typically unable to illustrate individual actors within these sites, archaeology can help to reanimate the everyday lives of women in sex work. Using the 27/29 Endicott Street site in Boston's North End, this paper aims to explore alternative methods, such as archaeology of the senses and sexuality, for expanding collaboration between historical and archaeological methods.

[SYM-68] Blue Room; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Craig R. Lukezic (Delaware Division of Historical & Cultural Affairs/SHPO) – see [SYM-105b] Gwennyth A. Davis

Meredith P. Luze (The Montpelier Foundation), Matthew B. Reeves (The Montpelier Foundation), Terry P. Brock (The Montpelier Foundation)

LEARNing with Archaeology at James Madison's Montpelier: Engaging with the Public and Descendants through Immersive Archaeological Programs

At James Madison's Montpelier, the LEARN program (Locate, Excavate, Analyze, Reconstruct, and Network) provides visitors with an immersive, hands-on experience in the archaeological process. The week-long LEARN expedition programs for metal detecting, excavation, laboratory analysis, and log cabin reconstruction offer participants an in-depth view of how Montpelier examines, interprets, and preserves its archaeological heritage. This paper examines the efficacy of these programs in communicating the methodologies and relevancy of archaeology to members of the public with no prior archaeological experience. This paper particularly examines an excavation expedition held from April 12-17, 2015 for descendants of enslaved people and the dynamic created through collaboration between archaeologists and descendants with a keen interest in their history. During the course of the excavation, on-site interviews, roundtable discussion, and a groundbreaking ceremony, archaeology proved to be a catalyst for revealing and creating memories and for broader conversations about heritage and reclaiming the past.

[SYM-191] – Calvert Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:45

Andrew D. W. Lydecker (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)

Use Of Electronic Diver Positioning In A Challenging Marine Archaeological Environment

An important consideration in the excavation of an archaeological site is spatial control. Establishing provenience is particularly challenging in a harsh environment such as the Savannah River, where black water, high current, limited dive windows, safety constraints, and limited budgets do not allow traditional archaeological methods to achieve success in a project with the scope of the excavation and recovery of the CSS Georgia. The nature of the Savannah River environment dictates a more high tech approach which makes certain compromises in order to achieve the desired result within a reasonable time window. This paper will discuss various

methods of underwater positioning, their potential for use in a harsh environment such as that found in the Savannah River, and the solution employed during the excavation and recovery of the CSS Georgia.

[SYM-283] – Capitol Room; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

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Kevin C. MacDonald (University College London) – [GEN-001] Clete Rooney

Jessica Striebel MacLean (Boston University)

Making Whiteness: White Creole Masculinity at the 18th-Century Little Bay Plantation, Montserrat, West Indies

At the close of the 18th century, a planter's dwelling overlooking the Caribbean Sea on the northwest coast of Montserrat was destroyed by fire, and never reoccupied. Archaeological excavations yielded an intimate portrait of the domesticity of British Empire materialized in fragments of everyday life. Ownership of Little Bay Plantation transferred through three generations of unmarried male relations, one of who inhabited the dwelling at its burning. As a white Montserratian-born colonial, or white Creole, the resident planter illustrated the relational and intersectional aspects of race and gender situated simultaneously in the 18th-century metropolitan masculine culture of taste and sensibility, and in the mastery and control of the plantation enslaved. This paper will examine the intersecting yet conflicting aspects of white Creole masculinity that was less about making Englishness than making whiteness reinforcing of racial hierarchy, and marked by a disjuncture between English material culture and Creole social practice.

[SYM-488] – Hampton Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Amber M. Madrid (California State University Los Angeles) – see [GEN-004] Courtney H. Buchanan

Kristine Madsen (University of Idaho), Elizabeth Harman (University of Idaho), Ray von Wandruszka (University of Idaho), Chelsea Rose (Southern Oregon University)

Artifacts From The Chinese Quarter Of Jacksonville, OR – The Chemical Story

Analytical chemistry is a valuable tool in the identification of historical artifacts for which visual inspection is inconclusive. This is often the case with bottles and jars holding unknown materials, especially when the containers themselves provide little or no evidence. Several of the artifacts recovered from the historical Chinese Quarter of Jacksonville, OR, were of this type. They included a variety of medicine bottles and vials with contents that could only be identified through chemical analysis. Containers with remnants of household products and art materials also presented interesting identification challenges. A particular problem came to light when the contents of a vessel were entirely at odds with its original purpose and

both chemical sleuthing and a knowledge of traditional Chinese medicine were required to identify the material.

[SYM-34] – Congressional B; Thursday, 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Theodor M. Maghrak (The Graduate Center, CUNY)

Huguenot Heritage: Revisiting Curated Collections in NYC

Previously excavated and curated collections are often seen as unworthy of serious scholarly attention. The drive to produce using entirely “new” excavations, artifacts, and data sets underlies and reinforces this pattern. This paper discusses two major components of using decades-old collections: research and responsibility. It first summarizes recent research demonstrating the accretion of class identity among French Huguenots in early 18th-century New York City. It then moves on to offer fruitful directions for using curated collections while engaging with the ethical responsibilities researchers are faced with as they encounter the collection as an artifact in and of itself, having endured years of institution-based taphonomy. Far from offering a de facto resolution, this paper works to address key concerns about curated collections that might otherwise deter new researchers.

[SYM-302] – Cabinet Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Shannon S. Mahoney (ASM Affiliates), Mark Giambastiani (ASM Affiliates)

Logan City, Nevada: Excavation of an 1860s Mining Camp

In July 2015, ASM Affiliates Inc. (ASM) conducted an excavation of an 1860s mining camp at Logan City, Lincoln County, Nevada. In 1864, Mormons, miners, and the military had moved into, what is now, Southeastern Nevada, in a quest for land, water, and silver. Native Americans resisted these efforts and briefly expelled miners from Logan City; however, the miners returned and established a substantial camp surrounding Logan Spring. During an extensive survey in 2013 and 2014, ASM archaeologists recorded what appeared to be foundations of Native American structures among the Euro-American structures at Logan City. ASM created a research design to address questions about the settlement through excavation and archival research with funds from the BLM's Lincoln County Archaeological Initiative. One of our primary objectives was to determine if Native Americans and miners were living side-by-side at Logan City before the settlement was largely abandoned in 1869.

[GEN-014] – Calvert Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:15 a.m.

David L. Maki (Archaeo-Physics, LLC) – see [SYM-43] Sigrid Arnott

LisaMarie Malischke (University of Alabama)

Asking New Questions of Old Collections, The Future of Curated Assemblages.

Part of the future of Historical Archaeology is the re-examination of existing collections by applying new research questions. An example of this is Fort St. Pierre (1719-1729), where a productive fourth year of excavations in the 1970s went

unpublished. In re-examining the whole artifact assemblage with its associated architectural features, I gathered new information regarding daily life at the fort. Using an ethnohistorical approach I constructed the political situation that surrounded the fort and its inhabitants and led to its subsequent destruction. By asking new questions of an old collection, curated assemblages can yield previously unconsidered results and take historical archaeology in new directions.

[GEN-017] – Committee Room; Saturday, 8:00 a.m. – 10:15 a.m.

Magda Mankel (University of Maryland)

Gauging Latino Interest in Historic Places and Cultural Heritage: A Case Study of the Juan Bautista de Anza Historic Trail, Tucson, Arizona.

Given the rising number of Hispanics living in the United States, it is important that the National Park Service (NPS) explore the ways Hispanic individuals understand and use national parks, historic places and historic trails. Exploring Latino perspectives is key if NPS is to collaborate with Latino communities, preserve the meanings and stories attached to historic places, and ensure that historic places remain relevant and accessible to present and future generations. Drawing from literature concerning applied anthropology and critical heritage studies, this paper uses focus group discussions with Latinos living in Tucson, Arizona to explore how these individuals understand and use national parks, Hispanic heritage, and the Juan Bautista de Anza Historic Trail. This paper posits that these focus group discussions add to a dialogue concerning American Latino heritage by identifying site and heritage components that make historic places more relevant, accessible, and representative of Latino communities.

[SYM-31] – Congressional A; Saturday, 1:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.

Rachel W. Manning (University at Albany)

We Might Be Mad Here: An Archaeological Investigation of Institutional Life in the Northeast

The establishment of almshouses in the United States provided a way for states to offer housing to their poor and destitute populations. Throughout the 20th century, most of these establishments changed their function, with many of them morphing into asylums for the mentally insane. Grave assemblages have been collected through archaeological excavations, typically when significant changes are expected to be made to what was once property of the almshouse. This study compares the artifact assemblages of three contemporaneous almshouses: the Oneida and Onondaga County Almshouses of New York State and the Uxbridge Almshouse of Massachusetts. While the associated artifacts are fairly similar in type and quantity, a significantly higher quantity of white celluloid buttons found only with the Oneida assemblage may indicate that these graves were not associated with the almshouse, but rather were from a period when the building was used as a state insane asylum.

[POS-3] – Regency Ballroom; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

Mary Kate Mansius (St. Mary's College of Maryland) – see [SYM-202] Gregory Brown

Joshua L. Marano (National Park Service)

Shipwrecks Of The Florida Keys, Salvage, And The Conservation Movement

The National Historic Landmarks Program is an initiative administered by the National Park Service to identify national significant historic places that possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States. While there are currently more than 2,500 historic properties throughout the country bearing this distinction, only a small percentage include maritime cultural heritage and only seven include shipwrecks. While many individual National Historic Landmarks exemplify the various interactions between human beings and the sea, none of the individual properties previously designated as National Historic Landmarks are reflective of the larger, multicomponent maritime cultural landscape. This paper discusses the development of a theme study and preparation of a National Historic Landmark nomination for a Maritime Cultural Landscape identified within Biscayne National Park in Homestead, Florida.

[SYM-51] – Diplomat Room; Thursday, 3:45 p.m. – 5:15 p.m.

Joshua L. Marano (National Park Service), Lee Pape (University of Southampton)

They Came From The Sea: The Anthropogenic Study Of The Cuban Migrant Craft *La Esperanza*, The Normalization Of U.S.-Cuba Relations, And The Potential For Future Research

Since the fall of the Batista regime during the Cuban Revolution of 1959 more than one million Cubans have fled the country seeking protection and opportunities as political refugees. While many of these refugees traveled to the United States by more traditional means, many others desperate to flee the nation took to sea in improvised watercraft to attempt to cross the Straits of Florida. These craft, which greatly vary in size, construction, and technology are often found cast ashore and abandoned along the beaches throughout the Florida Keys. The potential normalization of political relations between the two countries could end this exodus and thus the presence of these crafts which help provide some of the only tangible evidence of this journey, and reflect the cultural values of their users and hold significant potential for future study.

[GEN-007] – Capitol Room; Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 9:30 a.m.

Jon Marcoux (Salve Regina University) – see [GEN-020] Sarah Stroud Clarke

Paul Mardikian (Terra Mare Conservation, LLC) – see [SYM-151b] Claudia Chemello

Paul Mardikian (Terra Mare Conservation LLC)

Deconcreting the Hunley: Revealing the Surface of the Submarine for the First Time

Deconcretion of the exterior of the *H.L. Hunley* submarine is in full swing with more than 1250 lbs. of marine deposits and corrosion removed. This presentation will provide an overview of the recent progress by conservators at the Warren Lasch Conservation Center in North Charleston, SC. After a brief review of the project's major milestones, emphasis will be placed on the technical challenges of the deconcretion work including the lab setting requirements, the deconcretion plan, techniques of deconcretion and corrosion mitigation. The presentation will also discuss what deconcretion has revealed about the cast and wrought iron features of the hull such as the bow, stern, propeller and conning towers; the technical interpretation of some of the findings including damage to the hull such as deformation, erosion, fractures, impact or inherent material defects.

[SYM-151b] – Empire Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Patricia G. Markert (Binghamton University)

Historic Sites and Possible Worlds: Narrative-Building at Two Sites of African American History

Kate Gregory and Andrea Witcomb refer to the narratives of place and history that are created when people visit heritage sites as “possible worlds” – the mental and physical spaces where history is then grappled with, conceptualized, and understood. This paper considers two sites of African American history where archaeology has been conducted over the past five years, Timbuctoo, NJ and the Sellman Tenant House at SERC in Edgewater, MD, and explores the way narratives around these historic sites are created and understood by different stakeholders. Further, it questions how places are able to tell their own stories, and how archaeology can lend to a more inclusive narrative-building at historic sites as they are visited by the public.

[GEN-001] – Diplomat Room; Thursday, 8:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

David M. Markus (University of Florida)

Transgressions and Atonements: The Mosaic of Frontier Jewish Domestic Religious Practice in the 19th Century

The Block Family Farmstead in Washington, Arkansas represents the first Jewish immigrant family to the state and is the most extensively excavated Jewish Diaspora site in North America, dating to the first half of the 19th Century. The site gives unique insight into the domestic practices of a Jewish family in absence of an ecclesiastical support network or coreligionist community. In particular, a pit feature adjacent to the home may indicate the manner in which the Block family transgressed against the tenets of their faith, as well as providing evidence to suggest that they attempted to atone for, or mitigate these unintentional lapses in faithful observance, while masking the more orthodox elements of their religion from their non-Jewish neighbors. The seemingly innocuous pit feature at the Block home provides the material evidence to explain the complicated mosaic of practice required of frontier Jews for their religious, social and economic survival.

[GEN-016] – Calvert Room; Saturday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Elizabeth Martin (CUNY, City University of New York)

Defining Historical Archaeology in New York City: New Terms, New Archaeology

Historical Archaeology was in its early stages as Diana diZerega Wall and her cohort, lead by Bert Salwen at NYU, began to excavate in New York City. Here I will discuss how the use terms like gender, class, and race were revolutionary at the time and how they have allowed us to investigate further subtleties such as the dialectic relationship between insider and outsider communities. Wall and her cohort have taught us to work with local descendant communities, bridged the gap between academia and CRM, and maintained rigorous field methodology. I will ask Wall and her contemporaries about the work others in their department were doing and how and why the urban archaeologists found a way to see outside the box. This paper will honor their contributions to the field of historical archaeology in New York City and surrounding regions. We could not have gotten here without them.

[SYM-194] – Executive Room; Thursday, 8:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Juan Martin (Universidad del Norte, República de Colombia) – see [SYM-47] Tomas Mendizabal

Terrance Martin (Illinois State Museum) - see [SYM-191] Shawn F. Fields

Francheska Martinez (University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras Puerto Rico, Puerto Rico (U.S.)) – see [SYM-662] Paola Ortiz. Castros

Sara F. Mascia (Historical Perspectives, Inc.)

Experience Counts: Solutions Historical Archaeologists Can Provide in Response to Climate Change

For well over a century Historical Archaeologists have been faced with the persistent problem of losing archaeological sites to development. Recently, another challenge has come to the forefront – how these sites are being adversely affected by climate change. Many of the problems encountered were the result of either increased coastal flooding or flooding in areas where former watercourses have been diverted, altered, or filled to accommodate development. In the last decade, requests for assistance with the creation of historic site preservation plans, that specifically provide appropriate preparations to prevent impacts related to fluctuating climate conditions, have increased. As practitioners of a discipline that has always worked to identify threats and establish appropriate mitigation plans, historical archaeologists are in a unique position to work with community planners, government agencies and property owners to provide solutions and insight into the preservation of climate-endangered archaeological and historic resources in the coming decades.

[SYM-477] – Council Room; Friday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Alicia Massey (SEARCH)

The Sunken Military Craft Inventory: Navy Sinking Exercise (SINKEX) Vessels and the Challenge of Dynamic Research

The new Sunken Military Craft Act regulations encouraged a reexamination of the Sunken Military Craft Inventory (SMCI). SMCI research is a dynamic process that continues to expand the management of sunken military craft overtime. The SMCI was challenged on 7 July 2014 when Nautilus Live discovered the USS Peterson (DD-969) in the Gulf of Mexico. The USS Peterson was a Navy sinking exercise (SINKEX) vessel that was intentionally sunk on 16 February 2004. This discovery prompted detailed research into the SINKEX program, which from 1999 to present has been simultaneously monitored by the Navy and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The research revealed that less standardized SINKEX events began as far back as the early 20th century. Currently, the findings feature a collection of one hundred forty-four SINKEX vessels within the SMCI. As new research discoveries occur, the SMCI continues to develop and influence the management of sunken military craft.

[SYM-151a] – Empire Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Laura E. Masur (Boston University)

Reimagining Methods in Historical Zooarchaeology: Methods and Themes in Recent Literature

This poster exhibits a survey of recent (2000-2015) literature on historical zooarchaeology in eastern North America. Emphasizing studies of colonialism and cultural mixture, this survey evaluates ways that historical archaeologists use zooarchaeological data to investigate topics such as human impacts on environments, economic strategies, and the expression of social identities. By focusing on trends in analytical methods and the research questions posed by archaeologists, this survey demonstrates the complex relationship among quantification methods, the subject of research, and theoretical orientation. Results indicate persistent problems and inconsistencies in the ways that historical zooarchaeologists quantify and report data, which lead to difficulties when comparing datasets and, in some cases, substantiating research conclusions. Many recent publications, however, demonstrate an excellent balance between thorough methodology and methodological reporting, the use of multiple quantification techniques, and insightful interpretations of data.

[POS-2] – Regency Ballroom; Thursday, 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

David J. Mather (Minnesota Historical Society)

More than the Fort: Recognizing Expanded Significance of the Fort Snelling National Register and National Historic Landmark Districts

Fort Snelling, built in 1820 at the confluence of the Minnesota and Mississippi rivers, was the first National Historic Landmark designated in Minnesota, and among the state's first listings in the National Register. The site of the frontier fort

was the focus of a grassroots historic preservation effort in the 1950s, leading to large-scale archaeological excavation and reconstruction. Historical designations and programming have focused on the fort's military history, extending from the frontier period through World War II, although the historic district boundaries are much larger. Updated National Register documentation will also recognize at least 6,000 years of American Indian history, including the tragic juxtaposition of Dakota *Bdote* origin story and the nearby site of the internment camp that preceded the Dakota exile from Minnesota in 1862. The historical archaeology of enslaved African Americans is also recognized, with a Criterion B evaluation for association with Dred and Harriet Scott.

[GEN-013] – Calvert Room; Thursday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Nicole M. Mathwich (University of Arizona)

Wild animal use and landscape interpretations at Pimeria Alta Spanish colonial sites

European livestock accompanied the foundation of Spanish missions and presidios in the arid Pimeria Alta, altering the local landscape and native society. Livestock connected desert farmers to distant colonial markets and providing a new source of protein and grease, but also required new economic, social, and spatial arrangements, potentially affecting the availability of wild animals in native communities near Spanish colonial sites. This paper surveys wild animal presence and diversity at three mission sites and one presidio site for comparison, gathered from recent zooarchaeological data and published sources. In zooarchaeological assemblages, domestic livestock had the highest biomass estimates, however the presence, diversity, and importance of wild animals varied greatly from site to site. This paper explores historical and zooarchaeological evidence to examine the possibilities and limitations of mission sites as proxies for native landscape use and agency in the mission complex.

[SYM-295] – Executive Room; Saturday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.

Hugh B. Matternes (New South Associates, Inc.)

Upland Box Tombs: Southern Variants on a Popular Nineteenth Century Grave Cover

Box tombs (aka False Crypts) are a common grave cover in late eighteenth and nineteenth century cemeteries. In areas above the fall line in Georgia, South Carolina, and Alabama, local granites and similar igneo-metamorphic stone were used to form rectangular surface chambers approximating the shape and dimensions of their more formally milled counterparts. While frequently observed, very little is known about the form. Variants include the slot-and-tab and tombs made from milled stone panels and fieldstones. When collapsed, box tomb components can be confused for pavements or ledger stones. Milled panels can be identified as their interiors are frequently hammer-dressed with cut or smoothed margins to allow intersecting panels to fit against one another. Capstones may be hammer-dressed, polished (usually with an inscription) or gabled. This review of

encountered forms provides a foundation for field identification in southern cemeteries, particularly where collapsed and damaged forms may be encountered.
[SYM-170a] – Palladian Ballroom; Friday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Chrisopher Matthews (Montclair State University)

An Unconventional Archaeology: Reflections on How History Controls the Past

The 50th anniversary of the NHPA is a moment to celebrate and reflect. Because of the Act we have more context and memory in hand as we attempt to navigate the complexities of everyday life that come with a fast moving modernity. Yet, we also gain from including a critical analysis of the way these contexts are built. This paper reflects on how history itself is produced and how the NHPA both enables and constrains our engagement with the past. I argue that the NHPA has created a range of unintended consequences delimiting what and how the past becomes the history. Drawing on my collaboration with the mixed heritage Native and African American community in Setauket, New York I illustrate some of these effects. In this case, a historic minority community struggles not only to preserve their community in the face of modernity (i.e., gentrification) but also to have a past that is recognizable as history (1) because of their interest in having control of the narratives that depict their community and (2) because of their recent emergence as a community situates them outside of typical the NHPA definitions of significance. In response, our collaboration pursues an “unconventional” archaeology that not only documents and interprets the multiples records of the past but identifies how these produce a counter narrative to the mainstream history encapsulated in the NHPA.

[PLENARY] – Blue Room; Wednesday, 6:30 p.m. - 8:30 p.m.

Christopher N. Matthews (Montclair State University)

Vectors of Privilege: The Material Culture of White Flight

The achievement gap, “failing” schools, re-segregation and blight, while often seen as problems and signs of people of color in the US, are better understood as the results of modern efforts to enforce white privilege. Thus, as historical research on the building and renewal of American cities proceeds, we need to pay attention to how policies and practices supporting racial advantage were put in place and made material on the landscape. The urban and suburban northeast is an especially good place to study this issue since the relationship between cities and suburbs and even between suburbs themselves has been especially conflicted. One aspect of this conflict has been the process of white flight from the cities after WWII. This paper will examine the material culture of white flight in northern New Jersey with a special focus on the impact of Interstate 280 in Orange, NJ.

[SYM-11a] – Directors Room; Saturday, 10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m

Lisa R. Matthies-Barnes (University of Florida)

Dentistry as Social Discourse: Aspects of Oral Health and Consumer Choice using a Bioarchaeological Perspective

This study examines the presence (or absence) of professional dental restorative work in the form of fillings, crowns, bridges, or even full sets of dentures, using an

integrative biocultural approach. The dataset is derived from an intensive survey of historic cemeteries subjected to bioarchaeological analyses, and include differences in geography (urban versus rural), gender, race/ethnicity, age, and commensurate socioeconomic levels. Since restorative dental work was both expensive and considered extravagant by many in the 19th and early 20th centuries, its presence within a given population can act as a signifier to individual consumer choice, greater economic mobilities, or offer insight into the contrast between urban and rural landscapes in the era of emerging urbanism within American society. Significant variability within and between these skeletal populations—which represent distinct social divisions and diverse geographies – offer great insight into these vanished communities which span the antebellum era to the Great Depression.

[GEN-020] – Diplomat Room; Saturday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Nicole O. Mauro (University of West Florida) – see [SYM-383] Hunter W. Whitehead

Laura McAtackney (University College Dublin, Ireland)

Gendering the Post-Conflict City: Memory, Memorialisation and Commemoration in Belfast

Belfast has become synonymous with the study of insidious, civil conflict; especially how ethnic, political and religious divisions are materialized and reproduced in the contemporary city. The impact of focusing on segregation and sectarianism has dominated our understandings of the fractured city leaving the issue of gender sidelined. This paper aims to examine the contemporary city through the lens of competing placemaking strategies: the official implanting of contemporary art and the unofficial creation of Troubles memorials. It argues that whilst they reveal different conceptions of the various pasts of Belfast, and how they materialize in the present, one needs to explicitly analyze how gender is incorporated (or absented) in this context. Through using the often-ignored vector of gender this paper reveals how different attempts to construct meaning in the post-conflict city often bypass, forget or obfuscate the historical and contemporary roles and experiences of women in the city.

[SYM-59a] – Congressional B; Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

John H. McBride (Brigham Young University) – see [GEN-009] Ryan W. Saltzgeber

Kevin A. McBride (University of Connecticut)

Seventeenth Century Battlefields in Colonial New England

The National Park Service American Battlefield Protection Program has provided funding to research and document several battlefields associated with the Pequot War (1636-1637) and King Philip's War (1675-1676) in southern New England. These battlefield surveys have yielded hundreds of battle-related objects including weapons, projectiles, equipment, and personal items associated with the Colonial and Native American combatants. These battlefield surveys have also provided

significant information on weapons, tactics, technology of the combatants as well as evidence for evolving Native American social, political, and military complexity.

[SYM-120] – Empire Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 5:15 p.m.

Kim A. McBride (Kentucky Archaeological Survey, University of Kentucky) – see [POS-3] W. Stephen McBride

W. Stephen McBride (Camp Nelson Civil War Heritage Park, Jessamine County, Kentucky), Kim A. McBride (Kentucky Archaeological Survey, University of Kentucky), Philip B. Mink (Kentucky Archaeological Survey, University of Kentucky), George Crothers (Museum of Anthropology, University of Kentucky)

William Berkley, Civil War Sutler: Archaeological Investigations

Sutler stores were a common component of large Civil War era camps. At Camp Nelson, a large Union Civil War Depot in Jessamine County, Kentucky, several stores are listed in official records. The store run by William Berkley has been the site of archaeological investigation for the last few years. New work at the site has greatly expanded our understanding of the breadth of goods sold, including the international original of many goods. These excavations have also enhanced our interpretations of the store's physical configuration. Recent geophysical survey efforts have resulted in the location of a stone lined pit feature adjacent to the store. This feature is likely an outdoor cooking oven, suggesting the store may have prepared food for the soldiers as well as sold ready to consume goods such as canned sardines and bottled soda water.

[POS-3] – Regency Ballroom; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

Jennifer McCann (Northeast Museum Services Center) – see [SYM-91] Alicia Paresi

Christopher McCarron (Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc. (SEARCH))

Household Artifacts from the Storm Wreck

When Loyalist families evacuated Charleston, South Carolina in December 1782, they carried with them all they could bring from their homes. Domestic artifacts recovered from the Storm Wreck include pewter spoons and plates, a glass stopper, ceramics associated with tea consumption, a variety of iron and copper cookware, fireplace hardware, clothing irons, straight pins, padlocks and keys, furniture hardware, a candlestick, and a door lock stripped from an abandoned home, wrapped in course cloth with its key for transport. These artifacts can give us a general idea of what typical British colonial subjects from a variety of social backgrounds used in their everyday lives, and what items were deemed critical for survival and for attempting to cultivate a sense of normalcy in what were certainly not normal times for these Loyalists forced to flee their homes and start new lives in an unfamiliar colony.

[SYM-780b] – Empire Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.

Tom McCulloch (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation)

Changing conceptions of significance, importance, and value—moving beyond the “research exception” in Section 106 archaeology

Until the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation revised its regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act in 2000, an undertaking that would destroy all or parts of a National Register listed or eligible archaeological site could be considered to not adversely affect the site if data recovery was carried out beforehand. This in spite of the fact that generally only a small percentage of the site was usually excavated, and the rest subsequently destroyed. This paper discusses why the “research exception” was created, and examines the evolving legal and cultural environment that led to changes in the regulations whereby federal actions that impact archaeological properties, as well as data recovery itself, are deemed to have an adverse effect on the historic property.

[SYM-29] – Palladian Ballroom; Thursday, 8:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Olivia A. McDaniel (Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program)

Archaeology for the Masses: Presenting the Storm Wreck through Public Archaeology

The Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program’s (LAMP) position as the research arm of the St. Augustine Lighthouse & Maritime Museum in St. Augustine, Florida, creates the perfect opportunity to extend St. Augustine’s underwater archaeology into the public eye through a series of on-site public archaeology programs. Since the 2009 discovery of the Storm Wreck, a 1782 British Loyalist wreck off the coast of St. Augustine, museum archaeology and education staff have developed a number of programs to present not only the history, research, and conservation performed on Storm Wreck and its artifacts, but also St. Augustine’s broader maritime history and underwater archaeological resources to museum guests. This presentation will discuss these programs and their success at bringing the shipwreck to the public at the St. Augustine Lighthouse & Maritime Museum.

[SYM-780b] – Empire Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.

H. Gregory McDonald (National Park Service) – see [GEN-006] Dominique Rissolo

Allison Manfra McGovern (The Graduate Center, CUNY/Farmingdale State College) – see [SYM-11b] Mark S. Tweedie

Allison Manfra McGovern (The Graduate Center, CUNY/Farmingdale State College)

“Old” Collections, New Narrative: Rethinking the Native Past through Archaeological Collections from Eastern Long Island.

This paper highlights the value of existing museum and contract archaeology collections to new directions in archaeological research. Renewed attention to “old” data sets serves to decolonize archaeology and to challenge existing narratives with new questions. The collections discussed in this paper all come from eastern Long Island, New York. I draw attention to how narratives of Native American cultural

loss and disappearance are constructed locally through archaeological heritage, and I present a new narrative of Native survivance based on the results of contract archaeology in the region. This work is influenced by Diana Wall's encouragement, as well as her interests in colonialism, race, class-formation, and archaeological heritage.

[SYM-194] – Executive Room; Thursday, 8:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Michael McGurk (California State University Channel Islands) – see [GEN-004]
Courtney H Buchanan

Jim McKee (North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources)

Reaching for the Channel, Part 3

The preservation and exploration of William Dry's wharf and the entire Brunswick Town/Fort Anderson State Historic Site waterfront would not be possible without the involvement of many different organizations and entities. What started as an archaeological project has evolved into one of the largest and most innovative shoreline stabilization projects in the nation. Archaeologists from the NC Department of Cultural Resources, United States Army Corps of Engineers, East Carolina University, Wake Technical Community College, and from the private sector have all been involved in the exploration and conservation of artifacts associated with Dry's Wharf and two others that have been located on the waterfront. In addition, assistance from various educational and environmental entities have made this an exciting project.

[SYM-16] – Congressional A; Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Ashley H. McKeown (Texas State University, San Marcos), Meradeth H. Snow (University of Montana), Rosanne Bongiovanni (University of South Florida), Kirsten A. Green (University of Montana), Kathleen Hauther (University of Tennessee, Knoxville), Rachel Summers-Wilson (University of Montana)

Bioarchaeology of Burials Associated with the Elkins Site (7NC-G-174)

Bioarchaeological interpretations of five burials from a small family cemetery likely associated with one of the domestic structures at the Elkins Site integrate information from *in situ* data collection and standard laboratory assessment, as well as DNA and stable isotope analysis. Four of the burials (two adult males and two adult females) were tightly clustered and the fifth burial (a male infant) was spatially separated within the cemetery. Despite craniofacial morphology that could be mistaken as indicating African ancestry, all individuals had European maternal ancestry as revealed by mtDNA. The craniofacial morphology observed is often found among early Colonial Europeans in North America. Additionally, mtDNA analysis revealed that one of the adult males (60+ years of age) shared a maternal relationship with the infant whose sex was determined via DNA analysis.

[SYM-105a] – Embassy Room; Saturday, 8:00 a.m. – 11:15 a.m.

Jennifer F McKinnon (East Carolina University) – see [SYM-171] Ivor Mollema

Jennifer F. McKinnon (East Carolina University) – see [SYM-51] Melissa Price

Jennifer F. McKinnon (East Carolina University, Ships of Exploration and Discovery Research), Toni L. Carrell (Ships of Exploration and Discovery Research), Genevieve S. Cabrera (Ships of Exploration and Discovery Research)

**WWII-Related Caves, Community Archaeology and Public Service
Announcements: A Community Approach to Raising Awareness and
Protecting Caves**

A recent ABPP-funded project explored community consensus building for the protection of WWII-related caves on the island of Saipan in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. The project utilized radio and television public service announcements for the purpose of sharing a local message of protection and preservation of caves with the island community. This paper outlines the process of community engagement and involvement, recording privately owned WWII cave sites, developing a preservation plan and making and airing public service announcements as a model for a successful community archaeology approach.

[SYM-120] – Empire Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 5:15 p.m.

Justine W. McKnight

**New Perspectives on Human-Plant Histories in Delaware: Archeobotanical
Data from the Route 301 Mega Project.**

This paper will focus on the interpretation a large flotation-derived floral dataset produced from seven archaeological mitigations accomplished under the Route 301 Mega Project. A diverse range of features (wells, cellars, smokehouses, root cellars, middens, kilns, slave quarters) were sampled from a variety of domestic, agricultural and small-scale industrial contexts that comprised the social landscape of rural Delaware during the 1700's and 1800's. The collective floral data make a valuable contribution to the project's research themes of site economy, tenancy, and slavery in the post-colonial landscape. The project affords a unique opportunity to explore a wide range of people-plant relationships at a series of diverse but closely tied historic sites. In addition to generating a powerful regional dataset, the archeobotanical studies were significantly enhanced by close collaborative and coordinated research involving multiple CRM firms and government agencies.

[SYM-105b] – Embassy Room; Saturday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Matthew McKnight (Maryland Historical Trust)

**The Maryland Archaeological Synthesis Project: One State's Solution to
Archaeology's Crushing Gray Literature Problem**

Since passage of the National Historic Preservation Act a growing body of valuable data has been generated by state agencies, CRM professionals, and preservation officers. Unfortunately, this data is usually trapped in an archaic paper-based format, restricted geographically to a single state archive. All too often the data is

brought to light only to be “reburied” in the SHPO’s library where it may be largely inaccessible to researchers scattered throughout the country. This paper describes how the Maryland Historical Trust is addressing this problem through the establishment of a secure, online, searchable catalog of raw data and CRM reports.

[SYM-202] – Senate Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.

Francis P. McManamon (The Center for Digital Antiquity) – see [SYM-91] Leigh Anne Ellison

Francis P. McManamon (Center for Digital Antiquity, Arizona State University), Leigh Anne Ellison (Center for Digital Antiquity, Arizona State University), Jodi Reeves Flores (Center for Digital Antiquity, Arizona State University)

Good Digital Curation: Sharing and Preserving Archaeological Data as Part of Your Regular Workflow

Archaeology is awash in digital data collected as part of surveys, excavations, laboratory analyses, and comparative studies. Sophisticated statistical analyses, spatial studies, contextual comparisons, a variety of scanning technologies, and other contemporary methods and techniques both use and generate complex and detailed digital archaeological data. Digital data are easier to duplicate, reanalyze, share, and preserve if they are curated properly. However, digital data curation differs in important ways from the curation of physical collections. The Center for Digital Antiquity maintains tDAR (the Digital Archaeological Record), which specializes in digital data curation. We will review digital curation methods and techniques, including the means of sustaining long-term access and preservation of data. Illustrations will describe how archaeological data curated in tDAR are available for research, information management, and public outreach.

[SYM-202] – Senate Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.

Kristen L. McMasters (American Battlefield Protection Program – NPS)

Understanding the Battlefield Terrain: Components of the Battlefield Archeological Landscape

Since its inception, the ABPP has made over 559 planning grants with over \$18 million available to preservation professionals for the long term care of battlefield resources. Approximately 40% of those funds have driven both underwater and terrestrial archeological projects since 1996. The vast majority of those battlefield projects have centered on resource identification, inventory, assessment and setting boundaries for aggressive resource protection. A system of identification of the military terrain has been established by the ABPP for battlefield identification of archeological resources, landscape organization and historical documentation understanding. This system, referred to as KOCOIA, was first developed by the military and can be applied to historical engagements through time. This paper will highlight some of the ABPP's research in battlefield archeology, the organizing concepts of KOCOIA and how they are used by the ABPP and throughout the Nation.

[SYM-120] – Empire Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 5:15 p.m.

Lauren K. McMillan (University of Mary Washington) – see [SYM-30] Douglas W. Sanford

Lauren K. McMillan (University of Mary Washington)

Illicit Trade and the Rise of a Capitalistic Culture in the 17th-century Potomac River Valley: An Analysis of Imported Clay Tobacco Pipes.

Scholars disagree about the impact of English mercantilist and Dutch free trade policies on the development of the 17th-century British colonies in the mid-Atlantic region and many argue that because the Dutch were rarely mentioned in the records of Virginia or Maryland after 1660 and the passage of the Navigation Acts, Dutch merchants were absent from the colonies. However, my research, which draws on a close reading of the archaeological and historic record focusing on trade patterns, indicates that colonists in the Chesapeake adopted Dutch ideas about free trade and individualism, and continued to purchase goods from the Netherlands illicitly into the early 18th century. Specifically, I examine the presence and frequency of English and Dutch tobacco pipes on sites in the Potomac River Valley from 1630 to 1730 and trace the persistence of trade relations between English settlers and Dutch merchants over the course of the long 17th century.

[SYM-69] Directors Room: Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Kalen McNabb (Alabama; Meadors, Inc., Charleston, South Carolina) – see [GEN-004] Kimberly Pyszka

Brian J. McNamara (Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc. (SEARCH))

Gone for a Soldier: An Archaeological Signature of a Military Presence aboard the Storm Wreck

Six seasons of excavation have yielded numerous artifacts from the Storm Wreck, site 8SJ 8459, a ship that wrecked off St. Augustine on 31 December 1782 as part of the Loyalist evacuation fleet from Charleston, South Carolina. Many of these artifacts reflect the presence of military personnel amongst the ship's passenger grouping. These include Brown Bess muskets and diagnostic regimental uniform buttons, which spurred archival research in England and Scotland that has led to a better understanding of which British Army regiments were in and evacuated from Charleston on the December 1782 fleet. This paper will discuss a number of these artifacts and how they fit within the greater context of the Loyalist evacuation, ultimately leading to the identification of the Storm Wreck as one of sixteen vessels reported lost during that event.

[SYM-780a] – Empire Room; Saturday, 10:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Robert McQueen (Summit Envirosolutions, Inc.)

A Look At Violence In A Western Mining District

Mining districts are inherently violent places. Deaths, accidents, and injuries are topics that appear liberally in historic literature; period newspapers almost gleefully reported on deaths caused by accidents and foul play. Suicide, however, was a form of death often accompanied by stigma, and frequently reported with overtones of pity. Rarely does violence manifest itself in the archaeological record. This paper discusses the unexpected discovery of a Depression-era suicide in a central Nevada mining camp. It will look at death in the camp in general, as well as the circumstances of his death compared to miners' suicides from earlier and later eras. The analysis shows a disturbing trend toward suicide in miner's lives.

[GEN-014] – Calvert Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:15 a.m.

Corey D. McQuinn (New South Associates)

Exploring Cultural Resource Management's Contribution to *Historical Archaeology*, 1967–2014

Since the signing of the National Historic Preservation Act in 1966, the Society for Historical Archaeology and the cultural resource management (CRM) industry have grown along parallel, but slightly different, paths. While CRM archaeologists make up more than half of the SHA's membership, and the industry arguably generates more raw archaeological data each year than any other sector of the discipline, its representation in the journal is disproportionately low. This study presents the results of a bibliometric analysis of the journal and examines some of the trends, both temporal and thematic, of CRM publication. The results of the study identify some surprising trends in thematic focus, symposia involvement, and publication rates. While anecdotal evidence suggests a marginal role for CRM in the discipline's theoretical growth, this analysis demonstrates how the industry contributes to the advancement of archaeology in unique ways.

[GEN-003] – Committee Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.

Bernard K. Means (Virtual Curation Laboratory)

Slavery, Race, and the Making of a University in the Capital of the Confederacy

In 1994, comingled human remains were accidentally discovered during construction at the Medical College of Virginia (MCV) campus of Virginia Commonwealth University (VCU). The association of these remains with MCV should not have been unexpected. Found in an abandoned well and dating to the first half of the 19th century, these human remains from people of African descent bear grim witness to the desecration of interred individuals in a bid to advance medical knowledge—knowledge that largely benefited the white population in the capital of the Confederacy. Controversy over race and the history of enslavement also dogged the Monroe Park Campus of VCU, where a parking lot potentially sat atop “Burial Ground for Negroes,” both free and enslaved. This presentation explores issues of how slavery, race, and the material past are considered today at VCU within the broader landscape of enslavement that characterized pre-Emancipation Richmond.

[SYM-37] – Congressional B; Saturday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Leonor Medeiros (FCSH-UNL, Portugal)

Archaeological Practice as Science Communication

For long archaeology has relied on its inherited connections with pop culture and images of adventure and discovery, but as generations pass archaeology has to make a renewed effort to capture the public's attention and interest. This situation is not exclusive to archaeology and has resulted in a strong investment in science communication in Europe, but our field has remained quite unrepresented on its developments.

Through my experience as national winner of the science competition Famelab, organizer of the Portuguese Festival of Archaeology, and member of the stand-up comedy science group *Cientistas de Pé*, I'll present on how the union between the practice of archaeology and the science communication approach can open new ways to raise the profile of archaeology in society. This is done not only through adapting the jargon but also by finding ways to make the information meaningful to the audience and reinforcing the idea of experience.

[SYM-191] – Calvert Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:45 p.m.

Chuck T. Meide (Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program, St. Augustine, Florida)
– see [SYM-383] *Nicholas C. Budsberg*

Chuck Meide (Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program (LAMP), St. Augustine Lighthouse & Museum) – see [SYM-780a] *Molly L. Trivelpiece*

Chuck Meide (Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program (LAMP), St. Augustine Lighthouse & Maritime Museum) – see [SYM-780a] *Carolane Veilleux*

Chuck Meide (Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program (LAMP), St. Augustine Lighthouse & Maritime Museum)

Bang Bang! Cannons, Carronades, and the Gun Carriage from the Storm Wreck

The Storm Wreck, one of sixteen Loyalist refugee ships from Charleston lost on the St. Augustine Bar on 31 December 1782, has been excavated for six seasons, 2010-2015. In December 2010, a pile of four 4-pdr cannons and two 9-pdr carronades was encountered on the wreck site, where they were seemingly jettisoned in an attempt to refloat the ship after it grounded. Two of these guns were raised in 2011 for conservation and display. The carronade, whose serial number has been found in Carron Company records, was dated 1780 and is believed to be the second oldest specimen to have survived anywhere in the world. During the 2015 season, another long gun was unexpectedly encountered, about 12 m away from the main cannon pile. It was still attached to the partially preserved remains of its gun carriage. This paper presents an overview of these seven guns and the carriage.

[SYM-780a] – Empire Room; Saturday, 10:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

James Meierhoff (University of Illinois at Chicago)

No Direction Home; Refining the Date of Occupation at Tikal's 19th Century Refugee Village.

In the latter half of the 19th Century, the ancient Maya ruined city Tikal was briefly reoccupied. The frontier village was established some time before 1875, and had a maximum population of 15 households comprised of at least three distinct Maya speaking groups. However, the site was again abandoned when archaeologists visited Tikal in 1881. Most of the inhabitants were reportedly said to be Yucatec refugees fleeing the violence and upheavals of the Caste War of Yucatan (1847-1901) that raged for over 50 years. However, similar conflicts with English woodcutters in British Honduras also caused displacements, as many of the Yucatec refugees' initial settlements there were destroyed by British Troops. Was Tikal reoccupied by Maya refugees fleeing British violence? Ongoing artifact analysis from the 2014 field season, as well as previously excavated material and documentary evidence will attempt to refine the occupation sequence at the historic Tikal village.

[GEN-013] – Calvert Room; Thursday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Jamie M. Meinsen (SUNY New Paltz)

Ceramics and the Study of Ethnicity: A Case Study from Schoharie County, New York

Excavation of the Pethick Site in Schoharie County, New York first began in the summer of 2004 with a field school organized by the New York State Museum Cultural Research Survey Program and the University at Albany. The resulting research has largely been dominated by the study of prehistoric ceramics and stone tools. Like the Native Americans, early European settlers in the Schoharie Valley were drawn to the Pethick Site's proximity to the Schoharie Creek, which is one of the major tributaries of the Mohawk River. Until this point in time, relatively little research had been done on the Pethick Site's historical inhabitants. Using the Pethick Site's collection of historic ceramic sherds as a data sample, this research investigates any connection between material culture and the ethnicity/nationality of the historical occupation of the site. This leads to a larger discussion about the practices in historical archaeology used to study ethnicity.

[SYM-118b] – Executive Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.

Vincent H. Melomo (William Peace University), Thomas E. Beaman, Jr. (Wake Technical Community College)

"...in a shanty I have constructed of planks, logs, and sand:" Final Interpretations for the "Peace-ful" Investigations of Temporary Civil War Barracks at Brunswick Town/Fort Anderson State Historic Site

Constructed in 1862 over the ruins of the Colonial port of Brunswick, Fort Anderson was part of the Confederate coastal defense network designed to protect Wilmington, North Carolina. Early archaeological work in the 1950s documented the presence of Civil War-era chimney falls comprised of recycled colonial bricks

and ballast stones in an undeveloped, wooded area of the public historic site. Archaeological investigations undertaken within this area by the 2009 and 2011 William Peace University archaeological field schools were designed to provide interpretive data for the site's Civil War sesquicentennial commemorations. This presentation details the interpretive results of these architectural and archaeological features as rudimentary barracks quickly constructed by Confederate forces in January 1865, hastily abandoned in February, immediately reoccupied briefly by Federal troops, and possibly then by formerly enslaved African-American refugees. In particular, it explores the promise and challenge of identifying particular barracks design and specific personnel associated with them.

[SYM-16] – Congressional A; Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Tomas Mendizabal (Patronato Panamá Viejo, República de Panamá), Frederick H. Hanselmann (Texas State University), Juan Martin (Universidad del Norte, República de Colombia)

Plundering the Spanish Main: Henry Morgan's Raid on Panama

Sorting through myth and popular perception in order arrive at truth and historical veracity is one of the most intriguing aspects of historical archaeology. Featured in a variety of media, and, of course, the iconic rum, Henry Morgan lives on in modern popular culture. Yet through the little historical documentation and archaeological evidence that exists, much can be learned about his exploits that led to the creation of his fame and legend. The Spanish Main, or the continental Spanish colonies in the western hemisphere, were rich in natural resources, especially gold and silver, and Panama was one of the most crucial waypoints in the shipment of these precious metals. Morgan's final and most famous victory would occur with the sack of Panama City in 1671. Both terrestrial and underwater archaeological efforts seek to piece together evidence of his ultimate victory, one that would cement his name in history.

[SYM-47] – Hampton Room; Saturday, 9:30 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.

Marco Meniketti (San Jose State University)

Environmental Change and Capitalism: Profit and Exploitation of the Natural World in Colonial Context

The emergence of capitalism was a driving force in colonial Caribbean development. The institutionalization of slavery, which sustained the economy was but one manifestation of the phenomenon. Environmental exploitation and degradation was another. The Caribbean is a patchwork of non-native plants, damaged ecosystems, transplanted cultures, syncretic identities, and subaltern economic systems, all of which are a legacy of policies that co-evolved with the emergence of mature capitalism as an integrated social system. While planters were broadly aware of environmental problems wrought by the plantation system, negligible effort was expended to introduce sustainable practices, which eventually undercut productivity just as global economic competition intensified. This lack of insight may be explained in the context of plantations as extractive industries, where

environment, labor, and sustainability are sacrificed to the immediacy of profits. This paper offers a brief synthesis that explores environmental changes resulting from unfettered agro-industrialism, drawing on examples from several islands.

[SYM-92] – Hampton Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Christopher W. Merritt (Utah Division of State History) – see [SYM-34] Kenneth Cannon

Karen B. Metheny (Boston University)

The Duality of Maize: Lessons in a Contextual Archaeology of Foodways

Historical archaeologists specialize in the evidence of daily life, including foodways, yet archaeological interpretations of food practices are often based upon the uncritical use of food histories. Archaeologists who are methodologically precise when investigating the physical evidence of foodways are often less exacting when using the secondary literature to interpret these remains. This practice poses interpretive perils for the unwary archaeologist, however. An examination of the role of maize in colonial New England shows that assumptions about grain hierarchies, poverty foods, and cultural preferences permeate food histories. It is only through a contextual archaeology of foodways and a critical reading of both primary sources and the secondary literature that archaeologists will be able to recognize the diversity of practices and the array of cultural meanings expressed through foods such as maize, whether in the context of cultural encounters, displays of status, ideologies of health or morality, or negotiations of identity.

[GEN-016] – Calvert Room; Saturday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Patrisha L. Meyers (Brevard Museum of History and Natural Science) – see [SYM-170b] Kevin A. Gidusko

Cassandra Michaud (Montgomery Parks)

Revisiting Josiah Henson's Role in Maryland History.

Long overshadowed by and conflated with the fictional story of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, the life of Josiah Henson is revisited at the location he was enslaved in suburban Maryland. Archaeological research on the former plantation has uncovered traces of life on the farm and the 19th century landscape. This work provides part of the framework for the design of a public museum to be built at the park, dedicated to Henson's life and slavery in Montgomery County. This paper will discuss the ongoing research and interpretation of this site, as well as on going public education efforts at this National Register property.

[SYM-354] – Blue Room; Thursday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.

Deborah Miller (AECOM) – see [SYM-83] Jed Levin

Deborah L. Miller (AECOM)

“...Much improved in fashion, neatness and utility”: The Development of the Philadelphia Ceramic Industry, 1700-1800

The potting industry of Philadelphia has a long and storied past, beginning in the late 17th century with William Crews, the first documented potter in the city. More than fifty years of archaeological research has provided incredible insight into the ceramics industry of Philadelphia, not only in terms of available wares, but also the role Philadelphia ceramics played in the early American marketplace. This presentation explores the 18th century development and diversity of the Philadelphia ceramics industry, with special emphasis on the English and German potters who helped create the “Philadelphia style”.

[SYM-118a] – Executive Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Jeremy C. Miller (S&ME, Inc.), Patrick H. Morgan (Technical College of the Lowcountry), Aaron Brummitt (S&ME, Inc.), Quinn-Monique Ogden (S&ME, Inc.)

When All You Have are Artifacts: Reassessing Intrinsic Issues in Assigning Cultural Identity to Artifact Assemblages in Colonial South Carolina

Just several years after the 1670 founding of Charles Towne, occupants of Barbados, England, and France seized opportunities for land and prosperity. By the 1680s, English settlers from Barbados began to settle the area along the Wando River, encroaching on land designated for the remaining indigenous population. Researchers and investigators examining archaeological sites do so with the aim to reconstruct the history about past landscapes. Inherently, archaeologists assign cultural identity to a site based on artifact assemblages, features, and/or historical documentation. However, allocating cultural specificity to any distinctive sets of material remains is problematic. How do we as scholars differentiate and confidently attribute a group of artifacts an *identity*? What makes a particular set of material culture *African, English, or Barbadian*? This paper addresses the theoretical and tangible issues intrinsic to archaeological inquiry using data recovery findings at 38BK2091, Rebellion Farms, in Berkeley County, South Carolina, as a case study.

[GEN-020] – Diplomat Room; Saturday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Sarah E. Miller (Florida Public Archaeology Network), James M. Davidson (University of Florida), Emily Palmer (National Park Service)

Project Archaeology in Florida: Teaching and Understanding Slavery at Kingsley Plantation

The Florida Public Archaeology Network (FPAN) was established in 2005 and within a year hosted its first Project Archaeology workshop. As a proud sponsor of Project Archaeology in Florida, FPAN staff partnered with the National Park Service and University of Florida to publish the first Investigating Shelter investigation in the southeast. It was also the first in the Investigating Shelter series to feature a National Park site. Investigating a Tabby Slave Cabin teacher guide and student handbook were produced through an internal NPS grant which combined the efforts of Teacher-Ranger-Teachers, Park Service interpreters, FPAN staff, and cooperating archaeologist Dr. James Davidson from University of Florida. By

investigating a Kingsley tabby cabin through a series of lessons (geography, history, archaeology, preservation), we hope teachers and students will better understand slavery and the families who occupied the cabins.

[SYM-31] – Congressional A; Saturday, 1:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.

Mary C. Mills (AECOM)

Rediscovering the Early 19th-Century Flint Glass Industry on Philadelphia's Waterfront

Today as you walk beside the Delaware River in Philadelphia's Kensington neighborhood, you will find no evidence of the glass furnaces that stood along its banks from the 1770s to the 1920s. However, excavations are yielding an extraordinary assemblage of flint (lead) glass tableware, lighting devices, and other objects like those made at Union Cut and Plain Flint Glass Works, a little-known factory located between the project area and the Delaware River. Between 1826 and 1842 Union successfully competed with glass companies in Pittsburgh and New England. It was one of the first factories to use the mechanical press, an American invention introduced in the 1820s, and it also created elegant cut glass similar to Anglo-Irish imports. The history of this factory and the recovered artifacts confirm that this industrial neighborhood produced and used innovative, fashionable glassware. This richly-illustrated presentation will include a variety of period forms and glassworking techniques.

[SYM-104] – Embassy Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

Claudia Milne, Pam J. Crabtree (New York University)

Contradictory Food: Dining in a New York Brothel c. 1840s

The faunal assemblages excavated from New York City's Five Points neighborhood provided an opportunity to examine the foodways of the city's 19th century working class. One distinct Orange Street deposit was associated with a brothel which operated in the early 1840s and seemed to reflect the contradictory nature of this occupation. While some food choices reflected the working class nature of the neighborhood, other finer foods, were selected for fancy feasts, to entertain guests or for public consumption. In the 20 years since the Five Points excavation, brothel assemblages have been identified in other major North American cities. This opportunity to reexamine the food remains from the Orange Street brothel in context with other brothel assemblages may provide a pattern recognizable in other brothel or boarding house assemblages.

[SYM-68] Blue Room; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

*Philip B. Mink (Kentucky Archaeological Survey, University of Kentucky) - see [POS-3]
W. Stephen McBride*

*Mary Furlong Minkoff (University of Maryland, College Park), Kate Birmingham
(University of Maryland, College Park)*

**“We’re Engaging Youth, but are we Meeting the Needs of the Park?”:
Reexamining the first Four Years of the Urban Archaeology Corps**

Four years ago the Urban Archaeology Corps was created through a partnership between the National Park Service Archaeology Program, National Capital Parks-East, and Groundwork Anacostia/DC. This summer youth employment program broke from NPS tradition, by employing youth to conduct archaeological excavations, historical research, and other cultural resources work, while emphasizing and valuing “youth voice” in the development of the program’s structure and the products the participants create. The UAC was also designed to help meet the compliance, interpretative, and research needs of the host park. This paper will explore the efforts of the UAC to meet the needs of their host park, while keeping true to the value of youth voice. The authors, one a NPS archaeologist at the host park, and the other, the UAC project archaeologist employed by the partnering organization, will discuss the successes, failures, and challenges they have experienced while developing and reshaping this program.

[SYM-31] – Congressional A; Saturday, 1:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.

John J. Mintz (North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources)

Putting the Public Back in Archaeology: Restoration of a Civil War Era Gun Emplacement on Battery B at Brunswick Town/Fort Anderson State Historic Site

Public archaeology has been a long-standing practice at Brunswick Town/Fort Anderson State Historic Site. Began by pioneering archaeologist Stanley South in the 1950s, his style of public archaeology involved having on-going excavations visible to the public and timely disseminated results through local newsletters. Yet in the half-century dearth of investigations since South departed the site, public archaeology was largely forgotten and all but disappeared. However, recent efforts to more effectively broaden the site’s interpretative potential necessitated the excavation of a Civil War gun emplacement on Battery B. This project was designed to gather architectural details for an accurate restoration, but when a budget is nonexistent, staffing is absent, and institutional support is undecided, how is this investigation to be completed? This presentation describes and discusses the challenges encountered with this project and the solution of renewed public archaeology at the site by supervising local volunteers as excavators.

[SYM-16] – Congressional A; Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Calvin Mires (SEAMAHP, PAST Foundation) – see [GEN-011] Laurel Seaborn

John P. Molenda (Columbia University, USA)

Commercial Connections in the Chinese Diaspora

What do Chinese work camps in the American West tell us about emergent capitalist networks in the mid-nineteenth century? This talk will draw upon current archaeological and ethnographic fieldwork as well as historical studies to

contextualize the historical archaeology of Chinese railroad laborers. The extant archaeological remains found on work camps - hearths, ceramic sherds, game pieces, etc - only tell part of the story. A focus on remittances, and the transnational flow of cash, goods, bones and people, helps us understand the nature of the networks and strategies employed by nineteenth-century Chinese.

[SYM-34] – Congressional B; Thursday, 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Ivor Mollema (East Carolina University), Jennifer F McKinnon (East Carolina University)

Legacies of an Old Design: Reconstructing *Rapid's* Lines Using 3D Modelling Software

The Shipwrecks of the Roaring Forties Project was conceived to evaluate new ways of investigating the history of Europeans in the Indian Ocean and Western Australia. As a result, several of the formative maritime archaeology projects conducted on Australia's early colonial shipwrecks were revisited to apply new techniques, such as digital modelling software, to the legacy data. This paper outlines using Rhinoceros 3D modelling software to generate a three-dimensional model of the American China trader *Rapid*, built in Boston in 1807 and shipwrecked in 1811 at Point Cloates, WA. Comparison with original reconstruction designs created over 30 to 40 years ago will demonstrate the usefulness of revisiting data to apply new technologies.

[SYM-171] – Embassy Room; Friday, 10:45 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Brenna J. Moloney (Wayne State University)

Community Archaeology and the Criminal Past: Exploring a Detroit Speakeasy

Community-engaged archaeology has played a role in reshaping the city of Detroit's popular heritage narrative from one of decline and decay to one more rich and complex. In 2013, archaeologists from Wayne State University investigated Tommy's Bar, a rumored Prohibition-era speakeasy and haunt of the infamous Purple Gang. The project was a partnership between the University, a historic preservation non-profit, and the bar's owner. The project culminated in a theme party where archaeologists shared their findings with the public and led tours of the site. The event was one of the most popular and widely-attended in the history of the non-profit and garnered extensive media attention, which allowed WSU archaeologists to showcase their work. The project also resulted in the site becoming a regular stop on tours of the city given by local tour companies as well as continuing to draw interested visitors from all over the world.

[SYM-191] – Calvert Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:45 p.m.

Tiffany N. Momon (Middle Tennessee State University)

Unearthing Their Lives: Documenting the Evolution of African American Life at Clover Bottom and Beyond

Recent excavations at Clover Bottom Plantation are contributing new information to a rich documentary record of the lives of enslaved and later freed African Americans who lived and/or worked there. Clover Bottom Plantation was owned by the Hoggatt family for the majority of its nineteenth-century history. At its peak, it was home to 60 enslaved individuals who were listed, but remained unnamed in the 1860 census. Through a comparative study of available primary sources and newspaper accounts, this paper traces these individuals and their descendants through several generations as they continued to live at Clover Bottom as tenant farmers and domestic servants. In addition, it considers the lives of these African American families beyond Clover Bottom, documenting their connections to other Hoggatt plantations as well as to free African American communities near Nashville.

[SYM-874] – Senate Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 2:30 p.m.

J. Cameron Monroe (University of California, Santa Cruz), Katie Simon (Center for Advanced Spatial Technologies, University of Arkansas)

The Three Phases of Sans Souci: Geophysical Survey and Archaeological Testing at the Palace of Henry Christophe, Haiti

The royal palace of Sans Souci anchored elite attempts to inculcate royal power and authority in the Kingdom of Haiti, a fledgling state that emerged out of the turmoil of the Haitian Revolution. Despite the role this site has played in the production of historical memory in Haiti, negligible archaeological work has been carried out to study building chronology and the organization of space at Sans Souci. In the summer of 2015, an international team from the University of California, Santa Cruz, the University of Arkansas, and the Université d'Etat Haiti, in partnership with the Institut de Sauvegarde du Patrimoine National, Haiti, initiated minimally invasive geophysical survey and archaeological testing across the site with this goal in mind. This paper introduces the preliminary results from this field season, couched within a discussion of the spatiality of power in Henry Christophe's Kingdom of Haiti.

[GEN-004] – Executive Room; Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.

Kristin M. Montaperto (Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission)

"May the Dragon never be my guide!" African American Catholicism at the Northampton Slave Quarters and Archaeological Park

During excavations conducted in the 1990s by The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, a number of small religious objects (i.e. medals, rosary, cross) were uncovered at Northampton, a prominent Prince George's County, Maryland, plantation. These artifacts were discovered within two slave quarters, a wood frame quarter dating to the late 1790s and a brick quarter dating to the second quarter of the 1800s. Both enslaved African Americans and African American tenant farmers lived in these quarters. Although research is ongoing, this presentation will begin to examine the significance of these small finds and the spiritual practices of African Americans at Northampton.

[SYM-354] – Blue Room; Thursday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.

Alexandre P. Monteiro (IAP/IHC FCSH-UNL, Portugal)

From galleons to schooners: deforestation, wood supply and shipbuilding on 18th century Portugal.

On November 26th 1816, the Portuguese-operated ship "*Correio da Azia*", while sailing from Lisbon to Macao with general cargo and 107,000 silver coins, struck a reef off Western Australia.

After a failed salvage attempt, the "*Correio*" quietly slipped into the History. In 1995, a manuscript detailing her loss was uncovered in Portuguese archives. In 2004, a team from the Western Australia Museum found it.

The remains of the *Correio da Azia* are now more than silent reminders of Portugal's involvement in the China Trade; they are, in fact, the pretext for an intensive archival research into the ever increasing deforestation of a country that still had to operate a multitude of vessels in order to maintain, supply and trade in a global Empire. Data compiled will show how all Portuguese blue water ships of that time were, like the "*Correio da Ázia*", built somewhere else other than Portugal.

[SYM-171] – Embassy Room; Friday, 10:45 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Lindsay M. Montgomery (Denver Museum of Nature and Science)

"Comanche Land and Ever Has Been": An Indigenous Model of Persistence

In 1844, the Comanche leader Mopechucopé signed a treaty with the state of Texas, in which he described central and western Texas as "Comanche land and ever has been" (Gelo 2000: 274; Dorman and Day 1995: 8). Mopechucopé's understanding of Comanche history lies in stark contrast to the narratives of terra nullius and cultural decline found in colonial documents and reified in anthropological and historical scholarship. Drawing on an indigenous understanding of history and place-making this paper advocates for a critical shift in the way scholars engage with continuity. This alternative model of persistence entails a movement away from one-to-one indices of survival, towards an emphasis on the particular ontologies which inform both cultural maintenance and adaptation. Through a discussion of Comanche archaeology and Ethnohistory in New Mexico, this paper offers a different understanding of the Comanche's legacy in the Southwest.

[SYM-210] – Directors Room, Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Rebekah Montgomery (Binghamton University) – see [GEN-015] Erin N. Whitson

Douglas B. Mooney (AECOM) – see [SYM-104] Catherine Spohn

Douglas B. Mooney (AECOM)

On the Waterfront: Archaeological Investigations along the Delaware River in Philadelphia

Since the late 1960s multiple archaeological investigations have been conducted along the city's Delaware River waterfront – the area that forms the heart of Philadelphia's historical social and economic center. These excavations have succeeded in documenting sites associated with the growth and development of the city's port facilities, the foundation of the early ship building industry, 19th and 20th century industrial expansion, as well as the working class people and families who made the waterfront their home. This presentation will review and place into context earlier studies that targeted the waterfront sections of the city, discuss many of the most significant discoveries, as well as present information on investigations currently being performed in previously unexplored riverside neighborhoods.

[SYM-83] Embassy Room; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Charity M. Moore (AllStar Ecology, LLC), Matthew Victor Weiss (AllStar Ecology, LLC)

Overcoming the Ambiguity of a Rock Pile: Their Examination and Interpretation in Cultural Resource Management Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow

Rock piles are some of the most ambiguous features encountered in cultural resource management, encompassing diverse origins and functions (e.g. field clearance cairns, byproducts of road construction, and Native American burials or markers). A single pile can appear to be consistent with multiple interpretations and each interpretation carries implications for how the rock pile is then recorded (or not recorded) and evaluated against the NRHP criteria. Drawing on recent fieldwork and case studies from the Upper Ohio River Valley, this paper will explore historical sources, archaeological techniques, and tools used to examine rock piles and will call for the adoption of similar best practices and guidelines at federal and state levels. With a comprehensive, programmatic approach, we can expand our understanding of the ways people augment and interact with landscape through the construction of rock piles and the material affordances of stone.

[GEN-008] – Capitol Room; Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Christopher R. Moore (University of Indianapolis), Richard W. Jefferies (University of Kentucky)

Investigating a possible Spanish Military Structure at the Site of San Joseph de Sapala, Sapelo Island, Georgia

For the past 10 years, the Sapelo Island Mission Period Archaeological Project (SIMPAP) has been surveying and testing the site of the Mission San Joseph de Sapala on Sapelo Island, Georgia. Over this time we have learned a great deal about the site's Guale Indian and Spanish inhabitants. Among the most interesting contexts investigated is a Spanish structure with a likely military function. Architectural and other features associated with the structure yielded a relatively high frequency of Euroamerican ceramics and porcelain, and the areas in and around the structure have yielded the majority of the site's military hardware. In

this paper we investigate the possibility that this structure was occupied by a high-status Spanish officer, perhaps the captain of the island's military garrison.

[GEN-013] – Calvert Room; Thursday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

David D. Moore (North Carolina Maritime Museum)

The Slave Trade in the Gulf of Mexico: The Potential for Furthering Research through the Archaeology of Shipwrecked Slave Ships

For more than 300 years, the slave trade transported human cargo to slave markets along the American Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and throughout the Caribbean. In 1808, Congress banned the slave trade throughout the U.S., although smuggling, especially in the Gulf of Mexico, continued for another half-century. While thousands of slave ship voyages have been documented, only a few slave ships have ever been investigated archaeologically worldwide. In the Gulf of Mexico, an untold number of vessels engaged in the coastwise trade and smuggling were lost at sea. This paper will discuss the slave trade in the Gulf of Mexico, the importance of New Orleans as a major center for the trade, and how data gathered from *Henrietta Marie*, the only slave ship found in the Gulf of Mexico to date, can inform the archaeological community.

[SYM-94a] Governor's Board Room; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Fionnbarr Moore (Underwater Archaeology Unit, National Monuments Service, Ireland) – see [GEN-010] Connie Kelleher

James A. Moore (Queens College/CUNY)

Sexuality in the (Nineteenth-Century) City: Practicing Class in Gotham's Bedrooms

Sexuality provides a powerful mechanism for patrolling the boundaries of socially constructed communities. Imagined as a natural expression of basic human behavior, sexuality naturalizes social boundaries and marks them as immutable. In the Nineteenth Century, the medical ills of the "overly-civilized" were identified as having a sexual basis. Hysteria was given an etiology of too frequent sexual activity. Education or business would interfere with the proper development of the uterus. For males, too frequent sexual activities could drain vital energies. Continence was required for proper moral and physical development. The division between the "overly-civilized" and others was defined by sexuality, fertility and moral character. This division entangled with ethnicity, class and race called for a materiality that provided both a scaffolding and a façade. The materiality of these practices is expressed across Gotham in the number and configuration of bedrooms used by the family, and at times, servants and staff.

[SYM-194] – Executive Room; Thursday, 8:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Jonathan Moore (Parks Canada)

"The White North Has Thy Bones": Sir John Franklin's 1845 Expedition and the Loss of HMS *Erebus* and HMS *Terror*

The hunt for Sir John Franklin's lost ships HMS *Erebus* and HMS *Terror* is arguably the longest shipwreck search in history. As a story the 1845 Franklin expedition seemingly has it all: two state-of-the-art ships and experienced Royal Navy men vanishing barely without a trace, a life and death struggle for survival in an unforgiving environment, cannibalism, dogged contemporary searches, and fascinating stories from indigenous Inuit who both witnessed the expedition's demise and went aboard and salvaged the deserted HMS *Erebus* just before it sank. This introductory paper will: outline the historical background of the expedition including both European and Inuit evidence streams; summarize events painstakingly reconstructed over the course of almost 170 years; introduce contemporary wreck location clues and relic finds; and set the stage for the symposium's description of twentieth and twenty-first century marine and terrestrial archaeological fieldwork that led to the discovery of HMS *Erebus*.

[SYM-336] – Blue Room; Friday, 10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Edith Morales (University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras Puerto Rico, Puerto Rico (U.S.)) – see [SYM-662] Paolo Ortiz. Castros

Rebecca J. Morehouse (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory)

Yes! You Can Have Access to That! Increasing and Promoting the Accessibility of Maryland's Archaeological Collections

Eighteen years ago, the State of Maryland's archaeological collections were moved into the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory (MAC Lab) at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum in Southern Maryland. This was an important step towards improving the storage conditions of the Maryland collections, but it did little to make the collections more accessible. Understanding the need for better access to archaeological collections, MAC Lab staff spent years rehousing, inventorying and conserving collections to make them more available to researchers, students, and other institutions for study, education, and exhibit. This paper will highlight the various approaches the MAC Lab has taken to not just increase, but to also promote, access to the Maryland collections through outreach programs, exhibits, and online research tools.

[SYM-91] – Cabinet Room; Friday, 8:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

David M. Morgan (National Park Service) – see [SYM-384] Meredith D. Hardy

David Morgan (US National Park Service-SEAC) – see [SYM-514] Stephen C. Lubkemann

David W. Morgan (National Park Service, Southeast Archaeological Center) – see [GEN-001] Clete Rooney

David W. Morgan (NPS Southeast Archeological Center), Jessica Keller (NPS Submerged Resources Center), Jeneva Wright (NPS Submerged Resources Center), Meredith Hardy (NPS Southeast Archeological Center), Dave Conlin (NPS Submerged Resources Center), Stephen Lubkemann (George Washington University), Paul Gardullo (Smithsonian Institution National Museum of African American History and Culture), Chris DeCorse (Syracuse University)

The Slave Wrecks Project in National Park Units of St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands

Since 2010 the National Park Service (NPS) has worked with the Smithsonian Institution and George Washington University to foster greater understanding of how the African slave trade shaped global history. This endeavor—the Slave Wrecks Project (SWP)—represents a long-term, multi-national effort to locate, document, protect, and analyze maritime sites pertaining to the slave trade, following the entire process including capture, transportation, sale, enslavement, resistance, and freedom.

The effort began in Africa, and in 2015 the SWP continued its goals in the Caribbean, working at NPS properties on St. Croix, USVI. There, systematic remote sensing surveys surrounding Buck Island Reef National Monument have yielded multiple shipwrecks, two of which may be the remains of vessels engaged in the slave trade. The effort to locate and document these wrecks serves as the mechanism to build local capacity for research, education, and interpretation of this global story.

[SYM-514] – Hampton Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Meredith Hardy Morgan (US National Park Service-SEAC) – see [SYM-514] Stephen C. Lubkemann

Patrick H. Morgan (Technical College of the Lowcountry) – see [GEN-020] Jeremy C. Miller

Kate E. Morrand (Naval History & Heritage Command), Shanna L. Daniel (Southeastern Archaeological Research (SEARCH) Inc.)

Conservation, Preservation and Curation Issues Resulting from Unauthorized Recovery of Archaeological Material from US Navy Sunken Military Craft

The Naval History & Heritage Command (NHHC) Archaeology & Conservation Laboratory, part of the NHHC Underwater Archaeology Branch, supports the Command's mission through the conservation, preservation and curation of archaeological material recovered from US Navy sunken military craft (SMC). More than 7% of the Navy's archaeological artifact collection was returned to NHHC for treatment and management following unauthorized removal from US Navy SMC. Unsanctioned and uncontrolled removal of archaeological material from these sites raises complex legal issues, results in loss of provenience, and complicates interpretation of the artifact and the archaeological site. Unauthorized recovery from underwater sites also causes significant and often irreversible damage to waterlogged archaeological material brought about by uncontrolled drying,

unmitigated corrosion and deterioration processes, uninformed cleaning campaigns and storage in unsuitable environmental conditions. This presentation will examine these issues and discuss approaches to the immediate and long-term preservation of this fragile group of US Navy artifacts.

[SYM-151b] – Empire Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Annelise E. Morris (University of California, Berkeley)

You Can't Keep a Workin' Man Down: Black Masculinity, Labor, and the Frontier

Historical archaeologists have long examined changing structures of labor in the context of modern global capitalism. This paper will focus on rural sites in the Midwest, challenging normative notions of labor structures. I will examine how, in the face of changing labor economies, Black men on the frontier deployed specific types of skilled labor to create social networks, familial bonds, and to subvert economic inequalities. I will examine shifts from agrarian economies to wage economies, specifically focusing on the power of union organization in rural areas to shift structures of inequality.

[SYM-488] – Hampton Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Christopher P. Morris (DEI)

Can A Picture Save A Thousand Ships?: Using 3D Photogrammetry To Streamline Maritime Archaeological Recordation And Modeling

In the wake of Superstorm Sandy, massive multi-agency infrastructure projects were undertaken along the Atlantic seaboard to repair the damage. Such projects can have a disastrous effect upon historic resources long since buried. During a large-scale seawall project in Brick Township, NJ, ship timbers, planks, fittings, fastenings, and structural elements were pried from their sites by construction equipment, moved before being stockpiled, and the hole backfilled with sand. This was prior to it being recognized as historic, and agency notification. With the wreck site no longer accessible, the damaged timbers were the only resource archaeologists have for identification. Full detailed recordation, and attempted rough-fit re-assembly of the damaged, fragile, and oversized timbers was determined by the agencies to be a potentially expensive, time consuming, and dangerous prospect. Can archaeological photogrammetry and 3D modeling, be a safer, more efficient, detailed, and cost effective alternative?

[SYM-132] – Capitol Room; Friday, 9:45 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Annie Tock Morrisette (Eastern Illinois University), see [GEN-005] Dana E. Best-Mizsak

Sara Morrow (University of Notre Dame) – see [SYM-687] Meredith S. Chesson

Sara Morrow (University of Notre Dame), Ian Kuijt (University of Notre Dame)

The Price of Death: Materiality and Economy of 19th and 20th Century Funeral Wakes on the Periphery of Western Ireland.

What is the price of death? Funeral wakes, at the intersection of religion, community, and material consumption, are one way to consider the connotation of marginal communities as representing national and local traditions and historic identity. The coastal islands of rural western Ireland have historically been presented as culturally isolated, economically disadvantaged, and geographically inaccessible. In the Western region, religious and local traditions surrounding death have been documented in literature and ethnography but have yet to be considered in an archaeological framework. Stemming from excavations on the islands of Inishbofin and Inishark, Co. Galway, Ireland, this paper focuses on the materiality of 19th and 20th century funeral wakes in relation to local island economies and access to consumer goods. In focusing on consumption practices associated with funeral wakes, we explore how islanders and rural mainlanders participated in a complex exchange of local, national, and international goods.

[SYM-687] – Committee Room; Friday, 10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

L. Daniel Mouer (RVA Archaeology)

The Trouble in River City (It's Not Pool!)

Richmond, the capital of Virginia, former capital of the Confederate States, has a deeply buried early history and a highly troubled recent one. The oldest parts of the city sit at the base of a 7-mile long cataract through which the James River falls from the Piedmont to the Coastal Plain. Archaeological remains lie beneath flood deposits and centuries of accumulated urban debris. For decades these resources have been ignored or viewed as obstructions to development. Archaeology in the city has more recently come to be viewed by many as a tool for transcending and transforming the destructive racial politics of the Jim Crow and post-Civil Rights eras. I discuss projects which illustrate relations of identity, have spurred community interest and activism, sparked attempts to conserve and interpret sites which tell the stories of race relations, and which hold promise for developing a 21st-century post-racist community spirit in the city.

[SYM-169] – Directors Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Teresa S. Moyer (National Park Service)

Ask the Archaeologists: Mount Clare Archaeology Past and Future

Archaeology took place at Mount Clare, a former plantation the remnants of which sit in Carroll Park in southwestern Baltimore, beginning in the 1970s. It not only shaped the story told at the site, but influenced many archaeologists' careers. In 2014, Baltimore City reclaimed the archaeological collection. This historic moment provides archaeologists with an opportunity to reflect on their time with the Mount Clare sites and collections. It is also a moment to propose new ways of using the old collections. This paper draws on the memories and reflections of archaeologists who worked at Mount Clare to propose a what-next for archaeology in Carroll Park.

[SYM-39] – Ambassador Ballroom; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Stephen Mrozowski (Fiske Center for Archaeological Research)

From Colonialism to Imperialism: Political Economy and Beyond

This paper explores some of the theoretical and evidentiary challenges facing the comparative study of colonialism and its imperial dimensions through the lens of political economy. It focuses on the advantages and limitations of political economy as a framework for understanding the transformation of colonies into post-colonial societies. Drawing on case material from North America, the Caribbean and India – three areas with vastly different colonial histories - this paper asks whether political economy provides a comprehensive enough explanation for the post colonial societies that have developed in these three areas today. By focusing on the economies, materialities and erasures of history in these three areas, this paper seeks to better understand the historical experiences of these postcolonial societies and what those experiences suggest about the vulnerabilities of political economy when viewed as a totalizing theoretical framework.

[SYM-26] – Senate Room; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Karen M. Mudar (National Park Service)

The National Historic Preservation Act and the NPS System-Wide Archeological Inventory Program

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) introduced a fundamental change to Federal agency archeology, promoting systematic and coordinated investigations of archeological resources in anticipation of Federal undertakings and for management purposes. In response to challenges of complying with NHPA Section 106 and 110, the National Park Service implemented the Systemwide Archeological Inventory Program (SAIP) in 1992. Its purpose was support archeological projects designed to locate, evaluate and document archeological resources on National Park System lands, and to evaluate resources for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. This study examines how NHPA influenced NPS archeology through SAIP and to examine trends in projects funded during SAIP's twenty-year lifespan.

[SYM-29] – Palladian Ballroom; Thursday, 8:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Karen M. Mudar (National Park Service)

From Algonquians to Appomattox: The Contributions of Stephen Potter to Potomac Archeology

Dr. Stephen Potter, National Park Service National Capital Region Regional Archeologist, will retire in 2016, after 39 years of service. During his tenure, he saw to implementation of many archeological projects, including a nine year project to identify and document archeological resources along the entire 184 mile length of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal NHP. Potter is also a noted writer. Commoners, Tribute, and Chiefs: Development of Algonquian Culture in the Potomac Valley is the first modern, scholarly account on the subject. He was also co-editor and contributing author for Archaeological Perspectives on the American Civil War.

This presentation reflects on contributions Potter has made to NPS archeology, a more detailed understanding of the pre-contact history of the Potomac Valley, a better appreciation of the dimensions that archeology brings to understanding the

Civil War, and many other topics between the dawn of prehistory and the surrender at Appomattox.

[SYM-28a] – Palladian Ballroom; Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

*Paul R. Mullins (Indiana University-Purdue University, Indianapolis) – see [SYM-70]
Timo Ylimaunu*

*Paul Mullins (Indiana University-Purdue University, Indianapolis), Timo Ylimaunu
(University of Oulu, Finland)*

Public Memory and Dark Heritage at Santa Claus Village

Cutting across the Arctic Circle in the heart of Finnish Lapland, Santa Claus Village celebrates familiar holiday legends while offering visits with Santa and the opportunity to purchase a host of consumer goods. The Yuletide tourist attraction north of Rovaniemi sits on a landscape that was a Luftwaffe airbase during World War II, and many of the foundations of the massive base's support structures visibly dot the forests around Santa Claus land. The history of Finland's status as co-belligerents with Germany between June, 1941 and September, 1944 is among the most prominent episodes in Finnish history, but it may seem particularly jarring to tourists to Santa Claus Land. We examine the ways in which this history is quite clearly memorialized in Finnish discourse even as it remains somewhat obscure and strategically un-interpreted to Santa Claus Land's foreign visitors.

[SYM-70] – Senate Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Jessica Mundt (Veterans Curation Program, Alexandria, VA) – see [GEN-017] Cori Rich

Anna M. Munns (North Dakota State University)

The Legal Language of Sex: Interpreting a Hierarchy of Prostitution Using the Terminology of Criminal Charges

It is generally acknowledged that there was a hierarchical structure to turn-of-the-century sex trade, with madams at the top and streetwalkers at the bottom. But what did this structure mean for the women who inhabited these roles? And how can we access all levels of the hierarchy? Police magistrate court dockets provide a valuable lens through which to analyze prostitution in Fargo, North Dakota during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Additionally, these documents speak to the informal regulation of prostitution, despite its illegality. In this paper, complex positions in the prostitution hierarchy are interpreted by dissecting the terminology used to charge women and men involved in the sex trade. By considering both gender and socioeconomic status, this research begins to understand how the hierarchical tiers reflected the social positions of their members, while illuminating relationships between the red light district and the larger community.

[SYM-68] Blue Room; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Larry Murphy (Submerged Resources Center, U.S. National Park Service) – see [SYM-51] Bert Ho

Michael Murray (Panamerican Consultants) – see [SYM-283] Loren Clark

Michael Murray (University of Southampton and Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)

Recording Shipwrecks At The Speed Of Light: Experimental Use Of An Underwater Laser Scanner On The Confederate Ironclad, *CSS Georgia*

Since the dawn of underwater archaeology, the ability to record features with a high level of accuracy and detail compared to terrestrial sites has been an extremely difficult prospect. However, according to 2G Robotics, the ULS-200 underwater laser scanner can resolve features on an astounding millimetric scale, but under the most ideal conditions. While this has some very exciting implications for the field of underwater archaeology, the *CSS Georgia* resides in an extremely challenging and dynamic environment in the Savannah River. Therefore, the opportunity exists to more fully understand the recording capabilities of this new exciting technology in less than ideal conditions and under a highly restrictive timeframe. This paper will examine the data obtained from a trial recording of a section of the *CSS Georgia's* Eastern Casemate conducted in late May, 2015, as part of a larger study into its overall feasibility of use in underwater archaeology.

[SYM-283] – Capitol Room; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Emlen Myers (Environmental Resources Management (ERM)), Christopher Polglase (Environmental Resources Management (ERM)), Benjamin D. Siegel (Environmental Resources Management (ERM)), Manuel Roman (Environmental Resources Management (ERM)), Doug Park (Environmental Resources Management (ERM))

Conducting an Archaeological Survey Across a Country: the Trials and Triumphs of the Nicaragua Canal Archaeological Baseline Project

In 2014, ERM undertook an archaeological baseline survey for the Canal de Nicaragua project as part of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment. Intended to assess the entire canal route, the area examined included a 10km wide corridor from the Boca de Brito on the Pacific coast to the mouth of the Punta Gorda on the Caribbean coast (a 1,400km² impact area). This paper presents ERM's Nicaragua project as a case study of a high level CRM effort operating within a politically charged medium that yielded significant results for the people of Nicaragua. It provides a brief description of ERM's survey, including background research, development of viable sampling methodologies, project planning and logistics, field work execution, and results. It will conclude by discussing how findings from a project of this magnitude can be used for archaeological planning, policy, and archaeological stewardship in a developing country.

[GEN-003] – Committee Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.

Kelsey Noack Myers (Chippewa Cree Cultural Resource Preservation Department) – see [GEN-008] R. Carl DeMuth

Kelsey Noack Myers (Anthropology Department, Indiana University Bloomington)

Legacy Archaeology and Cultural Landscapes at Fort Ouiatenon

As the 300th anniversary of the establishment of the French fort at Ouiatenon approaches, it is clear that narratives about the area remain focused on the fairly brief affiliation of the New French government with this fur trade site on the Wabash River. In contrast, the archaeological and documentary sources that detail daily life on this landscape speak to the overwhelmingly Native population and sense of place that existed prior to its abandonment in 1791. Several years of archaeological excavation in the 1960s and 1970s, as well as multiple dissertation projects in the 1980s, have created a legacy of French colonial archaeological research at the site, however by revisiting the data utilizing landscape and indigenous perspectives, alternate placemaking histories can be told.

[GEN-005] – Council Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

*Kelsey Noack Myers (Indiana University South Bend) – see [SYM-202] Joshua J. Wells
Kelsey Noack Myers (Chippewa Cree Cultural Resources Preservation Department, Rocky Boy's Indian Reservation, MT), Alvin Windy Boy, Sr. (Chippewa Cree Cultural Resources Preservation Department, Rocky Boy's Indian Reservation, MT)*

Notification Is Not Consultation: Ethical Practices in Community and Indigenous Archaeology

In the quarter of a century since the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) was enacted, attempts to involve descendant Native communities in research on and interpretation of archaeological resources have been met with limited success. Blurred lines delineating ancestral lands and migration routes across modern state boundaries, historical political alliances, and dynamic cultural identities often cause confusion and a defeatist attitude in approaching and working with Native tribes and organizations. Current federal policy often seeks enforce consultation requirements, but disparate institutional priorities and goals often result in the burden being placed on the understaffed and underfunded Tribal Historic Preservation Offices (THPOs) that represent each tribe. Many tribes are now becoming more assertive about having a place at the table in the consultation process, but are still met with resistance, often due to poor planning wherein no portion of a project budget or timeline is allocated to consultation.

[SYM-32] – Executive Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Harold Mytum (University of Liverpool, United Kingdom)

Mariners' gravestones in the Irish Sea region: memory and identity

Mariners could have their graves marked by inscribed memorials in the Irish Sea region from the late 18th century onwards, acting as both grave markers and foci for

memory and commemorative practices. Some died on land, and so are interred in the grave, or at sea and their bodies have been lost, creating different issues regarding grieving and commemoration. Archaeology can examine how far this is materially represented in their memorials. Recent research in North America and England by David Stewart, and in Wales and the Isle of Man by the presenter, was within largely Protestant contexts. New fieldwork in Ireland examines attitudes and behaviours within Catholic communities, and whether these Irish mariners were commemorated differently. Thus Catholic and Protestant can be compared within the Irish Sea region to see if there is any variation in attitudes to the 'bad death' of drowning at sea, depending on denomination.

[SYM-170b] – Palladian Ballroom; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:45 p.m.

Harold Mytum (University of Liverpool, United Kingdom)

From Pioneers to Seasoned Professionals: 50 years of the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology

2016 marks the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology. The society is marking this achievement in a number of ways, including a major conference at Sheffield and a special issue of the journal *Post-Medieval Archaeology*. This poster reveals some of the features of the Society's history, allowing comparisons and contrasts with the experiences of the SHA. From a side-line interest of museum professionals and amateurs, post-medieval archaeology has grown and matured to become a major period of study recognized by government and private heritage organizations, museums, contract archaeology firms, and by universities which now employ a number of tenured historical archaeology academic staff. The Society has been significant in encouraging historical archaeology across Europe and the globe, as revealed in its journal contents from the first issue onwards.

[POS-5] – Regency Ballroom; Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

Stephen D. Nagiewicz (Robert J. Walker Shipwreck Mapping Expedition; Richard Stockton University, Pomona, NJ; New Jersey Historical Divers Association)

Robert J. Walker Shipwreck Mapping Project

The Robert J Walker a paddlewheel steamship in the service US Coast Survey, and predecessor to NOAA Office of Coast Survey, before it was lost after a collision at sea in 1860. The wreck, identified in 2013 by NOAA was placed on the US National Parks Service, National Register of Historic Places. To document and protect the site, NOAA requested that a consortium of groups undertake the archaeological site work as a cooperative operation between governmental, non-governmental and academic institutions to preserve our national maritime heritage. This consortium included local divers, represented by the NJ Historical Divers Association, Stockton University and Black Laser Learning. Data from Stockton's remote sensing and divers thoroughly measured, surveyed and photo documented the site. Integration of data from multiple sensors allowed reconstruction of the site to produce multi-layered GIS products to support conservation of this historic site and to promote its use in the dive community.

[SYM-32] – Executive Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Dennis Naglich (Illinois State Museum) – see [SYM-191] Shawn F. Fields

Paul Nasca (Curator of Archaeology, Delaware Historical and Cultural Affairs) – see [SYM-204] Garrett R. Fesler

Michael S. Nassaney (Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project, Western Michigan University) – see [POS-3] John W. Cardinal

Magdalena Naum (University of Oulu, Finland)

Governing in the Early Modern Sápmi

In the 17th century, the Swedish kingdom launched exploitation and colonization programs in the northern region of Sápmi. These programs involved political, economic and cultural rhetoric of reform, progress and utility as well as practical and material actions of rearranging the landscape. Traditionally this process has been viewed as largely designed and controlled by the state with rather passive participation/resistance of the Sami. In this paper I will challenge this picture and discuss the role of Sami knowledge, practices and decisions in the development of political economy in early modern Sápmi.

[SYM-26] – Senate Room; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Magdalena Naum (University of Oulu, Sweden)

Unearthing Scandinavia's Colonial Past

In the recent years colonialism has been a subject of debate and new research in Scandinavian historical and anthropological scholarship. This scholarship is scrutinizing the impact of colonial expansion on societies in Scandinavia as well as

the role and participation of the Swedish and Danish kingdoms in the colonial enterprises. Drawing on this research, my paper will explore the background and consequences of this interest in Scandinavia's colonial past; the ways it rewrites historical narratives of early modern Scandinavia and challenges existing paradigms and understandings of colonialism.

[SYM-102] – Cabinet Room; Thursday, 3:30 p.m. – 5:15 p.m.

Fraser Neiman (Thomas Jefferson Foundation) – see [SYM-295] Beatrix Arendt

Nicholas J. Nelson-DeLong (East Carolina University)

War on the Chesapeake: Artifact Analysis of a War of 1812 Flotilla Ship

This paper examines and evaluates the material culture recovered from the suspected USS *Scorpion*, a War of 1812 flotilla ship that served in the Chesapeake Bay. The shipwreck is designated site 18PR226 and has previously been believed to be that of Joshua Barney's flag ship for the Chesapeake Flotilla. This paper uses a proposed model for material culture study developed from archaeologists E. M. Fleming's model for studying artifacts in an attempt to discover the function of the vessel. This paper discusses the artifacts recovered from the shipwreck and how the model was used to determine the original function and role of the vessel within the Chesapeake Flotilla. The results of the study will be the main focus of the presentation, which will provide an overview of possible functions the vessel may have served as and which type is the most likely candidate.

[SYM-151a] – Empire Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Kathryn Ness (Boston University), Carl Halbirt (City of St. Augustine, Florida)

Productive Partnerships: How Municipal Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Programs and Student Research Can Support Each Other

For decades, Cultural Resource Management (CRM) projects have yielded a wealth of information and artifacts. While some of these projects have been incorporated into academic research, many remain unstudied and unpublished. The situation is especially problematic in municipal and small-scale archaeology programs that are constrained by time, logistics, and budgetary considerations. Fortunately, students are in a prime position to help remedy the issue by working with such programs. The Archaeology Program in St. Augustine, Florida, demonstrates this approach as it includes students in both its CRM fieldwork and collections research. The resulting mutually beneficial relationship helps to alleviate research oriented shortcomings of the program while providing opportunities for students to acquire the varied facets of actual field experiences and collections use.

[GEN-003] – Committee Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.

Robert S. Neyland (Naval History and Heritage Command, Underwater Archaeology Branch) – see [SYM-151a] Bradley A. Krueger

Robert S. Neyland (Naval History & Heritage Command)

Twenty Years of Navy Shipwrecks--1996 to 2016!

Underwater archaeology was officially incorporated into the US Navy with the creation of a dedicated Branch (UAB) at Naval Historical Center, now Naval History and Heritage Command (NHHC) in 1996. This presentation discusses the reasons that led to the creation of the Branch, the hurdles that had to be overcome and unique problems posed by Navy ship and aircraft wrecks, the UAB program's development and growth, and major achievements, as well as the outlook for the future. Prominent ship and aircraft wrecks that were an integral part of the UAB development. This list of wrecks includes CSS Aabama, H.L. Hunley, the D-Day Normandy wreck assemblage, and a Torpedo Bomber Devastator and many others.

[SYM-151a] – Empire Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Tatiana Niculescu (University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign)

Transcending Dualities and Forging Relationships: An Example from Staunton, Virginia

For archaeologists artifacts are data, objects to be measured, weighed, described, and interpreted. They are items that can shed light on past political, economic, and social systems. However, the objects we excavate in the field or study in museums also forge multiple connections and obligations in the present and into the future. Considering objects in this way allows one not only to better understand the past, but also to more effectively engage the present. More effectively presenting the relationships swirling around artifacts that transcend the past/present, public/private, secular/religious, and general interest/academic dualities, will allow archaeologists to better articulate the relevance of our field beyond simply providing historical background for the present. In this paper I will focus on one object, a nineteenth century *mezuzah* curated by a small town synagogue, and the relationships in which it was and is actively enmeshed and the apparent dichotomies which it transcends.

[SYM-191] – Calvert Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:45 p.m.

Josue R. Nieves (The College of William and Mary)

Dust-Lined Boxes and Warehouses: A Re-Analysis of 17th Century Archaeological Collections from Fort Eustis, VA

Considering the 50th anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), critical evaluation of two of historical archaeology's primary functions, fieldwork and collection management, appears to be timely and essential. As Julia King's 2014 post to the Society for Historical Archaeology's blog notes, current circumstances appear to favor the generation of new artifactual remains rather than the need to process and catalogue what is already unearthed. However, if historical archaeology is to appropriately engage with NHPA this situation must change. Utilizing my summer work at Fort Eustis, re-examining material from seventeenth century sites, as a case study, I argue that such a professional shift, which entails the synthesis

and re-analysis of various artifact collections utilizing current bodies of knowledge, can provide our community with a more contextually-informed perspective of the archaeological record that values the information potential of all artifacts and the necessity of responsible excavation strategies.

[GEN-017] – Committee Room; Saturday, 8:00 a.m. – 10:15 a.m.

Mark Nonestied (Office of Cultural & Heritage)

“A New and Useful Burial Crypt:” The American Community Mausoleum

A community mausoleum is an above ground communal burial structure. The modern community mausoleum can trace its roots back to 1906, when William Hood patented and built his “new and useful burial crypt” in a Ganges, Ohio cemetery. Hood formed the National Mausoleum Company to build additional structures, but also faced competition from competing firms trying to capitalize on the new community mausoleum craze. In a little over five years, more than 100 community mausoleums were built -- by 1915, the number rose to over 200.

This lecture will trace the development of the community mausoleum from its beginnings in Ohio to its proliferation throughout the country. It will examine the architectural designs of these structures, highlighting some well known architects like Cecil Bryan and Sidney Lovell. The public reaction to the trend, both positive and negative, will also be discussed.

[SYM-170a] – Palladian Ballroom; Friday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Jonas M. Nordin (Uppsala University, Sweden)

Time, Discipline and Punishment: Private and state capitalism in northern Sweden in the seventeenth century

In the seventeenth century the Danish and Swedish states strengthened their control over the northernmost areas of Fenno-Scandinavia: Sápmi. Borders were constructed, market-places founded and the Lutheran Church gained a firm foothold through mission and the founding new churches. A main force in this development was the hunger for the regions resources, such as pearls, furs, precious stones and metals.

Through landscape analysis and the study the material remains of several sites, spatial difference is acknowledged at the works sites. The implementation of structured and ordered time through the introduction of centrally placed sun dials and bells at the industrial sites, indicates the introduction of modern concepts of production and time. At these places ordered time also had new meaning since the days of summer were endless due to the midnight sun and thus revealing an hitherto unseen ambition to control the work force.

[SYM-102] – Cabinet Room; Thursday, 3:30 p.m. – 5:15 p.m.

Jonas M. Nordin (Uppsala University, Sweden)

The Outskirts of the City: Swedish Roma life narratives and camp sites – Co-creative approaches to excavating a hidden cultural heritage

During most of the 20th century the Swedish Roma people were forced to be constantly travelling, and usually not being allowed to settle down within a municipality for more than a few weeks at a time. This changed in the mid 1960's when the Swedish state made sure housing was found for the last members of the group still living in camps. The project "At the outskirts of the city – Swedish Roma life narratives and camp sites from the 20th Century," is based on interaction and cooperation between museum employees, archaeologists, ethnologists and Roma people. Together we explore this part of history through archaeology, archive studies and interviews with Roma people. An important part is an excavation of a former Roma camp, which is the first time such a site is excavated in Sweden.

[SYM-59a] – Congressional B; Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

James A. Nyman (Department of Homeland Security)

"We dined with him that day...in the French Manner": Food, identity, and politics in the Mississippi Valley

Located on the frontier of the French Louisiana colony in the Mississippi Valley, early 18th century colonial fortresses were centers of intercultural exchange and negotiation between the French inhabitants and the powerful indigenous nations they lived among. This paper examines animal remains and ceramic artifacts recovered from colonial outposts dating to this period. Faunal artifacts and locally made colonoware vessels recovered from these sites provides strong evidence of the intimate relationships forged between the French garrisons and the Native inhabitants. It also highlights the value of food and the ceremony of dining to intercultural diplomacy. Likewise, these artifacts hint at the importance of food rituals and cuisine during this period as part of the way the French negotiated their sense of identity and reproduction of "Frenchness" at remote outposts in a "savage" land.

[SYM-43] – Embassy Room; Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 10:30 a.m.

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Kristin O'Connell (New York State Museum) – see [POS-4] Michael Lucas

Maria O'Donovan (Public Archaeology Facility)

When the Light Goes Out: The Importance of Women's Labor in the Household Economy

Archaeologists have contributed important insights into gender, particularly in relation to the impact of differences in class, race, and ethnicity. Studies have challenged the relevance of 19th century gender ideals for those outside the middle class and have explored the ways middle class women's lives defied these ideals. The picture that has emerged is one that emphasizes the importance of women's productive labor and the complexities of real lived experience. The story of one household in Binghamton, New York provides an example of the complexities of gender as it is lived within social relations and experiences. The Herrmanns family maintained a household economy based on tailor and dressmaking businesses and boarding. For this household, it does not make sense to talk of male "breadwinners" or female "nurturing lights" but of labor, relations, and how changes in these related to the loss of female labor led to failure and transformation.

[GEN-019] – Senate Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Alicia D. Odewale (University of Tulsa), Joshua M. Torres (National Park Service), Thomas H. Foster (University of Tulsa)

Interpreting Slavery from Urban Spaces: African Diaspora Archaeology and the Christiansted National Historic Site

The Christiansted National Historic Site in the US Virgin Islands has served as a landmark site documenting the history of African Diaspora and Danish occupation in St. Croix from 1733-1917. Three archaeological projects surrounding the Danish West India and Guinea Company Warehouse have uncovered a wealth of cultural resources that have lasting implications for the largely Afro-Caribbean descendent Crucian community and for future interpretations of urban slavery in Caribbean contexts. Following a stump removal, exposing the remains of a Danish military stock warehouse containing 3,186 artifacts, two excavations conducted in the courtyard of the park recovered over 2,000 artifacts and the approximate location of the royal slave quarters within the warehouse. These new projects have brought into focus the importance of the enslaved Afro-Caribbean peoples that lived within this site, but have also revived local interest in investigating the story behind a multicultural society almost 300 years in the making.

[SYM-384] – Diplomat Room, Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.

Karla M. Oesch (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.), C. Andrew Buchner (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)

Excavations at the Howe Pottery: A Late Nineteenth-Century Kiln in Benton, Arkansas

This poster presents the results of Phase III archeological mitigation (data recovery) excavations at the Howe Pottery (3SA340) on Military Road in Benton, Arkansas. The Howe Pottery is a National Register of Historic Places eligible

archeological site that is significant because of its unique state of preservation, coupled with a general lack of archeological data for the late nineteenth-century pottery industry in the Benton area. Archival records suggest the pottery was established before 1886 and operated until ca. 1898–1899. Investigations at the Howe Pottery resulted in the recovery of a trove of important new information. Both local and national trends in traditional stoneware pottery production are tracked via the study of the Howe Pottery's archeological record. This research will now be available through the Arkansas Archeological Survey Research Series.

[POS-2] – Regency Ballroom; Thursday, 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Jenn Ogborne (Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest)

The Company's Feast: Commensality And Managerial Capitalism

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries many mining companies in the American West provided their employees with housing and boarding arrangements, even recreational green spaces and company-sponsored festivities on holidays. Daily meals offered by some mining companies were a part of larger managerial capitalist policies common during this period. These meals placed the necessity of eating under a company roof and at a company table with foods purchased with company funds. The town of Coloma, Montana was home to many small companies, several of which owned boardinghouses or purchased large quantities of food to feed their laborers. Using the concept of feasting, specifically the labor-motivation feast, as a point of departure, this paper will contextualize these daily commensal activities within the framework of corporate paternalism and suggest different ways of categorizing these “feasts” within an industrial setting.

[SYM-184] – Congressional B; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Quinn-Monique Ogden (S&ME, Inc.) – see [GEN-020] Jeremy C. Miller

Alexis K. Ohman (College of William and Mary)

Analysis of Mollusks from the Slave Village at Betty's Hope, Antigua, British West Indies

Since 2007, excavations at Betty's Hope plantation have yielded a large amount of faunal material from a variety of contexts on the site: the Great House, Service Quarters, Rum Distillery, and Slave Village. The faunal analysis has begun for the Great House and Service Quarters contexts by focusing on the fish and mollusks in order to ascertain the roles of local vs. nonlocal/imported resources and their incorporation into English foodways at Betty's Hope. Excavations in the Slave Village began in 2014, and the ongoing faunal analysis will include this important contrast. This paper will discuss the role of local tropical mollusks in three distinct, class-defined contexts to demonstrate both the variety of mollusks utilized at Betty's Hope plantation, their incorporation into diet, nonfood uses of those mollusks, and the daily role of acquiring local tropical resources for those who lived in the Great House, Service Quarters, and the Slave Village.

[GEN-016] – Calvert Room; Saturday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Scott N. Oliver (James Madison's Montpelier)

Whose Midden is it Anyway? : Exploring the Origins of the Southwest Yard Midden at James Madison's Montpelier

During the 2014 field season, the Montpelier Archaeology Department sampled an area known as the Southwest Yard. A large midden containing approximately 14,300 individual faunal elements and fragments was found. The Southwest Yard is located in close proximity to the domestic enslaved living and working area known as the South Yard, suggesting the midden could belong to the enslaved community. Within the South Yard, however, is an 18th century kitchen known as the South Kitchen. I will look at the ceramic cross-mends between the South Yard and the Southwest Yard to identify whether the midden is associated with the enslaved community or the South Kitchen, as well as explore the landscape between these sites to understand how the midden was formed. This paper is part of a larger project which will examine the faunal remains at Montpelier.

[SYM-292] – Diplomat Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:15 p.m.

Heather Olson (The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.) – see [SYM-91] Danielle R. Cathcart

Heather L. Olson (The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.)

A “Home in the Country:” Material Life at the House of the Good Shepherd Orphanage, Tomkins Cove, New York

In 2014, the Public Archaeology Laboratory conducted archaeological excavations at the former House of the Good Shepherd orphanage in Tomkins Cove, New York. Over 4,000 domestic and structural artifacts were found at the site, offering glimpses into its nineteenth-century orphanage history as well as its use as a Fresh Air Association summer retreat during the twentieth century. Although small, the nineteenth-century artifact assemblage reflects the life of the orphans who lived there. Current research shows that very few sites of this type have been investigated, presenting us with a unique opportunity to understand the realities of life for poor and orphaned children in the American Gilded Age. This paper will examine the archaeological and documentary evidence of material life at the orphanage and will compare the lives of the House of the Good Shepherd residents to other orphans living in the U.S. at that time.

[GEN-018] – Directors Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

Hilary Orange (UCL, United Kingdom)

An archaeological light age: On modernity, urbanism and the materiality of light-based technologies.

Artificial light is synonymous with modernity and the industrial age. Light turns night into day, guides our way, and transforms place and material. Despite its centrality within the urban experience, light studies are fragmented across a diverse set of fields including, among others, architecture, history, planning and art.

Where historical and contemporary archaeology are concerned, light and light-based technologies have received little attention.

In 2015, the International Year of Light (IYL2015) predicted that the "21st century will depend as much on photonics as the 20th century depended on electronics." Meanwhile, Dark Sky advocates are calling for the skies to become a form of night-time heritage site.

In this paper, I will usher in a contemporary archaeology of light as material and transformer of material. I will illustrate the talk with slides from recent field and digital work in Japan, London, Germany and Canvey Island.

IYL2015 www.light2015.org/Home/WhyLightMatters/What-is-Photonics.html

[SYM-59a] – Congressional B; Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

David G. Orr

Captain Ewald's Odyssey: Some Context for the 1777-78 Philadelphia Campaign

This paper interprets the various actions and violent encounters between the American Revolutionary Army and the British Crown forces in the Philadelphia Campaign of 1777-78. Probably one of the most significant narratives imbedded in these events is the role of the Hessian mercenaries fighting for the Royalist cause. Fortunately, the diary that Captain Johann von Ewald wrote has survived to brilliantly annotate this critical moment in the history of the war. He was an unusually candid and keen observer, meticulous in his descriptions, and critical of both sides, even of his own superiors. This paper follows him through most of the site presented in this session. Ewald's experiences eloquently testify to the complex range of emotions and loyalties which faced a hired officer fighting in a strange land.

[SYM-398] – Diplomat Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:00 p.m .

Karen L. Orrence (National Park Service) – see [SYM-40] Stephen R. Potter

Charles E. Orser (Vanderbilt University)

Global Capitalist Symbolic Violence at Small Scale on Providence Island

Symbolic violence is usually subtle even though its physical manifestations can be imposing. Fortifications of colonialist powers express symbolic violence in contextually important ways, but when constructed as part of a colonial-capitalist nexus they have especially strong symbolic power. Focusing on the Puritan colony on Providence Island off the coast of Nicaragua (1630-41), I explore the symbolic nature of the island's fortifications and their impact upon the indentured and enslaved laborers.

[SYM-11a] – Directors Room; Saturday, 10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Montserrat A. Osterlye (Presidio Trust), Juliana Fernandez (Presidio Trust)

Visibility and Accessibility: Performing Archaeology at the Presidio of San Francisco

The Presidio Archaeology Lab is in its second year of a long-term research excavation located in the heart of the Presidio of San Francisco, a national historic landmark district and national park. Employing an open-site approach, visitors are invited to witness archaeologists at work and learn about the archaeological process at the site of *El Presidio de San Francisco*. The project also includes a robust volunteer program for those who wish to be more involved in discovery, offering the opportunity for deeper connection to the past. This paper discusses how the Presidio's archaeology program elevates San Francisco's early heritage, welcomes the public to become involved in active research, and promotes shared stewardship of cultural resources.

[SYM-191] – Calvert Room; Saturday

Dan Ott (National Park Service) – see [SYM-51] Jessica A. Keller

Douglas Owsley (Smithsonian Institution) – see [SYM-330] Karin Bruwelheide

Douglas Owsley (Smithsonian Institution), Karin Bruwelheide (Smithsonian Institution)

Three Decades of Identification: Advances in Civil War Bioarchaeology

In 1988, archaeologist Stephen Potter supervised the excavation of four battlefield burials found by relic collectors on the Roulette farm of Antietam Battlefield. Archival research into the discovery location, and the analysis of the artifacts and meager bone fragments, linked these men to the Irish Brigade. Nearly thirty years later, Civil War human remains continue to be the subject of inquiry. This review cites examples from several Civil War sites and contexts to illustrate how the process of identifying historic military remains, sometimes by name, has advanced. While a myriad of chemical analyses including stable isotopes, heavy metals testing and DNA are now part of the forensic anthropology toolkit, identification still often remains contingent on dogged persistence as exemplified by the successes of Potter and others like him dedicated to investigating our nation's past.

[SYM-28b] – Palladian Ballroom; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 2:45 p.m.

Adewale Oyediran (East Carolina University)

Port of Badagry, a Point of No Return: Investigation of Maritime Slave Trade in Nigeria

Two Danish ships that wrecked at Cahuita Point in Costa Rica carried many slaves of Yoruba ethnicity from a geographic locale in the vicinity modern day Nigeria in Africa. Danish Company records reveal that in addition, to human cargoes of around 400 slaves each, one ship included 4,000 pounds and the other 7,311 pounds of ivory. Founded in 1425 A.D., the port city of Badagry played a strategic role in both the transatlantic slave and ivory trade. Maritime Cultural Landscape Theory is a useful approach to analyze both the pre and post-colonial archaeological patterns of

slavery in Badagry. This paper explores the maritime artifacts assemblages on land and underwater, and characterizes the archaeological signatures likely to be linked with maritime slave trade societies. The investigator will address the methods of collection, interpretation and integration of archaeological, oral and documentary sources, and the complex interchange between the data sets.

[SYM-220] – Capitol Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Koji Ozawa (San Francisco State University)

Archaeology And Gardens At A WWII Japanese American Incarceration Camp In Gila River, Arizona

Violence can be seen in the archaeological record in many different ways, from trauma in the osteological record to depictions in iconography. This paper will focus on reactions to violence. In World War II, all those of Japanese Ancestry living on the West Coast of the United States were forcibly incarcerated in prison camps. These people reacted to this violent act of imprisonment with many different strategies. Recent archaeological work has examined the material manifestations of these strategies, documenting the diverse and creative ways that incarcerated people dealt with this trauma. My research focuses on the creation of gardens at Butte Camp of the Gila River Relocation Center. These garden features stand as testaments to the ways that incarcerated people navigated the complex threads of identity and imprisonment. They also demonstrate the utility of archaeology in illuminating the stories of those incarcerated.

[SYM-11b] – Directors Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.

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Courtney E. Page (North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources)

Examining Golden Age Pirates as a Distinct Culture Through Artifact Patterning

Piracy is an illegal act and as a physical activity does not survive directly in the archaeological record, making it difficult to study pirates as a distinct maritime culture. This paper examines the use of artifact patterning to illuminate behavioral differences between pirates and other sailors during the Golden Age (ca. 1680-1730). The artifacts of two early eighteenth-century British pirate wrecks, *Queen Anne's Revenge* (1718) and *Whydah* (1717) were categorized into five groups reflecting shipboard behaviors, and frequencies within each assemblage were compared to frequencies of the British Naval vessel HMS *Invincible* (1758) and the slaver *Henrietta Marie* (1699). There is not enough data at this time to predict a "pirate pattern" for identifying pirates archaeologically, and many uncontrollable factors negatively impact the data that is available, making a study of artifact frequencies difficult. This research does, however, help to reveal avenues of further study for describing this intriguing sub-culture.

[SYM-47] – Hampton Room; Saturday, 9:30 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.

David T. Palmer (Coastal Carolina University)

Historical Archaeology of the Marsh Sugar Plantation, Avery Island, Louisiana

The Marsh Plantation was a sugar plantation on Avery Island, Louisiana, established in 1818 by northeastern transplants John Marsh and William Stone. Enslaved and "indentured" African Americans were brought from New York and New Jersey by the partners to work the sugar fields and mill. Through two field seasons, we learned more about the lives of the enslaved and free people, as well as the early sugar industry in Louisiana. Issues of heritage tourism, namely, the elision of slavery and the contributions of African Americans from Avery Island presentations, was also highlighted and explored through this project.

[GEN-001] – Diplomat Room; Thursday, 8:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Emily Palmer (National Park Service) – see [SYM-31] Sarah E. Miller

Matthew Palus (The Ottery Group) – see [SYM-204] Lyle C. Torp

Matthew M. Palus (The Ottery Group)

Camp Stanton and the Archaeology of Racial Ideology at a Camp of Instruction for the U.S. Colored Troops in Benedict, Charles County, Maryland.

Camp Stanton was a major Civil War recruitment and training camp for the U.S. Colored Infantry, established in southern Maryland both to draw recruits from its plantations, and to pacify a region yet invested in slavery. More than a third of the nearly 9,000 African Americans recruited in Maryland during the Civil War were trained at Camp Stanton. Archaeological survey and testing resulted in the discovery of four features associated with shelters that housed recruits over the winter of 1863-1864. This evidence, and also an assemblage of militaria resulting from metal detection survey firmly establishes the former location of the camp.

Illnesses plagued Camp Stanton causing many deaths among recruits. Abolitionist William Birney, chief of recruitment in Maryland and superintendent over the camp,

blamed the unhealthful location, but racial ideology also manifested in the management and provisioning of the camp, as the Union defined *a priori* the African-American soldiers' capabilities.

[SYM-403] – Ambassador Ballroom; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:15 p.m.

Lee Pape (University of Southampton) – see [GEN-007] Joshua L. Marano

Jeffrey A. Pardee (Panamerican Consultants)

Recovery Methods of the CSS Georgia Data Recovery Project

In 2015, the remains of the CSS Georgia, a Civil War ironclad-ram and a National Register of Historic Places listed site, were fully archaeologically documented and removed as a permitting requirement for the proposed construction of the Savannah Harbor Expansion Project (SHEP). Conducted and overseen by archaeologists with Panamerican Consultants, the data recovery project required the development and implementation of unique methodologies relative to both the working environment and artifact types. This presentation serves as an overview of the various recovery methods including Ordnance, Large Artifact, Casemate, and Mechanized Recoveries.

[SYM-283] – Capitol Room; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Alicia Paresi (Northeast Museum Services Center)

Thinking Outside the Hollinger Box: Bringing Northeast Region Archeology Collections to the Public

Since the inception of the Northeast Museum Services Center's archeology program in 2003, we have consistently strived to bring NPS archeology collections into the public eye. Our commitment to public outreach encompasses a variety of efforts through which we hope to reach a variety of people. We maintain a facebook page and a blog through which we offer articles on specific artifacts, site histories, and archeological preservation. Our social media program continues to attract new readers, including other archeological professionals and scholars. We regularly participate in public programs at national parks in which we introduce the public to artifacts and archeological sites. These programs attract people of all ages, including young children, whose excitement about archeology is encouraging and rewarding. We also reach out to park staff and ensure that our colleagues are aware of the content and research value of their collections.

[SYM-31] – Congressional A; Saturday, 1:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.

Alicia Paresi (Northeast Museum Services Center), Jessica Costello (Northeast Museum Services Center), Nicole Estey (Northeast Museum Services Center)

Scratching the Surface: New Discoveries Within Old Archeological Collections

Here in the NMSC archeology lab, we are privileged to work with archeological collections from national parks across the Northeast. Many of these collections were excavated before 1987, and in many cases, sat untouched and unutilized in storage

until they were eligible for cataloging funds. We have seen firsthand the incredible research potential – unknown and untapped for decades – that these collections offer. One memorable collection from Petersburg National Battlefield was excavated in 1983 and cataloged 29 years later by NMSC. This excavation yielded a largely undisturbed and tightly dated feature that produced an assemblage of mid-18th century artifacts, including sherds of creamware with scratch-blue decoration. Preliminary research on these sherds suggests that they may be a product of the Scottish tobacco trade, and may represent some of the earliest creamware ever excavated on an American archeological site. Imagine what other surprises are waiting to be discovered in old archeological collections!

[SYM-302] – Cabinet Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Alicia Paresi (Northeast Museum Services Center), Jennifer McCann (Northeast Museum Services Center)

“A Horrible Quantity of Stuff”: The Untapped Potential of Northeast Region NPS Collections

All archeological material found on National Park lands must be curated and cared for in perpetuity, though often very little funding is designated for this purpose. This has led to an enormous backlog of artifacts and records in almost every park. For the last 15 years, the Northeast Museum Services Center has been providing cataloging services to National Park Service units in the Northeast Region. In that time, we have recovered an incredible amount of data about the NHPA-generated archeology of our parks. Staff from the Center’s archeology lab frequently give public talks, maintain a blog about archeological collections and general museum management, and encourage research on park collections. It is the continuing mission of the NMSC Archeology Lab to promote research of existing collections, many of which have never been thoroughly studied, and to provide access to these collections.

[SYM-91] – Cabinet Room; Friday, 8:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Doug Park (Environmental Resources Management (ERM)) – see [GEN-003] Emlen Myers

Alexandra T. Parker (Fairfax County Park Authority)

Raising The Bar: Archaeology Collections Management

The Fairfax County Park Authority’s museum standards and use of technology has changed over the years and we are currently reevaluating and improving our archaeology collections care. In spirit of this conference we are making a call to action: we are stressing to those working in archaeology collections the importance of good collections management. Without good collections management, field work, cataloging, researching, and artifacts can lose their original meaning, be insufficiently cared for and even be misplaced.

My paper discusses how we are using new technology to improve our understanding of the collection, to create exhibits, and to make it more accessible to

researchers and the rest of the Park Authority. I will also discuss how we are improving our collections, disaster, and IPM policies to better safeguard our collections. My paper offers methods to improve archaeology collection management.

[GEN-017] – Committee Room; Saturday, 8:00 a.m. – 10:15 a.m.

Scott K. Parker (Little Antietam Creek, Inc., Waynesboro, PA)

Research Through Education: An Example From Southern Pennsylvania

Little Antietam Creek, Inc. (LACI) is a non-profit organization whose mission is to educate people of all ages about archaeological and historic research through hands on teaching. Since 2012 we have been excavating the remains of an 18th-century house on the Stoner Farm near Waynesboro, Pennsylvania. The excavations have been conducted entirely by volunteers, students and interns with professional supervision.

Our approach has been successful in introducing numerous school children and adults to archaeology by having them engage in all aspects of archaeology at a real archaeological site. But in addition to teaching LACI is dedicated to providing quality archaeological research. At the Stoner Farm we are studying the lives of the early German immigrants Johannes and Catrin Steiner who settled the property in 1744. The Steiners (Stoner in German) were German Baptist Dunkers, a group of people who were prominent in the area but are poorly researched and understood.

[GEN-002] – Senate Room; Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 10:45 a.m.

Justin A. Parkoff (Texas A&M University), Amy Borgens (Texas Historical Commission), Amanda M. Evans (Tesla Offshore, LLC), Matthew E. Keith (Tesla Offshore, LLC)

“Defining Blockaders: USS *Westfield*, USS *Hatteras*, and their Archaeological Context”

At the commencement of the US Civil War, the Union devised the Anaconda Plan, implementing a series of blockades of major Confederate ports designed to disrupt Confederate trade and cut off supply lines. For this plan to succeed, the Union had to enlist the support of a nonexistent patrolling naval fleet. The Navy worked quickly to supplement their fleet, acquiring vessels through a variety of means including those that were purpose-built for the navy, purchased for use by the navy, and/or converted for a specific type of service. What then, is a Union blockade vessel? USS *Westfield* and USS *Hatteras* were both Union blockade vessels that operated in the Gulf of Mexico and lost off the Texas coast in 1863. Archaeological investigations of both ships unveil a contrast in form, function, and circumstances, while also providing insight into the commonalities of Union blockaders in the American Civil War.

[SYM-94a] Governor’s Board Room; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Travis G. Parno (Brandeis University), Andrew J. Koh (Brandeis University), Sarah Schofield-Mansur (Brandeis University)

Archaeology in a Revolutionary Town: Multi-Temporal Heritage Narratives at the McGrath Farm, Concord, Massachusetts

The town of Concord, Massachusetts played a critical role in the American Revolutionary War and will forever be linked to this momentous military conflict. While this connection is understandable, Concord has a rich history of indigenous, European, and American life dating back thousands of years. The McGrath Farm site is an excellent example of this complicated and storied past. Once a portion of a farm owned by prominent Revolutionary War figure Col. James Barrett, the McGrath Farm reflects many components of Concord's complex history in its role as a site of indigenous settlement, railroad development, Irish immigrant agriculture, and World War II German P.O.W. labor. Archaeology at the McGrath Farm offers the opportunity to build on the existing Barrett family narrative while contributing new stories to Concord's diverse, multi-temporal cultural heritage.

[GEN-005] – Council Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

Anna E Passaniti (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

Analysis of the faunal remains from a 19th century Aku property in Banjul, The Gambia

During the Summer of 2014, excavations were carried out in Banjul, The Gambia, formerly known as Bathurst, at a 19th century Aku site as part of the Banjul Heritage Project. This paper focuses on the analysis and interpretation of the faunal remains from the site. The Aku ethnic group, formed from a Liberated African population in Bathurst during the colonial period, were a socially, politically, and economically prominent group in colonial Bathurst, often highlighting their Christian, English affiliations over African heritage. Results from faunal analyses indicate that this group's socioeconomic status was not reflected in the type of meat they chose to consume. Rather, the prominence of fish displays a trend towards convenience in meat consumption. Additionally, the presence of pork remains highlights their connectivity with Christian, British traditions amidst a surrounding Islamic influence in the remainder of the country.

[POS-2] – Regency Ballroom; Thursday, 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Alistair G. Paterson (University of Western Australia, Australia), Wendy van Duivenvoorde (Flinders University, Australia), Corioli Souter (Western Australian Museum), Jeremy Green (Western Australian Museum)

Recent Archaeological Work at Batavia's 1629 Graveyard, Western Australia

The archaeological sites related to the wreck of the 1629 VOC Batavia and subsequent mutiny have been studied since the 1960s. As part of the 'Shipwrecks of the Roaring 40s' Australian Research Council project, new discoveries have been made at several Batavia sites, particularly of victims on Beacon Island and the first European execution site on Long Island. These and other innovations help illuminate one of Australia's grimmest moments in history.

[SYM-171] – Embassy Room; Friday, 10:45 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Brianna L. Patterson (University of West Florida) – see [GEN-001] Clare M. Votaw

*Barnet Pavao-Zuckerman (University of Maryland), Trica Oshant Hawkins
(Environmental Education Exchange), Stanley Bond (National Park Service (WASO))*

The “Linking Hispanic Heritage Through Archaeology” Program: Using National Parks to Engage Latino Youth With Their Cultural Heritage

The National Park Service-sponsored “Linking Hispanic Heritage Through Archaeology” (LHHTA) program was created in response to the NPS’s call to action to “fully represent our nation’s ethnically and culturally diverse communities”. The program, a collaboration between NPS, University of Arizona, and Environmental Education Exchange, connects Hispanic youth to their cultural history using regional archaeology as a bridge. The LHHTA goals are to 1. increase awareness of National Parks within Hispanic communities; 2. engage Hispanic youth in their culture and history; 3. expose participants to career opportunities in cultural heritage and National Parks; and 4. involve youth in outdoor recreation at Parks. LHHTA high school students and teachers visit eight National Parks, and other cultural heritage sites, participate in archaeological research, and explore their personal cultural histories through ancient and modern technologies. The LHHTA is a model for public engagement and cultural heritage at National Parks for the next 100 years.

[SYM-31] – Congressional A; Saturday, 1:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.

Danae Peckler (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group) – see [SYM-105a] D. Brad Hatch

Casey D. Pecoraro (Maryland Historical Trust)

From the Attic to the Basement: Rehousing the Archaeological Collection at Carlyle House Historic Park

The John Carlyle House, a ca. 1753 structure located in Alexandria, Virginia, is owned and operated as a historic house museum and park by the Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority. Limited archaeological survey of the site was conducted by the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission in 1973, and the subsequent salvage excavations of four features were performed during restoration work on the house undertaken between 1974 and 1976. The artifact assemblage was later processed, catalogued and stored in the attic at Carlyle House. The overall condition of the collection deteriorated over time. A comprehensive rehousing project began in 2013, with the dual goal of bringing the collection up to professional standards and finding it a suitable home in a dedicated archaeological collections repository. Rehousing also produced a searchable digital catalogue, revealing the potential research trajectories of this significant site and increasing the chances of its future reanalysis.

[SYM-302] – Cabinet Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Luke Pecoraro (George Washington's Mount Vernon)

Daniel Gookin's Atlantic World: An ESRI GIS Storymap for Archaeology

Presenting archaeological data to both public and academic audiences in the digital age presents problems and opportunities to make the results of excavation and survey more accessible. In some cases, one class of data is highlighted over another resulting in an unbalanced perspective. The ESRI Story map platform provides a template that can visually represent spatial information, and link this with photographs, artifact catalogs, and primary documents. What is more, Story Maps are set up to be viewed on the web, open to the public or password protected. This paper uses the cultural landscape of Daniel Gookin Sr. and Jr. to visualize their 17th c. world, tying together archaeological and documentary sources. The Story Map is a powerful and useful tool to make archaeological data open, in addition to retaining all classes of evidence in one place.

[SYM-202] – Senate Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.

Sara Peelo (Albion Environmental, Inc.) – see [SYM-295] Linda J. Hylkema

Becca Peixotto (American University)

Waders and Snake Chaps: Targeted Exploration and Ground Truthing in the Great Dismal Swamp

The Great Dismal Swamp of Virginia and North Carolina was home to disenfranchised Native Americans, enslaved canal company laborers and maroons who lived in the wetlands temporarily and long term ca. 1660-1860. This paper discusses recent and ongoing research to identify mesic islands, likely sites of maroon occupation, in the interior of the Swamp. In the past decade, the Great Dismal Swamp Landscape Study (GDSLS) has intensively investigated a few maroon and enslaved labor sites, leaving vast swaths of inhospitable and challenging swampland archaeologically unexplored. LiDAR, satellite and aerial imagery, historic documents and results of GDSLS excavations all guide current ground-truthing and exploration efforts. Filling in gaps in the map will expand our knowledge of the complex physical and social landscape of the Swamp and support future stewardship of the archeological resources in the area.

[GEN-009] – Capitol Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.

Ashley A. Peles (University of North Carolina Chapel Hill)

Town and Gown: Foodways in Antebellum Chapel Hill, NC

Chartered in 1789 and enrolling students in 1795, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill is one of three schools that claims the title of oldest public university in the United States. Despite this storied history, relatively little is known about the lives of antebellum university and Chapel Hill residents, particularly archaeologically. In October 2011, contractors excavated a trench around the Battle, Vance, and Pettigrew buildings at UNC. In the process, they exposed archaeological remains along the east Side of Vance Hall. Of particular interest was the discovery of a stone-lined drain designed by UNC Professor Elisha Mitchell and built by slaves in the early 1840s. At the time, this feature was located along a boundary between public university property and a privately owned residential complex. As such, the

faunal remains discarded in this drain provide a unique perspective on the foodways of a burgeoning Chapel Hill community.

[SYM-295] – Executive Room; Saturday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.

Brendan Pelto (Michigan Technological University), Sam Sweitz (Michigan Technological University), Jeremy Shannon (Michigan Technological University), Timothy Scarlett (Michigan Technological University)

Geophysics and Historical Archaeology: A Collaboration Between Two Departments

In June and July of 2015, Industrial Archaeologists from Michigan Technological University working with MTU's geophysics field school conducted field work that consisted of the use of ground penetrating radar, magnetometry, resistivity testing, and LIDAR, to help identify the location of features associated with the earliest African American pioneers of Michigan's Upper Peninsula. This poster details the process and discusses the findings.

[POS-3] – Regency Ballroom; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

Steven R. Pendery (CELAT, Université Laval, Québec)

Is Mitigation an Impairment? Exploring the Role of the NHPA in the Management of NPS Archaeological Resources

The Nation's most significant cultural resources within our National Park units are protected in large part by two key pieces of legislation, The Organic Act of 1916 and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The purpose of the former and the reason for federal ownership of park resources was to "...leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." Breach of the 'impairment intent' has come up in recent years in the context of managing park natural resources but less so for archaeological resources. It may surprise many Americans that the application of the NHPA to National Parks varies among the States, that the 50 year rule may threaten sites of future interest and that accepted mitigation measures typically involve compromising the integrity of sites. This paper explores the relationship between archaeological mitigation, site integrity and the impairment issue within select eastern National Park and National Historic Site units.

[PLENARY] – Blue Room; Wednesday, 6:30 p.m. - 8:30 p.m.

Sefryn Penrose (Atkins, United Kingdom)

Living in an Old City: Practice and theory in urban heritage

Half of the world's population now lives in cities. But the heritage of the city can be seen as redundant: a problem to be solved through the right planning mechanism.

Urban heritage practice has barely changed for 25 years. It privileges buildings and public realm, tourism, economics. It presumes preservation of fabric. Familiar orthodoxies dominate: 'urban grain'; 'the right materials'. It's western centric. Taste is policed: there is a homogeneity to 'heritage'.

But this has not been how we think about cities for some time. It is not how heritage is *thought* about. Heritage is never about a static past.

What would a different perspective *practically* entail? We propose looking at the city through different *lenses*: movements/theories/discussions that to some extent have been 'dealt with' in heritage discourse, but have not made an impact in the field. We imagine heritage in urban placemaking if practice and theory were to meet.

[SYM-59b] – Congressional B; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Jennifer E. Perry (California State University Channel Islands) – see [GEN-004]
Courtney H. Buchanan

Dana Lee Pertermann (Western Wyoming College)

French military lunettes at Ft. Bridger, WY

Fort Bridger, WY has a strong connection to French colonialism in North America. While the original trading post was created to accommodate French traders in the West, the French influence on military structures has not been as well researched in this region. Lunette fortifications that were recorded on historical documents have been found through magnetometry, and are currently being excavated. Features have been discovered that do not match the historical records exactly, however, such as a retaining wall. These differences and the impact of French military tactics and fort construction on the American military in the West in particular makes this site intriguing on many levels.

[SYM-129] Committee Room; Thursday, 10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.]

Mary Petrich-Guy (University of Idaho), Mark Warner (University of Idaho)

Beyond the Technical Report: Building public Outreach into Compliance-Driven Projects, A Case Study from Sandpoint Idaho

From 2005 to 2008 archaeologists conducted the largest excavation in the state of Idaho's history in the small north Idaho town of Sandpoint. The excavations were a prelude to the construction of a byway through the city's former historic core by Idaho's Department of Transportation. Despite not being able to conduct a public program during the excavations, project archaeologists were subsequently able to create a number of outcomes derived directly from the excavations that were ultimately beneficial to local communities in a number of ways. Public outreach efforts ranged from the convention (public archaeology days and public lectures during archaeology month) to relatively distinctive endeavors such as publishing a book in the history of a business in lieu of mitigation and teaching trunks for local school children. Overall, the impact was a project that created a number of things that were for the community instead of the archaeologists.

[SYM-91] – Cabinet Room; Friday, 8:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Vid Petrovic (Bay Area Underwater Explorers) – see [GEN-006] Albert E. Nava Blank

Vid Petrovic (University of California, San Diego) – see [GEN-008] Michael Hess

Guido Pezzarossi (Syracuse University) – see [SYM-26] Noa Corcoran-Tadd

Guido Pezzarossi (Syracuse University)

From Cacao to Sugar: Long-Term Maya Economic Entanglement in Colonial Guatemala

This paper explores highland Maya sugar production as a product of later colonial entanglement influenced by precolonial and early colonial innovations and traditions. In the mid-17th century, the colonial Kaqchikel Maya community of San Pedro Aguacatepeque is described as a producer of sugar. However, the community's embrace of sugar cane production (and associated sugar products) emerged in a complicated manner: as a product of preexisting precolonial and early colonial cacao tribute cultivation practices and later exposure as coerced laborers in Spanish colonial sugar cane plantations. The transition to sugar cane must be placed within the social and material contexts of later colonial Guatemala that constrained and enabled Maya communities. By the time Aguacatepeque was producing sugar, sugar cane would not have been an introduced novelty of "contact", but rather a known entity framed by precolonial and early colonial practice as well as later colonial conditions, experiences, needs and desires.

[SYM-210] – Directors Room, Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Heather Law Pezzarossi (Syracuse University)

Emergent Materialities of 19th c. Nipmuc Basketry

This paper examines a collection of iron artifacts from the Sarah Burnee/Sarah Boston Site, a late 18th- and early 19th-century Nipmuc homestead in Grafton, Massachusetts. While the objects recovered have a broad range of purposes, the assemblage is assessed for its utility in the practice of woodsplint basketmaking, an emerging Indigenous industry in 19th-century New England, and the purported trade of one of the homestead's inhabitants. Native woodsplint baskets were valued by Anglo-American consumers for their authentic and traditional "Indianess," yet many of their forms, decorations, and the associated toolkit were developed by Native artisans in the specific economic conditions of post-revolutionary New England and are thus entangled with Euro-American materialities. DeLanda's (2006) "assemblage theory" is examined as an appropriate concept with which to reconcile the apparent tension of innovation and tradition in this collection, and in Indigenous historical archaeology at large.

[SYM-210] – Directors Room, Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Charles Philips (Brockington and Associates) – see [SYM-30] Larry James

Bradley D. Phillippi (Hofstra University)

Forgetting

The production of history is inherently political and often involves legitimating the status quo by obscuring the historical roots of contemporary inequality. This paper investigates how residents of an affluent suburb on Long Island came to remember

one of their historic places as a site representing white, colonial history and heritage exclusively when in fact it was a historically diverse household comprised of white family members and nonwhite laborers. The masking of plural space and increased invisibility of black labor during the post-emancipation period serves as evidence. This research suggests that selective forgetting and the production of local narratives signaled which groups belonged as members in the Setauket community, resulting in the uneven visibility and preservation of sites related to the village's historical origins.

[SYM-11a] – Directors Room; Saturday, 10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Samuel A. Pickard (AECOM)

Life In The River Wards: The History Of Kensington And Port Richmond

The Kensington/Fishtown and Port Richmond neighborhoods of Philadelphia were among the earliest areas in the city settled by Europeans. Though initially dominated by maritime trades, in the nineteenth century they developed into industrial districts centered on mills, shipyards, and the export of coal and grain. Much of Kensington and Port Richmond eventually became known as a tough working class areas with populace comprised mainly of Irish, German, and Polish immigrants, though the Fishtown section of Kensington remained a somewhat isolated pocket of nativist fishing families. This paper will discuss the history of these areas from the first half of the nineteenth century to the first decade of the twentieth century, with a focus on the blocks on which AECOM conducted excavations. It will seek to shed light on this area and its residents, who are all too often stereotyped or overlooked in the history of Philadelphia.

[GEN-019] – Senate Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Andrew T. Pietruszka (Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency, Central Identification Laboratory (Underwater Archaeology Section), JBPHH, HI) – [SYM-151b] Richard K. Wills

Hannah Piner (East Carolina University), Lynn Harris (East Carolina University), Melissa Price (East Carolina University), Katherine Clevenger (East Carolina University)

Investigating a Cannon Site Conundrum in Cahuita National Park, Costa Rica

A site comprising cannons, anchors, and dispersed bricks on the seabed of Cahuita National Park may represent scenarios of a scuttling trail, a wrecking event, or dramatic crew mutiny where sailors set fire to their ship after a disastrous voyage. Danish West Indies historic records and local Afro-Caribbean folklore center around stories of pirate ships and two 18th-century slave ships that were burnt or broken up by surf in this location. The ECU team investigated the distribution patterns of the artifact assemblage, patterns of marine growth, fluvial processes, and local memory about a recent destructive earthquake and illegal removal of artifacts by visiting scientists. As the site is a rich substrate for marine life in Caribbean La Amistad Conservation Area, the investigators also explored the

challenge of balancing archaeological investigation and research design with marine life preservation and documentation.

[SYM-220] – Capitol Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Hannah Piner (East Carolina University), Lauren Christian (East Carolina University), Mitchell Freitas (East Carolina University), Allyson Ropp (East Carolina University), Sydney Swierenga (East Carolina University)

Expedition Costa Rica: Cahuita's Brick and Cannon Shipwreck Sites

East Carolina University's Program in Maritime Studies studied two shipwreck sites in Cahuita National Park, Costa Rica. These sites presented unique challenges to the group because of their location, distribution, similarities, unique formation processes, and role as part of a dynamic and protected ecosystem. One site has a brick pile and few scattered artifacts, including cannon, concretions, a grinding stone, and two bottles. The other has 13 pieces of concreted cannon, two anchors, and a few scattered brick. The methodologies varied from site to site because of the distribution patterns and the environmental conditions. This preliminary study resulted in site plans; a marine survey; and ideas of site formation, including: burning, scuttling, and a disaster response trail. This can linked to historical accounts and local anecdotes of historic and modern salvage, slave ships, and pirates.

[POS-4] – Regency Ballroom; Friday, 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Alena R. Pirok (University of South Florida)

Bring Back The Ghosts: Hauntings, Authenticity, and Ruins

In the 1930s a swath of Williamsburg, VA became Colonial Williamsburg. The newly minted Colonial Williamsburg Foundation funded a major reconstruction effort to turn the dejected neighborhood into the picture of colonial architecture and colonial revival esthetic. Since that time visitors have noticed that colonial era ghosts have reemerged in the houses and meeting places they were once known to frequent. Parapsychologists have argued that archaeological investigation has stirred ghosts from their slumber, and that building restorations have welcomed the spirits back to a familiar landscape. This suggests an understanding of archaeology and restoration, rather than ruins, as the backdrop for historical hauntings. This paper will look at how people have used ghosts to support archaeology and restoration efforts in the name of spiritual and historical authenticity

[SYM-172] – Palladian Ballroom; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Mateusz Polakowski (East Carolina University)

The Egadi 10 Warship: From Excavation To Exhibition

The warships that took part in the Battle of the Egadi Islands (241 BC) have been investigated for over 10 years. The Egadi Islands Survey Project, a joint project of the Soprintendenza del Mare - Sicily and RPM Nautical Foundation aims to survey

and excavate the battle site in order to better understand the events that took place at the Egadi Islands Battle. Interdisciplinary research and new technologies have allowed these studies to pursue new areas of inquiry previously unavailable. Three-dimensional technologies have provided new ways to record, reconstruct, and distribute the information gathered during fieldwork and subsequent study. This study will overview the ongoing methodologies used to document and interpret the Egadi 10 ramming warship. It will also discuss how these new technologies are preserving these artifacts and allowing for their greater accessibility to the general public.

[SYM-132] – Capitol Room; Friday, 9:45 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Christopher Polglase (Environmental Resources Management (ERM)) – see [GEN-003] Emlen Myers

Michael R. Polk (Sagebrush Consultants, USA)

Chinese Railroad Workers At Central Pacific Stations Ca. 1870s-1880s

The Central Pacific Railroad (CPRR) was completed in May 1869. Much of the work on that railroad was carried out by more than 10,000 ethnic Chinese workers. After completion of the railroad many, if not most, of them either returned to China or left for work in the mining industry or construction on other railroads. However, a large number remained with the CPRR to work on railroad maintenance. Ethnic Chinese appear to have been a dominant labor force through the mid 1880s, perhaps longer, as evidenced by their significant presence at 48 of 61 railroad maintenance stations extending from western Nevada to Ogden, Utah. Using census information, railroad documents, and detailed archaeological site information from six section camps in Nevada and Utah, comparisons are made between stations revealing elements of original construction camp design and its evolution through time to improve efficiency and reduce cost.

[SYM-34] – Congressional B; Thursday, 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

John Pollack (Institute of Nautical Archaeology) – see [GEN-008] Elaine Wyatt

Eric Pomber (Michigan Technological University) – see [GEN-009] Daniel J. Trepal

Elias Chi Poot (Ejido of Tihosuco, Quintana Roo, Mexico) – see [GEN-002] Tiffany C. Cain

Virginia S. Popper (University of Massachusetts Boston, USA)

Chinese Immigrant Life in late-19th-century San Jose, California: Macroremains from Market Street Chinatown

Food provides an excellent means for exploring the experiences of the Overseas Chinese because it is integral to cultural identity and reflects adaptations to new

environmental, economic, and social settings. Plant remains recovered from the late-19th-century Chinatown in San Jose, California, present a picture of the complexity of Chinatown life. They represent a variety of activities such as purchasing food and medicine from local farms and Chinese grocery stores to prepare for daily meals and festivities and to promote good health. They attest to the strong ties between the Overseas Chinese and traditional Chinese foodways as well as the active role the Overseas Chinese took in molding 19th century farming in California.

[SYM-34] – Congressional B; Thursday, 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Jennifer A. Porter-Lupu (University of Chicago)

Landscapes of Desire: Mapping the Brothels of 1880s Washington, DC

From 1860-1915, brothels were prominently located within Washington, DC's urban landscape. This paper focuses on brothels in 1880s Washington, examining the spatial dynamics of the main brothel neighborhood, the Hooker's Division. I argue that experiences of Hooker's Division brothels were shaped by the space within the city that the neighborhood occupied, and simultaneously, Washington's sex workers contested social norms thereby changing the symbolic implications and tangible reality of the city around them. I use Tim Ingold's notion of the "taskscape" as a lens through which to explore the racial, class, and gender dynamics of the Hooker's Division. This study discusses traditionally underrepresented narratives, specifically those of women, people of color, gender non-conforming individuals, and sex workers.

[SYM-68] Blue Room; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Megan D. Postemski (University of Pennsylvania)

Taming the Wild Through Enclosure: Boundaries within the Pioneer Landscape

Frontiers are often perceived as dangerous and harsh peripheries pioneers adapted to, or replete with resources and ripe for settlement. Based on accounts of environmental stress and warfare in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the former perception pervades depictions of the Eastern frontier. To distinguish notions of frontier life from actual lived experiences of pioneers, I analyze enclosure – the continuous bounding and cultivation of the landscape – which structured frontier life. Enclosure manifests in physical landscape features (e.g., stone walls, fences, and fields) reflecting deeds and maps, but also pioneer ideals and agency. By examining enclosure in the historical landscape, I demonstrate how Eastern frontier settlement facilitated and mirrored town development. I assess tax valuations, historical maps, and other data to compare enclosure on the Downeast Maine frontier with that in Massachusetts. A mature town provides a baseline for successful colonization to compare the process of frontier enclosure.

[POS-1] – Regency Ballroom; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

Stephen R. Potter (National Park Service), Tom Gwaltney (National Park Service), Karen L. Orrence (National Park Service)

Bullets, Shrapnel, Case, and Canister: Archaeology and GIS at the Piper Farm, Antietam National Battlefield

Union and Confederate forces fought at Antietam Creek near Sharpsburg, Maryland, on September 17, 1862. It was the bloodiest single-day battle in American military history with nearly 23,000 dead, wounded, and missing. Some of the fiercest fighting occurred around the Sunken Road -- the northern boundary of the Henry Piper farm. Over four field seasons, archaeologists conducted a systematic metal-detector survey of the Piper Orchard, site of the Confederates' retreat from the Sunken Road and their stand to hold the center, Caldwell's Union advance, and the senseless charge of the 7th Maine Infantry Regiment. A combination of GIS analysis, 3-D terrain modeling, viewshed analysis, and a review of the historical record, resulted in the identification of unit positions and movements derived from an examination of 2,033 military artifacts. This study provides a more detailed understanding of the events at Piper Farm and demonstrates potential applications to other battlefield landscapes.

[SYM-40] Calvert Room; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Laurence Pouliot (Université Laval, Canada)

Labrador: Inuit and Europeans, more than just a trade

Labrador, an important crossroad for cultural and material goods in America, has known many social changes during the 18th century. The inhabitants of this vast and cold territory have changed their way of living during this period by transforming their winter houses, by adopting new objects and by changing their social organization. European and Inuits have lived side by side at this time, trading together. All these exchanges have created more than just a trade network. New objects and new relationships influenced the lifestyle of the Inuits at various levels. The objective of my thesis is to understand the impact of the contacts between the Inuit and the Europeans on the lifestyle of the inhabitants of an 18th century communal winter house. The archaeological project on the Double Mer Point site, near Rigolet in Labrador, is an ongoing research in partnership with Memorial University, the Nunatsiavut Government, the community of Rigolet and Laval University.

[POS-1] – Regency Ballroom; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

Anastasia Poulos (Anne Arundel County, Maryland)

Working Side-By-Side at the Grassroots Level: the Role of the Non-Profit and Avocationalist

Often, archaeological endeavors are sparked by one lone man or woman in the community driven by an avocational interest in their cultural heritage. This paper discusses how fostering relationships between multiple non-profits (archaeological/historical societies) and encouraging avocational involvement can

revitalize the discipline of archaeology on a local to national level. The collaboration of multiple non-profits in archaeological endeavors has become a common practice in recent years as socio-economic restrictions deplete government support in preserving cultural heritage. In Anne Arundel County, laymen and professionals volunteer side-by-side to implement the preservation and understanding of archaeological resources, allowing professionals to educate the public, while the experiences of avocationalists trigger new outlooks on methodology and technology, making for a vibrant and sometimes conflicting conversation on archaeological approach. Case-studies of County archaeological projects demonstrate how these local societies put a spotlight on cultural heritage, encourage community involvement, and assist in the preservation of archaeological resources.

[SYM-139] – Hampton Room; Thursday, 8:30 a.m. – 10:15 a.m.

Jennifer Poulsen (Peabody Museum, Harvard University), Joseph Bagley (Boston Archaeology Program, City of Boston)

Identification of Coarse Earthenware Potters on Production and Consumption Sites in Charlestown, Massachusetts Using Biometric Identification

Every so often, the fingerprints of potters are left in the wet clay of coarse earthenware vessels. Many of these evocative “signatures” have been observed on redware that was excavated from the 18th-century Parker-Harris Pottery Site and Three Cranes Tavern Site in Charlestown, Massachusetts. Using a short-range 3D laser scanner to capture this data, a small comparative data set was compiled to determine if these biometric identifiers (finger and hand prints) could be used to directly connect a pottery production site with a pottery consumption site. In addition, this biometric data has the potential to determine a minimum number of individual potters, offer relative dates, and speak to the gender/age and length of service of individual potters. The end product of this pilot study is a visual reference collection of fingerprints that has potential to expand in hopes of establishing previously-unknown associations and commercial networks of domestic redware potters across the eastern United States.

[SYM-302] – Cabinet Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Nancy Powell (Stantec Consulting, Inc.) – see [SYM-204] Geri J. Knight-Iske

Nancy Powell (Stantec Consulting, Inc.) – see [SYM-204] Paul P. Kreisa

Nancy L. Powell (Stantec Consulting, Inc.), Paul P. Kreisa (Stantec Consulting, Inc.), Geri Knight-Iske (Stantec Consulting, Inc.)

The Rise of the Cedars: 2014-2015 Investigations at the Cox Farm in Georgetown

In 2014 the District Public Schools began extensive construction and renovation of the Duke Ellington School of the Arts, the former Western High School. Portions of the building date to the last decade of the 19th century, the former location of The

Cedars residence, the home of the Cox family. The few photographs and descriptions of The Cedars were thought to be all that remained due to the construction of the school. Stantec and EHT Traceries undertook archaeological and archival investigations prior to the proposed construction, and these investigations exposed an unanticipated wealth of information on the Cox family and their farm, including the eastern foundation of The Cedars, and almost 2,000 artifacts. We examine how the Cox farm and The Cedars reflect the processes and impacts that the post-Civil War prosperity in Washington, D.C. had on the rural character of what once had been the “County of Washington.”

[SYM-204] – Blue Room; Saturday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Julie Powers (Veterans Curation Program, Alexandria, VA) – see [GEN-017] Cori Rich

Adrian C. Praetzelis (Sonoma State University, USA), Mary K. Praetzelis (Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University)

"Let My Body Be Buried Here": Taking a Long View of Chinese Immigrants to the American West

Many Chinese immigrants spent much of their lives abroad, changing their attitudes toward the host country and picking up cultural competencies. Immigrants joining 1850s communities faced different circumstances than those arriving in the 1880s; and those who remained into the 1920s lived much differently than they would have earlier. Yee Ah Tye was born around 1820 in southern China. He came to California early in the Gold Rush, married, and was the father of many children. Before he died in his 70s, Yee asked to be buried in America, “in land where I have lived.” His long and successful career in California has been archaeologically documented at more than one site. We suggest that archaeologists should consider age and the diversity of immigrant experience in their interpretations.

[SYM-34] – Congressional B; Thursday, 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Mary K. Praetzelis (Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University) – see [SYM-34] Adrian C. Praetzelis

Suzanna M. Pratt (University of South Florida)

Landscape Legacies of Sugarcane Monoculture at Betty's Hope Plantation, Antigua, West Indies

The historic sugarcane industry transformed Caribbean societies, economies, and environments. This research explores the landscape legacies left by long-term sugarcane monoculture at Betty's Hope Plantation on the eastern Caribbean island of Antigua, which was dedicated to sugarcane monoculture from the mid-1600s until independence in 1981. The study creates a simulation of crop yields using the USDA's Erosion Productivity Impact Calculator, which is then evaluated using records of historical crop yields extrapolated from historical documentation of crop production and geoarchaeological analyses of historical and contemporary landscape change.

Findings suggest that parts of Betty's Hope have degraded due to sugarcane monoculture, but other degradation may be due to the cessation of commercial agriculture, when human investment in the landscape ended. These results suggest that current erosion and degradation problems may not be attributed to intensive monoculture alone, but are part of a complex mosaic of human-environmental interactions including abandonment of anthropogenic landscapes.

[SYM-295] – Executive Room; Saturday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.

Melissa Price (East Carolina University) – see [SYM-220] Jeremy Borrelli

Melissa R. Price (East Carolina University)

Intellectual "Treasure Hunting:" Measuring Effects of Treasure Salvors on Spanish Colonial Shipwreck Sites

This poster presents research on the effects of treasure salvors on Spanish colonial shipwrecks in Florida. Currently, there is no basis for quantifying treasure salvor impacts on Spanish colonial shipwrecks. The Pillar Dollar wreck in Biscayne Bay and three vessels from the 1733 Spanish plate fleet serve as case studies for this research. The poster addresses the following questions:

1. What can the academic investigation of the treasure salvor industry reveal about what is lost or gained through commercial exploitation of Spanish colonial shipwrecks by treasure salvors?
2. What are the effects of treasure salvors on Spanish colonial sites in Florida and how can these effects be quantified?
3. What have we learned about the past from treasure salvor endeavors of Spanish colonial sites in Florida?
4. How can this knowledge assist in the future management of Spanish colonial shipwrecks?

[POS-2] – Regency Ballroom; Thursday, 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Melissa Price (East Carolina University) – see [SYM-220] Hannah Piner

Melissa Price (East Carolina University), Jennifer F. McKinnon (East Carolina University), Charles Lawson (National Park Service)

“...nothing else of great artifactual value” or “...found nothing on the site at all”: What remains of an eighteenth century colonial shipwreck in Biscayne National Park?

The title of this paper illuminates the short sided approach held by those in search of “treasure” in the 1960s and 1970s in south Florida. It also provides a window into the past and present about how the Pillar Dollar Wreck in Biscayne National Park has been, and continues to be, impacted by adventure seekers, treasure salvors and looters. This paper outlines recent archaeological excavations of the Pillar Dollar Wreck and reveals there is still much to be found and studied in the shifting

sands. Investigations at the site expose both a history rich in colonial maritime activities as well as one of unchecked destruction by thrill-seeking treasure grabs.

[SYM-51] – Diplomat Room; Thursday, 3:45 p.m. – 5:15 p.m.

Eric Proebsting (Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest), Daniel Druckenbrod (Rider University)

Seeing the Past through the Soil and Trees of Poplar Forest

This paper includes recent discoveries from a survey of natural and cultural resources along a proposed 1.7 mile parkway at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest. In addition to locating archaeological sites and mapping aboveground features, 10 forest plots were established within stands of increasing age adjacent to the proposed path of the parkway. By measuring tree diameter, identifying tree species, and coring trees from three different positions in the forest canopy using dendrochronology, these plots are providing important new interpretations about how the present day landscape relates to past agricultural activities and processes of succession, which have taken place on this former tobacco plantation over the past 250 years. Additional insights are gained by examining these plots in light of historic maps and documents as well as archaeological remains, including charcoal fragments recovered from the plantation's slave quarters and pollen profiles associated with the creation of Jefferson's retreat.

[SYM-295] – Executive Room; Saturday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.

Paulina F. Przystupa (University of New Mexico)

Examining the landscape of enculturation at Euro-American Children's Homes (Orphanages) and Native American Boarding Schools

Institutions played an important part in American culture during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, serving segments of society that could not take care of themselves. While asylums, orphanages, and boarding schools have come to have a negative connotation in modern American culture, these places played a formative role in the enculturation and care for multiple generations and ethnicities in the United States. Particularly, children's homes or orphanages and Native American Boarding Schools served to educate and raise underprivileged American children and were subject to different ideological constraints because of the different ethnicities that they served. This paper investigates a sample of Euro-American Orphanages and Native American Boarding schools to examine how choices of location and layout reflected cultural beliefs about enculturation of Euro-American and Native American children at the time by using landscape archaeology theory, geographic information systems, and archival archaeology.

[SYM-97] – Committee Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.

Crystal L. Ptacek (The Thomas Jefferson Foundation) – see [SYM-295] Beatrix Arendt

Crystal L. Ptacek (The Thomas Jefferson Foundation), Katelyn M. Coughlan (The Thomas Jefferson Foundation)

Unraveling the Use of Yards: Synthesizing Data from Monticello's North and South Yard Excavations

Over the past thirty years, archaeologists at Monticello have excavated portions of the lawns located on opposite sides of Thomas Jefferson's home. To date, no comprehensive synthesis of the archaeological data from these excavations has been conducted. Because of the varied tasks undertaken in the structures adjacent to these yards, the areas on the North and South side of the mansion were functionally different. Comparative stratigraphic and ware-type analysis aim to expose stratigraphic temporal patterning and distinct functional differences within these opposing spaces. The findings presented here speak to both the diverse use of yard space as well as the effect of Jefferson's landscaping endeavors on the Mountaintop. This paper attempts to integrate decades of archaeological excavations into a larger discussion of temporal and spatial patterning of artifacts in Monticello's yards.

[GEN-005] – Council Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

Neil N. Puckett (Texas A&M University)

Diving In The Desert: A First Look At The Underwater Archaeology Of Walker Lake

Underwater investigations of drowned terrestrial sites have become increasingly important to the pursuit of New World, prehistoric archaeology. The Atlantic and Gulf Coast shelves, the rivers of Florida, the Pacific Coast, and the Great Lakes have each provided evidence for human occupations in now inundated landscapes. These pursuits have resulted in invaluable information on human behavior, offered excellent preservation of perishable and datable materials, and often presented uniquely buried and stratified sites. In the Great Basin, perennial lakes offer rare opportunities to explore such stratified contexts. Lake level fluctuations from climate change have repeatedly drowned and buried previously accessible landscapes. Walker Lake in western Nevada, is one such lake. Research within the lake in 2015 was performed to identify buried archaeological deposits through sub-bottom profiling, test excavations, and coring. Here, a preliminary report of the results is presented along with plans to expand this research during the summer of 2016.

[GEN-006] Cabinet Room; Thursday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Antti Pulkkinen (National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Community Coordinated Modeling Center, Space Weather Research Center) – see [GEN-012]
Brandi M. Carrier

Joseph P Puntasecca (Western Michigan University)

"Without prominent event": the McDonald Site in the Hoosier National Forest

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and Section 106 process were enacted to ensure that archaeological knowledge is preserved. One problem this creates is that sites with ambiguous associations to particular occupants or events

are offered less protection because their significance is also deemed ambiguous. The McDonald Site (12 OR 509) in the Hoosier National Forest is an example of how an ineligible site can still contribute significant information to local and regional histories. The site represents a small cabin occupied in the 2nd half of the 19th century. Excavations recovered a diverse although redundant artifact assemblage and while deemed ineligible, the findings contribute to the knowledge and context of the Hoosier National Forest. In this paper I will review the interpretations and findings of the site, highlight the contributions of 12 OR 509 to the regional context, and reflect on problems and prospects of the 106 process.

[GEN-003] – Committee Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.

Jeremy W. Pye (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.) – see [SYM170a] J. Homer Thiel

Jeremy W. Pye (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.)

Guidelines for Creating a Typology for Mass-Produced 19th and 20th Century Burial Container Hardware

The analysis and historical study of burial container hardware and other mortuary artifacts is crucial in establishing a useful discourse between the multiple lines of evidence recorded and recovered in historical cemetery investigations. Exact identification of types and styles of burial container hardware is vital in defining the chronology of burial, which is necessary in situations where grave markers have been lost or moved from their original locations. In addition, variations in hardware styles and forms, as well as materials of manufacture, indirectly reflect aspects of socio-economic class, status, and/or community involvement in the funeral process. A full understanding of the burial container hardware exposes aspects of the deepening control of the professional funeral industry in the production and distribution of funeral merchandise during the late 19th and early 20th century.

[POS-4] – Regency Ballroom; Friday, 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Benjamin C. Pykles (LDS Church) – see [GEN-009] Ryan W. Saltzgiver

Kimberly Pyszka (Auburn University at Montgomery, Montgomery, AL), Kalen McNabb (Alabama; Meadors, Inc., Charleston, South Carolina), Maureen Hays (College of Charleston, Charleston, South Carolina)

"a [not so] small, but [highly] convenient House of Brick": The St. Paul's Parsonage, Hollywood, South Carolina

Constructed in 1707, the foundational remains of the St. Paul's Parish parsonage provide a rare opportunity to study an early colonial residence in South Carolina. Based on 2010 excavations, the parsonage was believed to be a traditional hall and parlor plan; however, recent excavations revealed that the parsonage likely had an enclosed projecting entrance tower. While this feature was common in mid-to-late-17th-century houses in England, Virginia, and other English colonies, they are very rare in South Carolina. As some of the earliest and most intact foundations in the region, the information gained from the parsonage provides greater insight into

early residences in the colony and leads to a rethinking of the image of early colonial South Carolina as a frontier, backwoods colony. Additionally, it is argued that parish supervisors intentionally designed the parsonage as a reflection of the Anglican Church's presence, wealth, and influence within the developing Carolina colony.

[GEN-004] – Executive Room; Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.

Q

Peter Quantock (Veterans Curation Program, Alexandria, VA) – see [GEN-017] Cori Rich

R

Lynn Rainville (Sweet Briar College)

"I Likewise Give To Indiana & Elizabeth The Following Slaves...": The Founding of Sweet Briar College and its Racially Charged History

In 1858, a transplanted Vermonter, Elijah Fletcher, died in Amherst, Virginia, leaving his antebellum plantation and over 140 enslaved individuals to three of his children. His oldest daughter, Indiana Fletcher Williams, combined this inheritance with some of her own wealth and founded Sweet Briar College in 1900 through a directive in her will. In 2001, I began researching the descendants of the enslaved community, studying an on-campus slave cemetery, and designing brochures and exhibits to raise awareness about this complicated past. One of the most surprising results of this research has been the realization that today about 40% of the college's hourly workers are descended from the African American men and women owned by Fletcher. I connected with one of these families, the Fletchers, helped them locate Lavinia and James who lived on the Sweet Briar Plantation until 1865, and joined them for three family reunions held on campus.

[SYM-37] – Congressional B; Saturday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Amanda Rankin (Western Cultural Resource Management, Inc.; University of Nevada, Reno) – see [POS-5] Shaun Richey

Sean Rapier (National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center) – see [SYM-31] Jay T. Sturdevant

Tiffany M. Raszick (The Louis Berger Group), John Bedell (The Louis Berger Group)

The Bird-Houston Site, 1775-1920: 145 Years of Rural Delaware

The Bird-Houston Site is a homestead that was occupied from around 1775 to 1920. During that long span the site was used in various ways by diverse occupants. Two houses stood there; the earlier log house was replaced by a frame house around 1825, and the two houses were far enough apart to keep their associated artifacts separate. The site's occupants included unknown tenants, white property owners, and, after 1840, African American farm laborers and their families. Excavation of the site provided much information about the lives of the residents, and also about the impact of clearing the site for plowing on the archaeological record.

[SYM-105a] – Embassy Room; Saturday, 8:00 a.m. – 11:15 a.m.

Meagan Ratini (JMA) – see [SYM-398] Kevin C. Bradley

Meagan M. Ratini (JMA)

Dr. Jayne's Skyscraper: The Chestnut Street Building that Housed a Patent Medicine Empire

Among the building remains uncovered during JMA's 2014 excavations of the site of Philadelphia's new Museum of the American Revolution were sections of the granite foundations of the famous Jayne Building. This building had been called an "ante-bellum skyscraper" by Charles Peterson, who rallied to save it from demolition in the 1950s. A century earlier, the construction of this substantial building had significantly altered its neighborhood and may have also influenced the later architecture style of Louis Sullivan and the Chicago School. Dr. David Jayne commissioned the ten-story building on Chestnut Street to house various elements of his patent medicine empire, including facilities for creating the widely-distributed almanacs which marketed his remedies.

[SYM-83] Embassy Room; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Jason Raupp (Flinders University)

Recycle, Reduce, Reuse: The Development of the Pensacola Snapper Smack

Pensacola, Florida's red snapper fishery was among the city's most prosperous industries by the late 19th century. The vessels employed in the fishery, known locally as "snapper smacks", were heavily influenced by the evolving designs of New England fishing schooners, but adapted for conditions encountered in the Gulf of Mexico. And though these designs proved ideal for snapper fishing, external factors reduced capital in the industry and led Pensacola fish houses to simply recycle schooners formerly used in the North Atlantic fisheries. After being sold south, modifications made to the hulls and rigs of recycled vessels equipped them for use in the Gulf. Thus, while an ideal design for the Pensacola snapper smack can be identified, in reality the type included a diverse range of schooner designs. This paper discusses the industrial changes that produced the snapper smack and how its diagnostic features can be used to identify archaeological remains.

[SYM-94b] – Governor's Board Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Greta Rayle (Logan Simpson Design, Inc.)

Meanwhile, Back at the Ranch: The Archaeology of Ranching in Arizona

One of the “Five Cs” on the Arizona State Seal, cattle ranching has contributed greatly to Arizona’s growth and prosperity since Father Francisco Kino first introduced cattle in the 17th century. Ranching continues to influence the economic and cultural heritage of Arizona today, with nearly 4,000 ranches spread across the state’s 15 counties. This session will briefly summarize the archaeology of Ranching in Arizona, with emphasis on the San Rafael Ranch. Formally established as the *San Rafael de la Zanja* Land Grant in 1821, the claim languished for decades under Mexican and then American jurisdiction. Through the early decades of the twentieth century, the ranch would expand from a 17,000 -acre land grant to more than 600,000 acres, covering lands in southern Arizona and Mexico. Today, a small portion of this ranch has been preserved as one of Arizona’s State Parks.

[SYM-259] – Calvert Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.

Daniel B. Rees (Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada)

Don’t Hold Your Breath – Initiating Community Projects and Public Engagement through an Invested Collaboration in Maritime Archaeology

This project presents perspectives on community engagement and investment in maritime heritage. Focusing on public programs in archaeology, this research speaks to the importance of immersive and interactive learning towards public education on the relevance of maritime history, including the processes and issues associated with excavation, identification, and conservation. The content of this review comes in reflection of Nautical Archaeology Society (NAS) courses and surveys completed on the Triangle Shipwrecks of North Carolina, and the Conception Harbour Shipwrecks of Newfoundland, Canada. Varying levels of organizations can cooperate to stimulate interest in maritime history, and long-term local investment. Our understanding of how such multi-platform cooperation can be initiated and directed will prove to be essential in launching new maritime projects, and funding on-going operations. The results of this investigation will outline how communities and organizations can be approached to build public outreach projects and principally unearth aspects of our maritime history.

[SYM-32] – Executive Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Daniel B. Rees (Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada), Chanelle Zaphiropoulos (Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada)

Don’t Hold Your Breath – Initiating Community Projects and Public Engagement through an Invested Collaboration in Maritime Archaeology

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Conception Harbour Shipwrecks of Newfoundland, Canada. Varying levels of organizations can cooperate to stimulate interest in maritime history, and long-term local investment. Our understanding of how such multi-platform cooperation can be initiated and directed will prove to be essential in launching new maritime projects, and funding on-going operations. The results of this investigation will outline how communities and organizations can be approached to build public outreach projects and principally unearth aspects of our maritime history.

[POS-4] – Regency Ballroom; Friday, 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Mark Rees (University of Louisiana at Lafayette) – see [GEN-003] Scott R. Sorset

Matthew B. Reeves (The Montpelier Foundation) – see [SYM-191] – Meredith P. Luze

Matthew B. Reeves (The Montpelier Foundation)

From Manassas to Montpelier: How the Metal Detecting Community changed my Outlook on Archaeology

Engaging with amateur metal detectorists is something that is not new to the discipline of archaeology today, however, some twenty years ago it was a relatively new phenomena. That was the time that Stephen Potter introduced me to working with a relic hunting club in Northern Virginia when I was directing projects at Manassas National Battlefield Park. The success of these projects in both engaging volunteer metal detectorists and results from the artifacts recovered made these surveys a profound influence in my career. This paper will discuss this project and the direction I have since taken surveys at Montpelier.

[SYM-28b] – Palladian Ballroom; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 2:45 p.m.

Charde Reid (D.C. Historic Preservation Office)

21st Century Methods for a 19th Century World: GIS, Geophysical Survey, and Geoarchaeology in Washington, D.C.

New and non-traditional techniques such as the geographic information system (GIS), geophysical survey, and geoarchaeology show great promise for investigating changing landscapes and urban deposition patterns. The Washington, D.C. Historic Preservation Office has begun implementing these non-invasive techniques as part of most Phase I investigations, especially in highly-developed areas. They are a cost-effective, efficient, and fast ways to identify areas of fill, buried stream channels, long-forgotten burials, lost Civil War-era defenses, and made land. These techniques are also used to identify truncated soil columns and other markers of ground disturbance. This paper describes each of these methods, and explains how they can be used in tandem. Examples of successes, challenges, and lessons learned along the way will be summarized.

[SYM-204] – Blue Room; Saturday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Sean H. Reid (Syracuse University)

Satellite Remote Sensing of Archaeological Vegetation Signatures in Coastal West Africa

This paper illustrates how images captured by satellite remote sensing technology can be used to detect vegetation that indicates archaeological sites in West Africa. These sites are typically marked by a pattern of vegetation that differs from the surrounding landscape, including concentrations of very large trees with sociocultural and historical significance: cotton (*Ceiba pentandra*) and baobab (*Adansonia digitata*). These features are conspicuous elements of the landscape both from the ground and in aerial imagery. These vegetation patterns (vegetation signatures) are detectable in very high-resolution (VHR) multispectral satellite imagery. Two complementary methods of using VHR satellite imagery are discussed in this paper: visual interpretation and semi-automated subpixel classification. These techniques aid ongoing archaeological survey of the Sierra Leone River Estuary including assessing the impact of recently renewed industrial activity.

[SYM-295] – Executive Room; Saturday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.

Matthew C. Reilly (Brown University)

The Colony and the City: Contemporary Caribbean Landscapes in Transatlantic Context

Following Raymond Williams' critical analysis of the relationship between the English countryside and its urban counterpart in *The Country and the City* (1973), this paper expands Williams' analysis to incorporate the entanglements of the colony, specifically the Caribbean post-colony of Barbados, and English urban centers. Despite studies of well-known historical relationships existing in terms of Atlantic world economics, there has been less discussion of the repercussions of deindustrialization and decolonization in the Caribbean nation. However, tensions associated with nation building since independence and the crippling decline of the sugar industry are simultaneously anchored to historical processes that literally built the urban landscapes of England. Through an analysis of decaying landscapes of sugar production, this paper seeks to consider the tethering of the colony and urban metropole in the recent past to address simultaneous processes of development and ruination.

[SYM-59a] – Congressional B; Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Elizabeth J. Reitz (University of Georgia) – see [SYM-30] Martha Zierden

Benjamin Resnick (GAI Consultants, Inc.) – see [SYM-120] Lori Frye

Cori Rich (Veterans Curation Program, St. Louis, MO), Jane Bigham (Veterans Curation Program, St. Louis, MO), Ian Fricker (Veterans Curation Program, St. Louis, MO), Alison Shepherd (Veterans Curation Program, Augusta, GA), Peter Quantock (Veterans Curation Program, Alexandria, VA), Jessica Mundt (Veterans Curation Program, Alexandria, VA), Julie Powers (Veterans Curation Program, Alexandria, VA), Guillian Hurte Sr. (Veterans Curation Program, Alexandria, VA)

Historic Archaeology at Work: Rehabilitating Our Past and Present to Secure Our Future

In response to the Great Depression, Franklin D. Roosevelt put millions to work by way of the Works Progress Administration (WPA). Similar to the efforts made by the WPA, the Veterans Curation Program (VCP) is addressing the unemployment rate for recently separated veterans by providing vocational training and temporary employment, while simultaneously providing the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) with the means to rehabilitate its archaeological collections to Federal standards. Now the people who protected and served our country are protecting and preserving our heritage for future researchers. The VCP successfully demonstrates how archaeology can be used as a medium for rehabilitating our nation's heroes by preserving our nation's past. By incorporating public archaeology, constant outreach, conducting numerous facility tours, and utilizing various types of media outlets, the VCP is taking steps to not only change the way society perceives veterans, but to change the way society views archaeology.

[GEN-017] – Committee Room; Saturday, 8:00 a.m. – 10:15 a.m.

Nathan Richards (Coastal Studies Institute) – see [SYM-32] Joseph C. Hoyt

*Nathan T. Richards (UNC-Coastal Studies Institute, East Carolina University),
Devin Urban (East Carolina University)*

“El Lanchon”: Investigation of an Industrial Relic at Puerto Viejo, Costa Rica

Known to the people of Puerto Viejo, Costa Rica as *El Lanchon* (the barge) this intertidal structure was one subject for study at the Program in Maritime Studies' 2015 summer field school. What began as an opportunity to experiment with photogrammetric techniques soon turned into a more detailed examination of the site's various functions and multi-layered history. This presentation will outline the present day use of “El Lanchon” as well as its connection to successful and failed industries of Costa Rica, Panama, and the United States. Also outlined are the processes and products emerging from the summer 2015 recording activities.

[SYM-220] – Capitol Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Shaun Richey (University of Nevada, Reno)

The Mills of the Cortez Mining District

Organized in 1863, the Cortez Mining District is located in central Nevada and was an early silver producer. The mining technology employed at Cortez included the Washoe and Reese River pan amalgamation processes, the Russell leaching process, cyanide leaching, and oil flotation. Cortez was also the proving grounds for the cyanide heap leaching that began in the late 1960's and has since spread throughout the world. New milling technology, once brought into the district, was subject to adaptive modification by innovative mill operators or constrained by the limitations of the landscape. There were at least six mills at Cortez and most still exist in varying states of preservation. This paper offers a tour through the archaeological remnants of the mills, and examines archival documentation and the

physical remains of the mills to determine how processes were adapted to Cortez ores and what sociotechnical factors influenced their success or failure.

[GEN-014] – Calvert Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:15 a.m.

Shaun Richey (Western Cultural Resource Management, Inc.; University of Nevada, Reno), Amanda Rankin (Western Cultural Resource Management, Inc.; University of Nevada, Reno)

Insights from the Virginia Street Bridge Demolition and Replacement Project, Reno NV

The Virginia Street Bridge, one of the oldest reinforced concrete bridges in the west, located in downtown Reno, Nevada, was built in 1905 and designed by the well know architect John B. Leonard. The bridge stood on the founding location for the city of Reno and with its construction shifted the commercial core of Reno away from the railroad and to the Truckee River making the area around the bridge a center point for commerce in the city. Because of the bridge's loss of structural integrity the city of Reno had to replace the historic bridge in the summer of 2015. This demolition and replacement was permitted by the Army Corps of Engineers and the Federal Highways Administration and therefore required compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act. During removal of the bridge discoveries of infrastructure related to the industrial and commercial history of the city of Reno were encountered.

[POS-5] – Regency Ballroom; Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

Erin P. Riggs (SUNY Binghamton)

The Many Functions And Meanings of Flora Within The Lives of Two American Immigrant Families

This paper considers the many diverse functions and meanings of flora within the lives of two American immigrant families—the Birys, a family of Alsatian immigrants living in Castroville, Texas and the Domotos, a family of Japanese immigrants living in Oakland, California. Drawing evidence from the archaeological record, modern built landscapes, oral history interviews, and written histories, I demonstrate that plant life played a central role in these families' struggles to create livable Homeplaces. The families' interactions with flora were dynamic and location specific, rather than fixed and the result of tradition or ethnic identity. I argue that the complex, ever-evolving quality of such interactions fosters human attachment to place.

[GEN-005] – Council Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

Dominique Rissolo (University of California San Diego) – see [GEN-006] Albert E. Nava Blank

Dominique Rissolo (University of California, San Diego) – see [GEN-008] Michael Hess

Dominique Rissolo (University of California, San Diego), James C. Chatters (Applied Paleoscience), Joaquin Arroyo-Cabrales (Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia), Alberto Nava Blank (University of California, San Diego), Blaine Schubert (East Tennessee State University), H. Gregory McDonald (National Park Service), Pilar Luna Erreguerena (Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia)

Recent Analyses of the Faunal Assemblage from the Submerged Cave Site of Hoyo Negro: Implications for Late Pleistocene Human Ecology Research on the Yucatan Peninsula

In addition to a nearly complete human skeleton dating to the Late Pleistocene, the submerged cave site of Hoyo Negro contains a diverse and well preserved assemblage of extinct and extant fauna from the Yucatan Peninsula. Recent and on-going investigations have focused on the documentation, sampling, and partial recovery of select specimens for description and analysis. Of particular interest are bears of the genus *Tremarctos*, a yet unnamed megalonychid ground sloth, cougars (*Puma concolor*), and a possible dog-like canid. Cougars were extinct in North America for much of the Pleistocene but returned north at the end of the last glaciation. We seek to know when these animals died-out and how they are related to North and South American forms of the species. The dog appears likely to be more than 9600 years old and thus may be one of the earliest members of this domesticated animal in the Americas.

[GEN-006] Cabinet Room; Thursday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Ashley Rivas (University of Maryland, College Park)

Gender Ideals In 19th And 20th Century Easton, Maryland: An Analysis of Toys and Family Planning Material In Historically African-American Communities

Gender ideals of the past were often reflected in everyday material, such as toys and family planning items. The construction of gender ideals, enforcing gender roles throughout childhood through intimate toy interaction, and what kinds of women are considered “proper” women can all be studied through archaeological material. I will be conducting an analysis of material found at three sites in historic Easton, Maryland. Tying the archaeological material found at these sites together by analyzing race and class and their connection to family planning and child development in 19th and 20th century African-American communities. This paper will provide a view into the lives of the often forgotten women and children, societal pressures placed upon them, and how socially constructed gender ideals about childhood and family planning are connected by analyzing a rare find: an abortion pill packaging that was stratigraphically associated with a high volume of toys.

[SYM-97] – Committee Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.

Gregory Roach (Battle of the Atlantic Research and Expedition Group), Frederick Engle (Battle of the Atlantic Research and Expedition Group), Aaron Hamilton (Battle of the Atlantic Research and Expedition Group), Tom Edwards (Battle of the Atlantic Research and Expedition Group), Joe Hoyt (NOAA), Doug Van Kirk (Battle of the Atlantic Research and Expedition Group)

Archaeological Findings From The 2015 Survey of the Tanker SS *Dixie Arrow*

Between May 22 – 29, 2015, the Battle of the Atlantic Research and Expedition Group collaborated with NOAA's *Monitor* National Marine Sanctuary to survey the wreck of the *Dixie Arrow*, an American tanker sunk in 1942 by the German submarine *U-71*. Over this 7-day period, 13 divers mapped the nearly 500-foot-long contiguous wreck. This paper will outline the methodology undertaken by the group, the challenges encountered in conducting the survey, and the key archaeological findings from the project. Finally, one of the more significant products resulting from the survey - a map of the SS *Dixie Arrow* - will be examined and discussed from the overall context of the sport diving and maritime archaeological perspectives.

[SYM-32] – Executive Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Andrew J. Robinson (KLJ, Bismarck, North Dakota)

The Liquid Gold Rush: Oil and the Archaeological Boom

The Gold Rush of the 19th century brought people, jobs, and money to the western US, creating the first major boom. Since then, the US has advanced into other profitable avenues, in particular oil and natural gas. The 20th century saw the dramatic increase in the necessity for oil across the globe, which has led to a new boom, the "Liquid Gold Rush." As technology advanced, such as fracking, in the later part of the 20th and into the 21st Century, archaeology became entwined with oil and its boom. From oil drilling pads, to pipelines, to spills, this poster explores the Liquid Gold Rush and how this new boom is shaping archaeology in the Northern Plains and across the US.

[POS-1] – Regency Ballroom; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

Kimberly I. Robinson (National Park Service), Arthur J. Lapre (National Park Service), Jenifer Eggleston (National Park Service), Kelly Clark (National Park Service), Gavin Gardner (National Park Service), Katherine Birmingham (National Park Service)

#NHPA50: A Golden Anniversary in a Diamond Year

This poster will highlight efforts within the National Park Service to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Started as a group project for the Park Service's 2015 class of the Generating Operational Advancement and Leadership Academy, our project team assembled of professionals from across the park system is working to develop a resource toolkit to aid regions, individual park units, and park staff in commemorating the act and educating the general public. The toolkit will consist of a discussion guide, a social media plan (#NHPA50) and a junior ranger program.

[POS-4] – Regency Ballroom; Friday, 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Marcy Rockman (National Park Service)

Contributing Historical Archaeology to Global Efforts to Address Climate Change

In the most recent Summary for Policy Makers from the IPCC Working Group II (Adaptation), this statement, "Throughout history, people and societies have adjusted to and coped with climate, climate variability, and extremes, with varying degrees of success," is written without attribution. Though this statement is a consensus view, the absence of a footnote disconnects it from analyses of the human past and the models of adaptation developed in the IPCC reports. This is a big gap. The most important contribution historical archaeology can make to climate change is its models, data, and examples that define and challenge what is meant by "adjusting and coping" and "varying degrees of success." This paper reports on recent efforts of the U.S. National Park Service and many partners to increase representation of archaeology and the capacity it provides to learn from study of the past in global efforts to address climate change.

[SYM-477] – Council Room; Friday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Stephen T. Rogers (Tennessee Historical Commission)

East Tennessee Earthenware: Continuing The Tradition

The early production of earthenware pottery was concentrated in upper East Tennessee where thirty-three of the forty-five recorded earthenware pottery sites were located. Centered in Greene County, earthenware production began about 1800s and lasted in several isolated areas until the 1890s. This continuation of older ceramic traditions previously established in Pennsylvania, Virginia, and especially North Carolina demonstrate the diffusion and evolution of regional variation as potters migrated into East Tennessee at the start of the 19th century. Information on Tennessee's ceramic history, acquired over the past 40 years of research, demonstrate a healthy industry producing a variety of earthenwares that were not only functional and practical, but also visually interesting with some having multicolored glazes and geometric stamps applied to vessel walls and handles.

[SYM-118a] – Executive Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Rodolfo Quiroz Rojas (Alberto Hurtado University, Chile) – see [SYM-59a] Amalia Nuevo Delaunay

Michael P. Roller (University of Maryland)

The Pistol in the Privy: Myths and Contexts of Southern Italian Violence in the Anthracite Coalfields of Northeast Pennsylvania

The discovery of a revolver in the privy deposits of a home in a coal company town in the anthracite region of Northeast Pennsylvania evokes a long history of Southern Italian racialization as violent and vindictive by dominating groups. These imagined characteristics mobilized the privileged to fear, and thereby act to contain or exclude Southern Italian laborers wherever they lived. At the same time a transnational context reveals complex historical continuities when considered through accounts of Black Hand banditry in the region, possibly transplanted from the homeland context of North Italian conquest to Gilded Age Industrial Capitalism.

Contextualizing these criminal activities in contexts of structural violence, sovereign and capitalist, provides surprising continuities and ruptures. And then sometimes.... a gun is just a gun.

[SYM-11a] – Directors Room; Saturday, 10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

*Manuel Roman (Environmental Resources Management (ERM)) – see [GEN-003]
Emlen Myers*

Clete Rooney (National Park Service, Southeast Archaeological Center), David W. Morgan (National Park Service, Southeast Archaeological Center), Kevin C. MacDonald (University College London)

Archaeology of Pierre Metoyer's 18th-Century French Colonial Plantation Site, Natchitoches, Louisiana

This paper discusses recent findings and interpretations at the 18th century plantation of Pierre Metoyer, a prominent resident of French colonial Louisiana. Metoyer is historically best known for his relationship with Marie-Thérèse Coincoin, a freed slave of African descent living in the Natchitoches area in the 1700s and one of the most important founding ancestors of the regional Creole community. Since 2011 the National Park Service's Southeast Archeological Center (SEAC) has been assisting the Cane River National Heritage Area by documenting threatened resources, such as the Metoyer property, that are within the Cane River National Heritage Area and part of northwest Louisiana's heritage of Creole genesis. Survey work, archival research, and surface collection identified the Metoyer site. Subsequent geophysical survey and targeted excavations have revealed significant preserved features and material culture spanning the Metoyer occupation to contemporary periods.

[GEN-001] – Diplomat Room; Thursday, 8:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Allyson Ropp (East Carolina University) – see [POS-4] Hannah Piner

Allyson G. Ropp (East Carolina University), Emily A. Schwalbe (East Carolina University)

Pirates and Slave Ships: The Historical Context of Two Wrecks in Cahuita, Costa Rica

Cahuita, Costa Rica is a secluded part of the Caribbean coastline where, historically, pirates hid away to escape capture and to restock their supplies. It was also an entry point to bring slaves into the mainland Spanish colonies. Two shipwreck sites, which have yet to be positively identified, are part of the attractions in the bay for snorkel tourism. The stories about the origins of the wrecks are very diverse, ranging from French and Spanish pirate vessels (Palmer 2005) to the Danish slave vessels, *Fredericus Quartus* and *Christianus Quintus* (Lohse 2005; Holm 1982; Norregard 1948). Based upon the interpretation of site formation processes on the shipwreck sites and further research into primary sources, this paper will discuss

the various historical contexts surrounding the identity of the two wreck sites in Cahuita Bay.

[SYM-220] – Capitol Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Bryan S. Rose (East Carolina University)

Fleets of Cahuita: Recording and Interpreting the Costa Rica Fishing Boats

Today Cahuitan fishermen often build and design their own fishing boats used for snorkel tours, lobster diving and artisanal fishing. These watercraft come in a variety of sizes, design and hull decorations. The builders have detailed knowledge about functions and features. Up until the early 1980s all these watercraft were log boat designs, evolving rapidly into modern fiberglass or dugouts covered in fiberglass. Distinctively designed oars are handmade with machetes and used to propel boats through the surf and treacherous reefs. The ECU team conducted traditional and 3-D recording of hull shapes, photographed construction features, and interviewed the captains and boat builders.

[SYM-220] – Capitol Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Bryan S. Rose (East Carolina University), Kelsey Dwyer (East Carolina University), Sydney Swierenga (East Carolina University)

Boats and Captians of Cahuita: Recording Watercraft and Small Boats of Costa Rica

The boats of Cahuita, Costa Rica vary in design, size and decoration. This poster displays the design variation and depicts the East Carolina University summer field school methods used to record these small watercraft. The differences in design are catalogued through photography and also with recorded measurements. The information gathered should be sufficient to reconstruct the vessel at full scale. In some cases, the data was further utilized to create more practical three dimensional computer models through various methods including Photogrammetry and CAD software. These methods allow for detailed measurements and observations by future scholars. The models become part of a digital archive of sorts.

[POS-4] – Regency Ballroom; Friday, 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Chelsea Rose (Southern Oregon University) – see [SYM-34] Kristine Madsen

Chelsea Rose (Southern Oregon University, USA)

Hidden in Plain Sight: Remapping Spatial Networks and Social Complexity of the Chinese Immigrant Mining Diaspora in Southern Oregon

Like other aspects of Western historiography, the story of the Chinese diaspora in the gold fields has been circumscribed by exotic tales of vice, violence, and alienation. The legacy of frontier rhetoric has continued to impact scholarship through assumptions of scarcity, isolation, and discrimination. While discriminatory laws and racial tensions certainly impacted the lives of the nineteenth century Chinese living in southern Oregon, they did not wholly define them. This paper will

describe an attempt to map the spatial and social distribution of Chinese immigrants across southern Oregon in an attempt to better contextualize the Jacksonville Chinese Quarter within the larger mining landscape for which it was created and served. In this attempt to individuate the southern Oregon experience of Chinese immigrants, we hope to also gain insight into the permeability of the assumed ethnic enclaves, and the ways the population resisted and persisted in the area for decades.

[SYM-34] – Congressional B; Thursday, 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Douglas E. Ross (Simon Fraser University, Canada)

Why “Chinese Diaspora” Is More Than Just An Ethnic Label

Some scholars, myself included, have recently argued in favour of a shift from “Overseas Chinese” to “Chinese Diaspora” as the most appropriate name for our field of study. But are we simply substituting one interchangeable ethnic label for another in accordance with intellectual trends? I argue that the term “diaspora” can potentially unite our disparate research interests because it brings with it a valuable body of theory that helps us understand the process of overseas Chinese migration and recognize local migrant communities as part of a larger global phenomenon. It aids in identifying common factors affecting the nature of migrant experience to help us develop meaningful questions about the past, while also providing a unifying framework for comparing and contrasting Chinese and other diasporic communities worldwide. Here, I attempt to link my own study of Asian cannery workers in British Columbia with research elsewhere in North America and abroad.

[SYM-34] – Congressional B; Thursday, 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Miriam A. W. Rothenberg (Brown University), Elizabeth Gurin (Brown University)

Fragments of Student Life: An Archaeometric Approach to Life on College Hill, Brown University, Providence, RI

Since 2012, Brown University has conducted annual excavations on College Hill with the aim of understanding diachronic changes in the campus’ physical environment and student activities. This poster presents the results of archaeometric research conducted on a variety of artifacts (ceramic, glass, and metal) excavated from a single context abutting Hope College dormitory (constructed 1822). The artifacts were analyzed using p-XRF, optical microscopy, SEM, and EDS, in order to understand their intended function and process of manufacture. This high-resolution, localized, and scientific approach significantly enhanced the understanding of College Hill at a specific moment in time, while also demonstrating continuity in student activities there from the dorm’s construction to the present. Of particular interest is a ceramic drain pipe sherd, the analysis of which has helped to refine the picture of Hope College’s architectural history, contextualizing it in more general infrastructural trends in 19th century New England.

[POS-1] – Regency Ballroom; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

Nan. A. Rothschild (Columbia University) – see [GEN-001] Diana diZerega Wall

Nan A. Rothschild (Barnard College, Columbia University), Diana diZerega Wall (CCNY, CUNY)

The Stadt Huys Block Site Collection, Past, Present and Future

The Stadt Huys Block Site in lower Manhattan was the first large-scale excavation in New York City (1979-80), serving as a test case to mandate subsequent excavations in the city. We found intact deposits from the 17th through 19th centuries. The collection was first housed at Columbia University's Strong Museum and is now at the NYC Archaeological Repository. Artifacts from the collection have been used in domestic and international exhibits, and in several research projects. Some have analyzed particular classes of material (eg, fauna, Dutch tiles), while others examined the contents of specific features. However, the collection has the potential for much more significant research. Although the site report included a traditional archaeological data base and broad descriptions of each artifact class, the Repository data based being created by the Museum of the City of New York will make the collection much more accessible for new research.

[SYM-109] – Committee Room; Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 9:15 a.m.

Deb Rotman (University of Notre Dame)

Cottage Clusters and Community Engagement: Collaborative Investigations of Multiscalar Social Relations in 19th Century Clachans, Co. Mayo, Ireland

Human experiences are inscribed in the landscape. Indeed, the built environment has been so strongly modified by human agency that the resulting landscape is a synthesis of natural and cultural elements. Cottage clusters, known as *clachans*, were critical components of the landscape in the west of Ireland prior to the Great Famine. Yet this site type has been almost completely ignored in historical, archaeological, and architectural studies of the region. As a Fulbright US Scholar, I am engaged in historical and archaeological investigations of clachans in rural Co. Mayo in partnership with students and faculty at the Galway-Mayo Institute of Technology in Castlebar. Community involvement has also been a critical aspect of the archival research, oral history, folklore collection, and ground-truthing of these sites. Through this poster, I share how my engagement with descent communities has elucidated both collective memory and collective identity of nineteenth century rural life.

[POS-1] – Regency Ballroom; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

Antoine Loyer Rousselle (Université Laval, Canada)

Plantation Archaeology in French Guiana: Results Investigations at Habitation Loyola

The Habitation Loyola (1668-1778) is a Jesuit mission and plantation located in French Guiana that was occupied between 1668 and 1768. The establishment was

dedicated to the production of sugar, indigo, coffee, cocoa, and cotton to finance the evangelization of Amerindian groups in South America. This vast plantation site has been studied since 1996 through a partnership between Université Laval and French researchers. The latest excavations (2011-2015) have been conducted on the storehouse and cemetery areas. The remains of a structure and black sediments found under the storehouse could be related to an earlier blacksmith. Moreover, metallurgic analyses have shown chemical correspondence between ore, slag and preforms, suggesting metallurgic extraction. In this paper we seek to address the most recent excavations conducted on the plantation site in addition to interpretive perspectives related to the study of African American lifeways and cultural interaction.

[SYM-92] – Hampton Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Erika Ruhl (University at Buffalo) – see [SYM-170b] Sanna M. Lipkin

Kurt Russ (Mountain Valley Preservation Alliance)

"In a New York State of Mind: Developing Stoneware Traditions in Virginia from Richmond to the Upper Shenandoah Valley"

From urban centers like Richmond to backcountry markets in the upper Shenandoah Valley, developing Virginia stoneware manufacturing traditions were strongly influenced by New York and New Jersey production. The migration of potters rooted in this early transplanted Germanic stoneware tradition -- many sought out by Virginia businessmen and entrepreneurs beginning in the last decade of the eighteenth century -- resulted in regional styles and variation in production in Virginia reflective of their northern training and wares. Research over the last thirty years has significantly broadened our understanding of these early Virginia stoneware potters, the tradition from which their production in Virginia sprang, their pothouses, and the identification of the nature of their wares. Documenting similarities between Virginia vessel forms and decorative treatments with those from northern potteries has enhanced establishing connections through hypothesizing associations between Virginia potters and their potential northern influences.

[SYM-118a] – Executive Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Jorge Russo (CINAV-Portuguese Navy Research Centre) – see [GEM-010] Jorge Freire

Krysta Ryzewski (Wayne State University) – see [POS-1] Brendan Doucet

Krysta Ryzewski (Wayne State University)

Community Displacement and the Creation of a 'City Beautiful' at Roosevelt Park, Detroit

Michigan Central Station and Roosevelt Park were constructed between 1908 and 1918 as part of Detroit's City Beautiful Movement. The construction process was a place-making effort designed to implant order on the urban landscape that involved

the *displacement* of a community who represented everything that city planners sought to erase from Detroit's city center: overcrowding, poverty, immigrants, and transient populations. Current historical archaeological research reveals how the existing ornamental landscape of Roosevelt Park masks the history of a forgotten working-class neighborhood. This synthesis of archival and material evidence details the conditions of life within the neighborhood and of a contentious, decade-long displacement struggle rooted in the inequalities of early-20th-century industrial capitalism. Positioned at the start of a century of controversial urban planning initiatives, the Roosevelt Park case study encourages understandings of displacement as a process that has diachronic and comparative dimensions, both in Detroit and in other urban settings.

[SYM-59a] – Congressional B; Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

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Christopher Sabick (Lake Champlain Maritime Museum)

21st Century Shipwreck Management Considerations on Lake Champlain

The ongoing management of Lake Champlain's extraordinary collection of well-preserved Cultural Resources is an ever evolving and often challenging effort. With the advent of new and cheaper technologies available to everyday boaters the locations of sensitive shipwrecks are easily detectable. The Lake Champlain Maritime Museum is invested in applying new approaches and ideas to shipwreck management and this presentation will discuss some of the museum's latest efforts in this dynamic management environment.

[SYM-892] – Embassy Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Christopher Sabick (Lake Champlain Maritime Museum)

Mechanical Scanning Sonar: 21st Century Documentation of 19th Century Shipwrecks

The Lake Champlain Maritime Museum (LCMM) has been exploring the use of mechanical scanning sonar systems for the documentation of the shipwrecks found within its waters. These technologies allow for fairly rapid recordation of 3D structures in limited visibility environments. The LCMM has deployed this technology on two canal boat wrecks to determine its effectiveness in comparison with traditional documentation techniques. This presentation will review the results of those studies as well as look at continued development of these technologies and the future opportunities that mechanical scanning sonar units provide for the underwater archaeologist.

[SYM-892] – Embassy Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Kamau Sadiki (Diving With a Purpose, National Association of Black Scuba Divers Foundation, National Association of Black Scuba Divers) – see [SYM-384] Jay V. Haigler

Augusto Salgado (CINAV-Portuguese Navy Research Centre) – see [GEN-010] Jorge Freire

Alexandria D. Salisbury (University of North Carolina at Greensboro), Linda F. Stine (University of North Carolina at Greensboro)

Exploring Female and Male Ideals, Roles, and Activities at a Colonial through Civil War Landscape at Brunswick Town/Fort Anderson State Historic Site, North Carolina

In the southeastern portion of North Carolina, near the Cape Fear inlet, Fort Anderson was once a protecting force upheld by Confederate soldiers during the American Civil War. Previous excavations at a specific encampment inside of Fort Anderson provided artifacts that were once assigned to females' activities. These artifacts have been deemed quixotic due to the gender restrictions of the fortress. This presentation examines if and how researchers could tell whether males assumed female gender assigned tasks, or if females did interact with the soldiers at the encampment. Also considered will be artifacts potentially associated with gender ideals, roles, and activities recovered from two colonial households associated with Brunswick Town that were located beneath the Fort Anderson encampment.

[SYM-16] – Congressional A; Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Edward Salo (Arkansas State University) – see [SYM-120] Lori Frye

Ryan W. Saltzgiver (Brigham Young University), Benjamin C. Pykles (LDS Church), John H. McBride (Brigham Young University)

Ground-Penetrating Radar and Rapid Site Identification and Characterization: Examples from the Theodore Turley Home Site, Nauvoo, Illinois

Nauvoo, Illinois, is among the most important sites in the history of the Latter-day Saint movement in the United States. Since the 1960s, Nauvoo has been the site of significant historical and archaeological research and interpretation. With an estimated 1 million visitors annually, the competing needs to preserve the archaeological assets and the continued desire to improve the visitor experience necessitates the most accurate knowledge of these buried resources possible. This presentation reports work—using a combination of pedestrian survey, ground-penetrating radar, and targeted test excavations—which rapidly identified, characterized, and evaluated buried resources at the Theodore Turley Home and Brewery Site, the first home built by Latter-day Saints in Nauvoo. The method and workflow employed provided valuable time-savings, limited the destructive impacts, and greatly improve our understanding of the buried features. Implementation of these methods in Nauvoo (and indeed similar sites) will lead to more appropriate management of buried resources.

[GEN-009] – Capitol Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.

Michelle Salvato (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group) – see [SYM-91] Kerry Gonzalez

Patricia M. Samford (Maryland Historical Trust)

Celebrating the National Historic Preservation Act: The Making Archaeology Public Project

Over the last fifty years, a great deal of archaeological research has come about due to the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act. The Society for Historical Archaeology, the Society for American Archaeology, and the Register of Professional Archaeologists– in partnership with the American Cultural Resources Association and the Archaeological Legacy Institute (home of The Archaeology Channel) are supporting a nationwide initiative to highlight some of the important things we have learned about the past as a result of 50 years of cultural resource management archaeology.

Archaeologists in each state will work together to answer the question: What are the most important insights into life in the past gained from CRM archaeology? The end product of the MAP Project will be series of videos, approximately 15 minutes long, on The Archaeology Channel. All of the videos will be linked through an interactive map of the United States.

[SYM-29] – Palladian Ballroom; Thursday, 8:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Kathryn E. Sampeck (Illinois State University)

The Spatial Violence of Colonialism

A variant of symbolic and structural violence can be termed “spatial violence”. Colonial reordering of space, expressed as civilizing, moral order, created iniquities in power that physically prevented access to resources and segregated people into controllable spaces for achieving imperial schemes. This process treated land as one thing and its residents as something separate, objectified, commodified, and thus removable. Spatial violence in the case of many Native Americans was extreme, not just containing residents in new ways through forced resettlement, but unseeing their very presence. The ideology and processes of referring to and treating land as “wilderness,” uninhabited, or widowed created a mandate for colonizing “empty” land that was in actuality the locale of Native American settlements or subsistence, ritual, and other activities. Sixteenth-century Spanish American examples from the US Southeast and the Izalcos region of colonial Guatemala demonstrate how archaeology can reveal the processes and effects of spatial violence.

[SYM-11b] – Directors Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.

Adrianne B. Sams (UWF Historic Trust)

Industrial Community Organization in Antebellum West Florida

Antebellum industrialization in West Florida fostered diverse settlements associated with water-powered mill complexes. Abundant natural resources and desirable landscape characteristics provided an ideal setting for silvicultural pursuits as opposed to agrarian endeavors that relied heavily on suitable soils. Mill

seats represent unique landscapes that differ from agrarian settings, affecting community organization for multi-ethnic, hierarchical populations. Arcadia Mill (1830-1855) developed over a 25 year period to become the first and largest industrial complex in West Florida. Arcadia was a thriving operation that included two lumber mills, a textile mill, a bucket factory, and one of Florida's earliest railroads. The associated Arcadia community was ethnically diverse and included enslaved African American laborers, Anglo American workers, and Anglo American managers. Recent research on low- and high-status occupations at Arcadia provides significant data on antebellum, industrial community organization on the Gulf Coast.

[SYM-30] – Hampton Room; Saturday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Douglas W. Sanford (University of Mary Washington), Lauren K. McMillan (University of Mary Washington)

Antebellum and Civil War Landscapes at Sherwood Forest Plantation (44ST615)

Sherwood Forest Plantation is located just outside Fredericksburg on the Northern Neck of Virginia. The late Antebellum plantation was home to not only the Fitzhugh family who owned the property, but also a large enslaved workforce; additionally, the manor house and the surrounding plantation core served as a hospital to Union troops in 1862-1863. Current research conducted by the University of Mary Washington, in conjunction with and support from Walton International Group, focuses on the landscape around the standing ca. 1845 duplex slave quarter and brick kitchen/quarter located within the historic curtilage. The archaeological investigations indicated that the area had gone through several periods of landscape modifications. The cultural environment at Sherwood Forest was impacted by many different factors, from trends that were occurring in the Upper South such as shifts in plantation organization, country wide events including war and Reconstruction, and site specific circumstances such as changes in ownership.

[SYM-30] – Hampton Room; Saturday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Cecilia Sanhueza (Independent scholar, Chile) – see [POS-1] Flora Vilches

Lorena Sanhueza (Universidad de Chile, Chile) – see [POS-1] Flora Vilches

Randall Sasaki (Kyushu National Museum, Japan) – see [GEN-010] Yoshifumi Ikeda

William S. Sassorossi (NOAA - Monitor National Marine Sanctuary)

The Triangle Wrecks Survey: A Successful Collaboration between a Federal Agency and Local Dive Shop

Maritime Archaeologists from the Monitor National Marine Sanctuary teamed up with divers from the Roanoke Island Outfitters and Adventures Dive Shop of Manteo, NC, to complete a survey of one of the most popular shipwreck sites in

North Carolina. Following an underwater archaeology training course with avocational divers supported by the dive shop, a full site recording of *Carl Gerhard*, a freighter wrecked in 1929 off of Kill Devil Hills, NC, was undertaken. Interest ballooned beyond just those collaborating on the project and many of the anticipated objectives were achieved. Success of the project was evaluated in many ways, with the most critical being the developing partnership between the two main entities.

[SYM-32] – Executive Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Michael P. Scafuri (Clemson University)

The Hunley Revealed: 3D Documentation, Deconcretion, and Recent Developments in the Investigation of the *H.L. Hunley* Submarine.

Beginning in 2014, the conservation staff at Clemson University's Warren Lasch Conservation Center (WLCC) in Charleston, South Carolina have been removing the marine concretion from the hull of the American Civil War submarine *H. L. Hunley*. In parallel with this, the archaeological team has been documenting the condition of the hull, as well as the concretion layers and hull features revealed by the deconcretion process. This documentation has involved photography, direct measurements, and 3D scanning. This paper will discuss the implemented strategy for recording the concretion, the techniques used to document and study the revealed hull and unique features, and their archaeological significance. Recent progress in the overall archaeological investigation of the *H.L. Hunley* submarine will also be addressed.

[SYM-151b] – Empire Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Timothy Scarlett (Michigan Technological University) – see [POS-3] Brendan Peltó

*Julie M. Schablitsky (Maryland State Highway Administration) – see [SYM-151a]
Bradley A. Krueger*

Julie Schablitsky (Maryland State Highway Administration)

The Serenity Farm African American Burial Ground

The Maryland State Highway Administration had an opportunity to delineate and research an unmarked African American burial ground in southern Maryland. Prior to exploring the site, archaeologists reached out to a local descendent community in Charles County who agreed to speak for their ancestors. Throughout the project, archaeologists and the African American community shared in the discovery of the people buried in unmarked graves on the Smith Farm between ca. 1790 and ca. 1810. Forensic and artifact analysis allowed archaeologists to date the burial ground, explore the health of the enslaved population, and even create a facial reconstruction of one of the men. In the end, the human remains were reinterred, marked with red granite stone, and covered in wild flowers. This paper provides a successful formula for sensitively approaching and studying an unmarked African American burial ground.

[SYM-403] – Ambassador Ballroom; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:15 p.m.

Jordan L. Schaefer (Lindenwood University), Judith A. Finot (Lindenwood University)

The Dardenne Presbyterian Church Archaeological Project

This paper examines the archaeological remains of the Dardenne Presbyterian Church in Dardenne Prairie, Missouri. Constructed in 1845, the Church served as a gathering ground for residents of the area for both religious and social purposes. During the course of the Civil War, the Church was encountered by Union soldiers who proceeded to burn it down in 1862. Today, the remains of the church can still be found. Through selective shovel testing and excavation, various building materials have been discovered. Additionally, the foundation has been partially uncovered to help define the floor and walls of the church. Historical documentation is also utilized to help give context about different topics such as property ownership, religious goals, social life, and the burning of the Church.

[GEN-004] – Executive Room; Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.

Dwayne Scheid (Illinois State Archaeological Survey) – see [SYM-129] Patrick Durst

Dwayne Scheid (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

Ceramic Production on Barbados Plantations: Seasonality Explored

The fragments of unglazed red earthenware vessels used in the production of sugar and identified as ceramic sugarwares, were frequently used by plantations for processing and curing sugar and collecting molasses, and were a common sight on Barbadian plantations from the seventeenth into the late nineteenth centuries. The local production of these wares occurred in potteries operated by plantations along the east coast of Barbados. Planters managed these potteries while the workers themselves were typically enslaved males and females. Using period documents including contemporaneous sources and account books from two estates owned and managed by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (SPG) and archaeological evidence collected from the lower estate's plantation pottery, details of the production process have been identified. This paper looks generally at the local process, but focuses on the seasonality of production at the SPG pothouse by the enslaved potters.

[SYM-92] – Hampton Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Blair Scheider (University of Kansas, Geology Department) – see [SYM-31] Jay T. Sturdevant

Andy Sherrell (Sherrell Ocean Services) – see [SYM-151a] Joshua A. Daniel

Paola A. Schiappacasse (Universidad de Puerto Rico, Recinto de Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico (U.S.))

History and Research Potential of the Hale Smith Collection from Castillo San Felipe del Morro, San Juan National Historic Site, National Park Service

This presentation reconstructs the history of the archaeological collection resulting from the 1961 excavations at the Castillo de San Felipe del Morro in San Juan, Puerto Rico carried out by Dr. Hale Smith, from a collections management perspective. A chronological timeline of the field and laboratory work will allow understanding the type and amount of analyses that has been completed for this collection. Particular consideration is given to the current location of the artifacts, notes and drawings, as well as the photographs taken during the excavations. This effort is being made at the San Juan National Historic Site in order to exalt the scientific value of the collection, and the importance of this excavation for both local and regional historical archaeology. Finally, suggestions would be outlined for new research that can be undertaken with this collection, and the contributions that it could make to Caribbean historical archaeology.

[SYM-91] – Cabinet Room; Friday, 8:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Lauren E. Schiszik (Baltimore City Department of Planning)

Archaeology In The (Political) Trenches: Lessons From Charm City

This paper will cover the rise, fall, and current rise of archaeology in Baltimore. "Charm City" serves as a case-study to explore the political, social, and temporal factors that alter the levels of archaeological stewardship at the local government level. The establishment of the Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology in 1983 marked Baltimore as a forerunner in urban public archaeology. This innovative program led excavations that engaged thousands of people until it closed due to city-wide budget deficits in 1997. After a lull of over a decade, a confluence of factors in the past several years has revitalized archaeology in Baltimore. There are active excavations sponsored by non-profit organizations and community associations, stronger regulatory review at the local level, and increased support of archaeology from City officials. There are lessons to be shared from collaborative grass-roots, governmental, and institutional efforts, which are leading to more sustainable archaeological stewardship in Baltimore.

[SYM-39] – Ambassador Ballroom; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Sarah Schofield-Mansur (Brandeis University) – see [GEN-005] Travis G. Parno

Blaine Schubert (East Tennessee State University) – see [GEN-006] Dominique Rissolo

Michael Schumacher (National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center) – see [SYM-31] Jay T. Sturdevant

Rebecca Schumann (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)

Overcoming the Silence: Uncomfortable Racial History, Dissonant Heritage, and Public Archaeology at Virginia's Contested Sites

This paper explores the use public historical archaeology at contested sites as means of, and discussing uncomfortable racial histories with multiple communities. Virginian's colonial and Early Republic heritage struggle with giving a voice to non-

Euro-Americans, acknowledge racial inequality, and attracting tourists. This struggle often results in silences that perpetuate structural inequalities from the past in the present. Drawing from my own research and experiences in Virginia, I argue that the actual process of archaeology can help overcome historical silences. The affective experience engendered by archaeological excavations creates memories that contribute to the way archaeologists, community members, and tourists understand these heritage sites. Excavations can promote community engagement and help these sites establish and strength relationships with the descendants of those often overlooked. Archaeology is a powerful way of creating lasting impressions, exploring historical power relationships, and presenting a more ethnically and racially diverse past that is accessible to the public.

[SYM-191] – Calvert Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:45 p.m.

Robert L. Schuyler (University of Pennsylvania)

The Wagner-Case Site: Pharmaceutical Historical Archaeology on the Western Frontier

Examination of the site of a 19th century drug store (ca. 1877-1889) at Silver Reef, a ghost town in southwestern Utah, involved excavations in both the ground and in the archives. Established and run by Julius Wagner (1877-1882) and then taken over by Charles H. Case (1884-1889), the site was the primary pharmacy for this mining community. Excavation under the floor of this former false-fronted, wood frame building recovered a small but informative assemblage of pharmaceutical items.. Many years of parallel and later digging in the local and regional archives revealed an equally fragmentary but more personal record of the druggists who ran this site as well as other drug outlets in the town. Normally Silver Reef had only one active pharmacy (with a sequence of owners) compared to the numerous other internally competing businesses as well as 10 to 15 very active saloons serving an 1880 population of just over 1,000 people.

[SYM-259] – Calvert Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.

James B. Schwaderer (Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project, Western Michigan University) – see [POS-3] John W. Cardinal

James B. Schwaderer (Western Michigan University)

A Diamond Trowel: Minecrafting Archaeology at Fort St. Joseph

The development of digital technology is transforming society, including archaeology, in new and ever-expanding ways. From theodolites and GIS to informational databases and ion dating, the technological boom of the twenty-first century has provided new tools that increase the precision and complexity of archaeological analysis. The use of digital media by the average person has exploded, and such technologies provide new and intriguing avenues to reach and educate the public about archaeology. This paper explores the process of creating a Minecraft adventure map which recreates the procedures used to excavate a unit at Fort St. Joseph, Michigan. This project has a long commitment to public education

and a wealth of background information required to create the map. In an age where archaeology is developing exponentially in its complexity and gaining a greater commitment to work with communities, the mechanisms by which we educate the public must follow suit.

[GEN-013] – Calvert Room; Thursday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Emily A. Schwalbe (East Carolina University) – see [SYM-220] Allyson G. Ropp

Erin S. Schwartz (College of William & Mary)

Streaking and Straight Pins: Constructing Masculinity on an Antebellum College Campus

The myth of the “Southern gentleman” permeates the modern imagination of the historic American South. This archetype is simultaneously “other” and “normative”: the concept is saturated in an air of mystery and deep, foreign tradition, yet is often set against studies of traditional American “others” such as women, immigrants, and enslaved peoples. Recent excavations at Graham Hall, an all-male antebellum dormitory on Washington & Lee University’s campus in Lexington, VA, have uncovered a rich, diverse, and perhaps slightly unexpected array of material culture from an equally interesting and dynamic student community. Drawing on historical, anthropological, documentary, and archaeological sources, this paper explores the construction of masculinity at Graham Hall, examining the divergences between Graham Hall’s and previous generations’ versions of masculinity and challenging traditional narratives about masculinity in the antebellum South.

[SYM-488] – Hampton Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

George Schwarz (INA, USA) – see [SYM-514] Tiago M. Fraga

George Schwarz (Naval History and Heritage Command)

Current NHHHC Studies in US Naval Archaeology

During 2014 and 2015 NHHHC's Underwater Archaeology Branch initiated several projects to document, study, and manage U.S. Navy sunken and terrestrial military craft. These projects consist of both research-driven surveys and basic assessments of new discoveries. This presentation highlights the Branch's current research initiatives, including the study of American Revolutionary War schooner *Royal Savage*, the suspected site of Commodore Perry's USS *Revenge*, the War of 1812 Chesapeake Flotilla survey, and Civil War steamer USS *Tulip*, as well as investigations of newly-discovered sites reported to NHHHC by the public; such as the WWII *Dauntless* crash site in Florida and a collection of WWII aircraft which appeared upon the drying of a lake in Oregon. While these investigations are usually led by NHHHC archaeologists, they often involve heavy support and collaboration from public and private partners and volunteers who are able to contribute to the preservation and interpretation of U.S. naval heritage.

[SYM-151a] – Empire Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Eric G. Schweickart (University of Tennessee) – see [SYM-30] Meagan E. Dennison

Eric G. Schweickart (University of Tennessee)

Cabins, Households, and Families: The Multiple Loci of Pooled Production at James Madison's Montpelier

The lives of the members of the enslaved community at James Madison's plantation in Virginia, Montpelier, were shaped by the types of work they were expected to do in order to keep the president's mansion and farm running smoothly. Recent work by historical demographers has highlighted the importance of pooling resources within households, with members each contributing the results of their production activities to the group. Archaeological excavations at several different early 19th century domestic structures at Montpelier reveal the way the plantation inhabitants' labors were differentially pooled across the property. By comparing and contrasting the production-related artifacts found associated with different buildings, this paper investigates the multiple loci of shared tasks within the agriculturally-focused plantation and demonstrates how Madison and his overseers' had to compromise their conceptions of discreet work spaces with the spaces of pooled production created by the social networks of the enslaved community.

[SYM-292] – Diplomat Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:15 p.m.

Robert Schwemmer (NOAA) – see [GEN-006] James P. Delgado

Robert V. Schwemmer (NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries)

Recent Shipwreck Discoveries off San Francisco's Golden Gate and Greater Farallones National Marine Sanctuary

During the recent field season in Greater Farallones National Marine Sanctuary, and off the Golden Gate entrance near San Francisco Bay, several new shipwrecks were discovered. They included the passenger steamship S.S. *City of Rio de Janeiro*, referred to as the "Titanic of the Golden Gate" due to the high loss of life and the passenger steamship S.S. *City of Chester* also lost near the Golden Gate after a collision with the steamship RMS *Oceanic*. Off Point Reyes, the Norwegian tramp steamer *Selja* lost in a collision with the steamship S.S. *Beaver* was surveyed along with remains of a 100-year old mystery seagoing tugboat discovered off Southeast Farallon Island. The expedition is part of a two year mission to record wrecks in Greater Farallones sanctuary, one of the greatest underwater maritime museums in the nation with over 400 known ship and aircraft losses, including the Manila Galleon *San Agustin* lost in 1595.

[GEN-006] Cabinet Room; Thursday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Douglas D. Scott (Colorado Mesa University)

Battlespace: Battlefield Archaeological Applications of Modern Strategic Training Models

As conflict archaeologists have developed techniques for documenting where and how battles took place, battlefield research has moved from documentation and description of past warfare to behavioral and experience assessment of those who were involved. To understand the actions of combatants, archaeologists need conceptual tools that can explain the physical record of conflict. Battlespace is a conceptual tool that has the potential to aid in that explanation. As presented in modern military training literature, battlespace is a descriptive term that refers to the environment and landscape conditions that must be understood to successfully apply combat power to complete a military mission. As a conceptual means of dealing with conflict, battlespace may help archaeologists appreciate the diverse factors that have shaped past conflict situations. The archaeological battlespace model is applied to two conflict sites in western Nebraska to illustrate the model's utility to conflict investigation.

[SYM-120] – Empire Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 5:15 p.m.

Elizabeth M. Scott (Illinois State University)

François Janis, Jean Ribault, and Clarisse, a Free Woman of Color: A Discussion of Exclusion, Structural Violence, and Privilege in Ste. Genevieve

In the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the town of Ste. Genevieve (in present-day Missouri) was supported by agriculture, salt production, and fur-trading, all of which were dependent on enslaved African American and Native American laborers. French emigrants and New World French descendants made up the majority of Euro-American settlers and French cultural traditions structured daily life in the community. The built environment included architectural barriers, a town plan that embraced a segregation of households of different classes, and architectural forms and archaeological remains symbolizing privileged owner and enslaved worker. Marriage and inheritance customs and the practice of *plaçage* defended as well as challenged structural inequalities of gender, race, and class. Although overall architectural style (vertical log construction) and the general plan of houses (tripartite room placement and lack of an entry hall or Georgian symmetry) might mask social divisions, inequalities were evident in other aspects of daily life.

[SYM-11a] – Directors Room; Saturday, 10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m

Della Scott-Ireton (Florida Public Archaeology Network, University of West Florida) – see [GEN-011] Nicole Bucchino Grinnan

Laurel Seaborn (SEAMAHP, University of New Hampshire), Calvin Mires (SEAMAHP, PAST Foundation)

Testing the Waters: Results of First Maritime Archaeology Field School in Massachusetts

Through hands-on experiences on the North Shore of Massachusetts, college students and adults learned the basics in maritime archaeology during a field school program in the summer of 2015. Led by SEAMAHP (Seafaring Education and

Maritime Archaeological Heritage Programs), the field school examined the “life-cycle” of a vessel, from its inception to its “after life” by exploring a working traditional shipyard, examining a floating tall ship and mapping shipwrecks on the foreshore. This unique program, in cooperation with organizations including NPS, MBUAR, and PAST Foundation, provides students with accreditation through Salem State University and NAS. This paper presents the results of the first year of this ongoing program, outlines the upcoming expansion into teacher professional development and elementary student projects, and evaluates the program as a potential model for all New England.

[GEN-011] – Governor’s Board Room; Saturday, 8:30 a.m. – 11: 45 a.m.

Michael Seibert (National Park Service) – see [SYM-40] Rolando L. Garza

Michael Seibert (National Park Service) – see [SYM-40] John Cornelison

Michael A. Seibert (Southeast Archeological Center), John Cornelison (Southeast Archeological Center), Rolando Garza (Southeast Archeological Center), Sara Kovalaskas (Southeast Archeological Center), Bruce Kaiser (Southeast Archeological Center)

Determining Battle Lines: a pXRF study of lead shot from the Battle of Palo Alto.

In 2012-2013, the Southeast Archeological Center undertook a project to analyze the chemical composition of the lead shot recovered from their recent archaeological surveys at Palo Alto National Historical Park, site of the first battle of the U.S.-Mexican War. Using a portable x-ray fluorescence machine, 771 lead shot samples were analyzed in order to ascertain whether there was a difference in the chemical makeup between the lead shot that had been previously identified, using traditional techniques such as measured caliber size, as Mexican and American in origin. This paper will outline the findings of that study, their impact on the interpretation of the Battle of Palo Alto, and the benefits of pXRF and similar technologies as tools in battlefield research.

[SYM-40] Calvert Room; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Herbert Signoret (Hunter College, CUNY) – see [GEN-001] Diana diZerega Wall

Herbert Signoret (Institute for the Exploration of Seneca Village History/CCNY)

Exploring Racial Formation in Early 19th Century New York City

This paper explores racial formation in New York City from 1799 to 1863, when the city had the largest free Black population in the North, and ends with the 1863 Draft Riots, which marked a major turning point in the relationship between the city’s Black and Irish communities. Using the optic of historical archaeology, Diana Wall’s work is critical to this analysis of racial formation in New York City. By unearthing the city’s complex racial history while guiding a significant number of non-traditional students, Wall’s work in historical archaeology is able to make a

significant contribution to deepen our understanding about disenfranchised communities and the ways in which they struggled and struggle for social inclusion. Her work on the Seneca Village Community, an African American and Irish-immigrant community, will be central to this paper.

[SYM-194] – Executive Room; Thursday, 8:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Jane I. Seiter (EAC/A, Oxford Tree-Ring Laboratory) – see [SYM-354] Robert W. Wanner

Jane I. Seiter (EAC/A, Oxford Tree-Ring Laboratory)

The African American Cemetery at Catoctin Furnace: Bridging the Past and the Future

The Catoctin African American Cemetery is the resting place of at least 50 individuals who labored at Catoctin Furnace and its surrounding community from the 1770s to the 1840s. Many of these men and women were enslaved workers, while others were possibly part of the free black population that also lived and worked at the furnace. In 2014, an ambitious project to preserve, protect, and interpret the cemetery was launched. Documentary research, forensic analysis, and geophysical investigations using ground-penetrating radar have begun to shed light on the lives of the workers and their burial practices. Public outreach efforts include new museum exhibits, a heritage trail linking the cemetery with the furnace ruins, and living history presentations given by local high school students. The end goal of the project is to raise public awareness of this important historical resource and to connect future generations with the legacy of the past.

[SYM-330] – Diplomat Room; Friday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Robert Selig (Independent Historian), Wade P. Catts (JMA), Matthew Harris (AECOM)

“Just At Dawn We Found Ourselves In The Environs Of Princeton:” A Reinterpretation Of The Battle Of Princeton, 3 January 1777

After a series of military disasters that threatened to end the Revolution, the Battle of Princeton was the first American victory in the field against British regulars and followed on the success of the first Battle of Trenton ten days earlier. A comprehensive mapping study funded by the American Battlefield Protection Program offers a reinterpretation of the battle through the use of documentary, graphic, and archeological resources, and the correlation of the historical record with the existing terrain. As a result of the study, several significant changes to the standard interpretation of the battle’s chronology and geographical distribution of opposing forces are presented. A thorough compilation of first-person accounts, many not previously used in battle interpretations, provide new insights into the engagement. Military terrain analysis, the use of digitized historical maps and aerial photographs, the application of a digital elevation analysis, and archaeological data further support the reinterpretations.

[SYM-120] – Empire Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 5:15 p.m.

Maria X. Senatore (CONICET and Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic)

Antarctic Heritage, Materiality and Narratives

This paper is framed in a broader theoretical discussion on the role that materiality plays in the building of the Master Narratives of Antarctic History. In order to explore the scope of the Antarctic Heritage at present I have studied the following items and the relationships they bear to one another: a) some of the most widely spread versions of the Antarctic History; b) the process for designating Historic Sites and Monuments under the Antarctic Treaty and the characteristics of the designated sites; and c) the role of historical narratives and the material culture in the efforts for the preservation of these sites. This paper proposes an active role for historical and archaeological research in setting the agenda for the conservation of the Antarctic cultural heritage. The contributions of such research will help widen the scope of the Antarctic Heritage.

[POS-4] – Regency Ballroom; Friday, 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Lionell Sewell (Calvert County Government) – see [SYM-354] Kirsti E. Uunila

Caitlin Shaffer (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory), Sara Rivers Cofield (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory)

The Artifacts of *Outlander*: Using Popular Culture to Promote Maryland's Archaeological Collections

The Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory (MAC Lab) is a State-owned facility serving as the primary repository for collections excavated in Maryland. Artifacts come to the MAC Lab from every part of the state, and while the estimated 8.5 million objects in our collections are regularly used by researchers and school groups, our broken bits of “stuff” are less of a draw for the general public. This paper discusses how the MAC Lab staff turned their love of *Outlander*, a popular historical fiction novel and Starz television series set in 1740s Scotland, into a new traveling exhibit. In doing so, we were able to illustrate how 18th century Scotland's material culture relates to some of colonial Maryland's most exciting assemblages. The Artifacts of *Outlander* exhibit tapped into an enthusiastic fan culture and allowed the MAC Lab to successfully engage new audiences both locally and through social media.

[SYM-354] – Blue Room; Thursday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.

Katherine E. Shakour (University of South Florida), Ian Kuijt (University of Notre Dame)

Working on the Edge, Dealing with the Core: Emic and Etic perspectives on Island Heritage

Heritage is a relative concept. Perceptions of the value and importance of heritage, both tangible and intangible, is fluid, changing and contextually dependent. Stakeholders have various views on definitions of the past, the cultural and

historical relevance of people places and objects, and the extent to which this should be shared when creating multivocal histories. Research on Inishark and Inishbofin, Co. Galway, Ireland, two islands five miles into the Atlantic Ocean, explain the complexities of shifting perspectives of heritage. This project illustrates the collaborative yet challenging relationship between archaeologists, local communities, governmental agencies and the National Museum. Combining archaeological research with local and national heritage goals results in a richer understanding of the past and ample opportunities for shaping heritage. This project highlights challenges in developing a shared language between stakeholders, developing policies of heritage management, and contested views of authority and what it means to live on the “periphery.”

[SYM-687] – Committee Room; Friday, 10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Jeremy Shannon (Michigan Technological University) – see [POS-3] Brendan Belto

*Jonathan Sharfman (ACHA African Center for Heritage Activities) – see [SYM-514]
Stephen C. Lubkemann*

Jonathan Sharfman (African Centre for Heritage Activities), Justine M. Benanty (Slave Wrecks Project), Ricardo Duarte (Eduardo Mondlane University)

Diverse Threats to MAST and its Heritage in Africa : Confronting Historical Amnesia and Salvors; Securing Slim Resources and Social Relevance

In much of the developing world a triumvirate of treasure hunting, politics, and a lack of technical capacity/resources have skewed portrayals of what maritime history is and why it is meaningful. Shipwreck sites in particular have been promoted as the embodiment of the heritage of “the other” with little local relevance. Treasure hunters accordingly go unchecked in their efforts to recover valuable historical cargos—with detrimental effects for the archaeological inventory. This paper will discuss how the maritime archaeology of the slave trade holds potential for compelling researchers, policy-makers, and broader publics to reappraise the local, regional and global impact and relevance of maritime heritage. It argues that maritime archeologists must frontally confront the threats that endanger maritime heritage sites through new approaches to investigation, management, and stakeholder engagement in order to render underwater cultural heritage relevant, meaningful, and secure in developing world contexts.

[SYM-514] – Hampton Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

*David Shaw (Maritime Archaeological and Historical Society (MAHS)) – see [GEN-007]
James A. Smailes*

Michael Shaw (Cockpit Country Local Forest Management Committee) – see [GEN-013] David Ingleman

Jason Shellenhamer (RK&K) – see [SYM-39] Lisa Kraus

Jason Shellenhamer (RK&K) – see [SYM-28a] Lisa Kraus

Alison Shepherd (Veterans Curation Program, Augusta, GA) – see [GEN-017] Cori Rich

Russell N. Sheptak (University of California, Berkeley)

Moving Masca: Persistent Indigenous Communities in Spanish Colonial Honduras

In 1714, Candelaria, a *pueblo de indios* (indigenous town) in Spanish colonial Honduras, concluded a decades-long legal fight to protect community land from encroachment. Documents in the case describe the movement of the town, originally called Masca, from a site on the Caribbean coast, where it was located in 1536, to a series of inland locations. Many other *pueblos de indios* in the area moved to new locations in the late 1600s or early 1700s. The mobility of these towns, their incorporation into Spanish administrative organization, the use of Spanish language, the practice of Roman Catholicism, and intermarriage with African descendant peoples, have all served to delegitimize them as "authentic" indigenous communities. Drawing on excavated materials, and using a landscape-scale analytical framework, this paper demonstrates how to rethink continuity with change as persistence, or what Gerald Vizenor calls survivance, the reproduction of historical consciousness through sustained and changing daily practice.

[SYM-210] – Directors Room, Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Jacob D. Shidner (University of Arkansas)

Life Among the Wind and Waves: Examining Living Conditions on Sailing Vessels Through the Use of Microscopic Remains

In the summer of 2015, sediment samples were collected from the Storm Wreck, a colonial-era sailing vessel that wrecked off the coast of Florida, with the expectation of recovering microscopic remains that would provide insight into the lives of those aboard the vessel. Sediment samples collected from the Emanuel Point wrecks, also located on the Florida coast, were previously analyzed. This material, which consisted of insect remains, animal bones, and botanical remains painted a picture of what living conditions would have been like aboard sailing vessels. It is hoped that comparable remains will be found in the Storm Wreck sediments, leading to a similar understanding of the living conditions aboard. A comparison between the sites would lead to an understanding of the similarities and differences of living conditions in vessels of various nationalities, purposes, and time periods, as well as the site formation processes that affect material preservation and recovery.

[SYM-780a] – Empire Room; Saturday, 10:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Melanie R. Shier (University of Central Lancashire, United Kingdom)

Chemists to Cowboys: Labour Identity in Corporate Agriculture in the San Emigdio Hills, California

In California at the turn of the 20th Century, large companies formed through lands speculation as a result of the land grant system and the dissolution of mission properties. The Kern County Land Company, based in Kern County California, had over 1.1 million acres across the American West, utilizing a varied labour force with the primary agriculture product of cattle. The varied properties were interlinked and employed a plethora of workers from chemists to cowboys. This paper aims to understand how the labourers created their identity within the corporate structure and how it was rooted in the landscape they worked at one particular Kern County Land Company ranch, Rancho San Emigdio (93,000 acres today). Although this paper focuses on the Kern County Land Company period circa 1890 to 1967, the Ranch was continually worked by corporations until 1995 when it was made into a nature preserve by the Wildlands Conservancy.

[SYM-184] – Congressional B; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Yoon Kyung Shim (Brown University)

Intersections of Confinement: Space and Place at the Poston Japanese American Internment Camp, Arizona

Japanese American internment intersected with Native American sovereign space at the Poston internment camp in Arizona during WWII. This intersection was not coincidental, nor was it unnoticed by those most directly affected by it, namely internees and members of the Colorado River Indian Tribes. Internees and local residents processed their own and each other's confinements and engaged with each other in various ways during and after the war, a process which continues today at the Poston memorial monument. Here I explore place-making and memorialization through the idea of 'double confinement', focusing on internee experiences, narrative-making, and post-war memorialization at Poston.

[POS-3] – Regency Ballroom; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

Philip Shiman (Independent Historian, The Petersburg Project), Julia Steele (National Park Service), David Lowe (National Park Service)

Civil War Combat Trenching: What It Was and How to Find It

The last year of the Civil War witnessed a dramatic change in military tactics from open-field fighting to trench warfare as the soldiers increasingly covered themselves with fortifications on the battlefield, leading to the entrenched gridlock at Petersburg. When under fire or if combat was imminent, the soldiers used an innovative process in which they fortified progressively, starting with basic shelters and gradually building them up into complex and impregnable earth-and-wood defenses. The remains of these combat trenches, in all stages of development, can be found on a number of late-war battlefields today. However, the early stage works in particular, consisting of tiny pits and scarped slopes, can be hard to identify and are often overlooked by researchers. With the help of KOCO analysis, contemporary images, recent photographs, and LIDAR images of Petersburg National Battlefield, this presentation will provide some tips for recognizing and identifying combat trenching.

[SYM-120] – Empire Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 5:15 p.m.

*Benjamin D. Siegel (Environmental Resources Management (ERM)) – see [GEN-003]
Emlen Myers*

Kathryn L. Sikes (Middle Tennessee State University)

Seeking Stories of Family and Community: Resituating Antebellum and Postbellum Narratives at Clover Bottom

During the summer of 2015, Middle Tennessee State University's Public History Program conducted an inaugural field school in historical archaeology at Clover Bottom plantation, assisting the Tennessee Historical Commission in its efforts to resolve lingering questions about the property's historic landscape and the experiences of African American families within it. This paper introduces the research design and longterm goals informing a multidisciplinary study of Clover Bottom's African American community's journey through enslavement to emancipation and beyond from the 1790s to the 1910s. With a genealogical focus guiding archaeological and vernacular architectural research, the project's public collaborations aim to provide descendant families with assistance in tracing their ancestral ties to and from the plantation.

[SYM-874] – Senate Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 2:30 p.m.

Stephen W. Silliman, (University of Massachusetts Boston) – see [GEN-016] Courtney M. Williams

Stephen W. Silliman (University of Massachusetts Boston)

Archaeological Practice, Material Objects, and Social Memory

This paper attempts to circumvent the dichotomy of remembering/forgetting and instead focuses on the process of slimming down or building up social memory. Such an emphasis attends to the question of not whether something is remembered or forgotten, but the push-and-pull of how it is remembered: the details, valences, politics, pulses, and potency. It also considers archaeology – in its practices and in its objects – firmly within that collective and often national process, not separate from it. I consider two examples, one drawn from collaborative work with a Native American community in northeastern North America and one focused on the representations of colonialism in metropolitan France.

[SYM-70] – Senate Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Ian D. Simmonds (Independent Scholar), Sarah Stroud Clarke (Drayton Hall Preservation Trust), Brandy S. Culp (Historic Charleston Foundation), Suzanne Findlen Hood (Colonial Williamsburg), Kelly Ladd-Kostro (Colonial Williamsburg), Martha Zierden (Charleston Museum)

Which glass found on American sites was American made? Archaeological collections as resources for glass research

How should the curator of the Nathaniel Russell house in Charleston, South Carolina, decide what glass to acquire to better interpret the house for the public? Can she use Colonial Williamsburg as a guide or is Charleston, as usual, a special case?

Elsewhere, glass scholars have long known that Henry William Stiegel of Manheim, Pennsylvania manufactured fine lead glass, selling it widely, including in Charleston. How can we broaden our understanding of his production and that of his Philadelphia contemporaries?

A first, cursory comparison of archaeological collections at the Charleston Museum and Drayton Hall with those of Colonial Williamsburg was enlightening, revealing both overlaps and significant differences. Some types found only in Charleston suggest a relative openness to imports from Continental Europe, while others might have been American made. Well-documented strong ties between Charleston and Philadelphia encourage the conjecture that these were made by Stiegel or in the Philadelphia area.

[SYM-208] – Committee Room; Saturday, 10:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Paul Simmons (West Virginia State University) – see [POS-1] Tyler Allen

Katie Simon (Center for Advanced Spatial Technologies, University of Arkansas) – see [GEN-004] J. Cameron Monroe

Boyd S. Sipe (Thunderbird Archeology)

Prayer for Relief: Archeological Excavations within a Portion of the Columbian Harmony Cemetery (Site 51NE049), Washington, D.C.

The Columbian Harmony Cemetery was established in the mid-19th century to serve the District's African American community and continued in use until 1960 when approximately 37,000 burials were exhumed and remains were re-interred in the National Harmony Memorial Park in Landover, Maryland. However, the burial removal process at Columbian Harmony Cemetery was not complete; not all burials were exhumed and re-interred. Headstones and other cemetery monuments, entire coffins, coffin fragments and disarticulated remains were left onsite in 1960 and all of these, as well as intact articulated burials, were discovered during recent archeological excavations conducted by Thunderbird Archeology within a half-acre portion of the cemetery under redevelopment.

[SYM-204] – Blue Room; Saturday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Michelle D. Sivilich (Gulf Archaeology Research Institute), Gary D. Ellis (Gulf Archaeology Research Institute)

Looking at Ethnic and Ecological Issues in the Analysis of Seminole War Battlefields in Florida

Gulf Archaeology Research Institute, a nonprofit scientific research organization, has a 20-year history of integrating biological and physical sciences to better understand and protect Florida's vanishing natural and cultural resources.

Population growth, development, and natural threats from sea level rise to climate change are all rapidly diminishing our cultural resources. Necessity has required innovative approaches to understand and protect historic landscapes. Partnering with the Seminole Tribe of Florida, we are re-evaluating what is known about 19th century Seminole War sites from a more value-neutral position and employing physical science testing and ecological analyses to offset bias presented by primary historical documents that fail to consider the Indigenous perspective. Through our use of partnership, archaeology, and environmental reconstruction we aim to get a more accurate and holistic picture of this complex conflict.

[SYM-120] – Empire Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 5:15 p.m.

Benjamin A. Skolnik (Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park)

The Aura of Things: Locating Authenticity and the Power of Objects

This paper is about authenticity and the aura, the authority and power of the physical object, historicity and the persistence of the past, and alternatives to scientific archaeology. It is about science fiction, 20th century theorists, 21st century technology, and contemporary landscapes. This paper examines concepts of authenticity and reproduction and how material culture is used in Philip K. Dick's Hugo award-winning 1962 novel "The Man in the High Castle" as well as in Walter Benjamin's 1936 essay "The Work of Art in the Age of Mechanical Reproduction". I use these ideas to suggest a way of letting artifacts "speak" to us in the present. I consider the physical and cultural landscape of a university campus itself as an artifact to understand that it is built on a plantation landscape, modeled in plantation architecture, and operated in the present as a neo-plantation.

[SYM-132] – Capitol Room; Friday, 9:45 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Russell K. Skowronek (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley), Rolando Garza (National Park Service)

The Archaeological Potential Of The Rio Grande Valley Civil War Trail

In 2015 the "Rio Grande Valley Civil War Trail" (www.utpa.edu/civilwar-trail) opened in South Texas. Spearheaded by the Community Historical Archaeology Project with Schools (CHAPS) Program of the University of Texas- Rio Grande Valley with federal, state and local partners it is the only trail in Texas dedicated to the era of the American Civil War. The trail connects Brownsville on the Gulf of Mexico with Laredo some 200 miles up the Rio Grande. It includes battlefields, forts, and historic buildings and long vanished town sites, a salt-mine, and sites associated with the south-bound "underground railroad." With the exception of metal detector and remote sensing surveys at Palmito Ranch and Fort Brown no formal excavations have been conducted on ANY sites dating from this era. In this presentation we explore the potential for this research along the Rio Grande.

[GEN-013] – Calvert Room; Thursday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

James A. Smailes (Maritime Archaeological and Historical Society (MAHS)), Steven Anthony (Maritime Archaeological and Historical Society (MAHS)), Dennis Knepper (Maritime Archaeological and Historical Society (MAHS)), David Shaw (Maritime Archaeological and Historical Society (MAHS)), Thomas Berkey (Maritime Archaeological and Historical Society (MAHS))

The Puzzle Of Pickles Reef - Update

The Maritime Archaeological and Historical Society (MAHS) is a nonprofit organization dedicated to the protection of historic shipwrecks and other underwater cultural resources. Since 2010 MAHS has been assisting the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary (FKNMS) with an assessment of cultural resources on Pickles Reef, a small coral reef located within the sanctuary just south of Molasses Reef.

Our initial surveys suggested that the site was a barge that carried cement for Henry Flagler's Overseas Railway in the early 20th century. However, ongoing research identified key features of a metal hulled sailing ship. Using potentially diagnostic attributes documented on the site and archival research, MAHS is seeking to identify the vessel. Additional project objectives include public education and outreach and volunteer support to assist FKNMS with its cultural resource management plan.

[GEN-007] – Capitol Room; Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 9:30 a.m.

Marion R. Smeltzer (Indiana U of Pennsylvania) – see [SYM-31] Beverly A. Chiarulli

Douglas K. Smit (University of Illinois-Chicago)

Mercury and Mitayos: Indigenous Labor in Colonial Huancavelica (1564-1810)

This paper will present preliminary results from excavations at Santa Barbara, the central labor encampment for the mercury mines of Huancavelica. Located in the Central Peruvian Andes, Huancavelica was the largest source of mercury in the Western Hemisphere and a critical source of wealth for Spain's colonial empire. The Spanish administration mobilized labor through the infamous mita, a rotational labor tax that required colonial provinces to send one-seventh of their population to work in the mines. While historians emphasized the importance of Huancavelica for the colonial political economy, we know very little of the indigenous laborers actually responsible for this immense wealth. Therefore, this research combines archaeological analyses of household material culture, local notarial documents, and historical ethnography in order to understand the organization and colonial transformations of indigenous labor systems at Huancavelica.

[GEN-019] – Senate Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Angela J. Smith (North Dakota State University)

Melvina Massey: Fargo's Most Famous Madam

In my work as a professor and public historian, research material often unfolds from teaching. In my Spring 2013 Introduction to Museum Studies class at North Dakota State University, students conducting primary source research on early Fargo discovered a will and probate records for Melvina Massey. The records show that she was an African American and ran a brothel in Fargo for more than 20 years. The course concluded with an exhibit, "Taboo: Fargo-Moorhead, An Unmentioned History," and one of the five panels was devoted to Massey. In my Fall 2013 Digital History course, I delved deeper into this story and produced a documentary titled "Prostitution and Fargo's Most Famous Madam." Still intrigued by this interesting woman and her unexpected story, I moved beyond the initial research. In this session I will talk about the continued research, gis integration of primary sources, and collaboration with historical archeologists.

[SYM-68] Blue Room; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Hannah P. Smith (TRC Environmental Corporation)

Don't Miss the Forest for the Trees: Considerations for the Conservation of Artifacts from Brunswick Town/Fort Anderson State Historic Site's Waterfront

When dealing with the conservation of artifacts from archaeological contexts, one often focuses on a few special artifacts. This is often because there isn't the time, money, or even simply enough artifacts to require looking at the larger conservation picture. Along Brunswick Town/Fort Anderson State Historic Site's waterfront, a multitude of organic and inorganic artifacts, including ceramics, glass, wood, leather, and textiles, have been recovered. As a result, the conservation needs of whole classes of artifacts must be considered as work moves forward along the waterfront. In some cases, the best course of action involves in situ preservation, or processing multiple artifacts of the same type together, rather than focusing on each artifact individually.

[SYM-16] – Congressional A; Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Hannah P. Smith (TRC Environmental Corporation), Thomas E. Beaman, Jr. RPA (Wake Technical Community College)

Looking Beyond the Public Walkways: Introduction of Old and New Data to Expand and Enhance Interpretations of Brunswick Town and Fort Anderson

Excavations at colonial Brunswick and Civil War era Fort Anderson by Stanley South in the 1950s and 1960s were designed to make their shared footprint into a public historic park. Historical data and the artifacts uncovered through his excavations formed the initial interpretations. While this data was documented in field reports and select other venues, such as CHSA presentations in the 1960s and *Method and Theory* (1977), the publication of *Archaeology at Colonial Brunswick* (2010) largely represented South's final interpretive statements of his work at this site. Since this publication, archaeologists have begun to use both existing and newly excavated data from beyond the public walkways to generate new ideas that build upon the South's culture history and artifact patterns into additional

anthropological issues. This presentation will summarize South's work and serve as an introduction to more recent work that is expanding and enhancing interpretations of the town and fort.

[SYM-16] – Congressional A; Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Jolene L. U. Smith (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)

Approaches to Openness: Digital Archaeology Data in Virginia and Public Engagement

Virginia's archaeological site inventory contains detailed information on nearly 43,000 sites in datasets maintained by the Department of Historic Resources (State Historic Preservation Office). At times, responsibility to protect sensitive sites from looting and vandalism seems to run counter to providing information to the public about Virginia's archaeology. But the two are not mutually exclusive. This paper will explore Virginia's historical approach to archaeological data dissemination with regards to both risks and benefits. This paper will also outline future initiatives to maximize site data availability for different types of users. By leveraging archaeological site information to create a sense of stewardship among local governments, development interests, and the general public, we may be able to protect Virginia's buried heritage more effectively than ever before.

[SYM-202] – Senate Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.

Jolene L. U. Smith (Virginia Department of Historic Resources), Ellen Chapman (College of William and Mary)

Scratching the Surface: Using GIS to Understand Richmond Archaeology

Richmond, Virginia's first official archaeological site record dates to 1963. In the intervening half century, the archaeological landscape has changed in physical and metaphorical ways. One important yardstick of these changes is the 1985 Richmond Metropolitan Area Archeological Survey (RMAAS), a large regional planning project conducted by Virginia Commonwealth University Archaeological Research Center. This paper explores Richmond's archaeological landscape through a Geographical Information System (GIS) that compares modern development data and site inventories with information from the RMAAS predictive model and archaeological sensitivity zones. This analysis will consider the trajectory of the city's archaeological resources and potential over the past thirty years through identifying likely site destruction, locating city neighborhoods with high archaeological integrity, and comparing archaeological survey coverage in the Richmond municipal boundaries with its surrounding counties.

[SYM-169] – Directors Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Michael Smith (University of Newcastle, UK) – see [SYM-514] Stephen C. Lubkemann

Michael C. Smith (Newcastle University UK and Slave Wrecks Project, United Kingdom)

The Slave Wrecks Project Digital Archive: Progress and Prospects

The Slave Wrecks Project (SWP) Digital Archive is a multi-level relational database designed to facilitate research on slaver shipwrecks and their context. Its toolset allows researchers to quickly access information on ships, people and places involved in the slave trade. Currently the dataset contains information on over 1,000 slaver wrecks and draws data from a wide variety of sources, including: the Transatlantic Slave Trade Database; Digital Newspaper Archives in Denmark, the Netherlands, the UK and the USA; the National Archives, Kew; and Bristol and Liverpool's regional archives. This presentation will outline the next steps for the SWP Digital Archive as it seeks to expand its sources and manage access, provide a technical overview and practical demonstration of its various toolsets in action, and conclude with a discussion of the Archive's role in SWP's efforts to pursue and promote the maritime archaeology of the slave trade.

[SYM-514] – Hampton Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Nancy Smith (Allegheny Portage Railroad NHS) – see [SYM-31] – Beverly A. Chiarulli

Stefanie M. Smith (New South Associates, Inc., Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

Bones of the Frontier: Subsistence Practices at Hanna's Town

With the cooperation of the Westmoreland County Historical Society and Indiana University of Pennsylvania, faunal remains from three areas of the Historic Hanna's Town site in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania were subjected to detailed zooarchaeological analysis in an effort to answer broad questions regarding the subsistence practices of eighteenth century frontier communities of Western Pennsylvania. As the first court and county seat west of the Allegheny Mountains, Hanna's Town played a substantial role in the westward movement of Pennsylvania settlers. This research addresses topics such as taxonomic abundance and diversity, skeletal frequency, and indicators of area usage. This analysis reveals specific details of Western Pennsylvania colonial frontier life that have not previously been discussed relative to Hanna's Town or other communities like it on the Pennsylvania frontier.

[SYM-15] – Directors Room; Saturday, 8:00 a.m. – 9:45 a.m.

*Steven D. Smith (SCIAA, University of South Carolina, Columbia) – see [GEN-009]
Jonathan M. Leader*

Steven D. Smith (University of South Carolina)

The Past And Future Impact Of The American Battlefield Protection Program On Conflict Archaeology: A South Carolina Perspective

Battlefield, or Conflict Archeology, has made great progress in South Carolina thanks largely to the American Battlefield Protection Program funding and guidance. This paper summarizes numerous successful efforts to identify, delineate, and preserve South Carolina's battlefields. In many cases, these efforts have gone beyond preservation; initiating and investigating research questions that have resulted in important new knowledge. This paper concludes with a few personal observations

on the future of conflict archeology and the role of the ABPP from a grateful practitioner.

[SYM-120] – Empire Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 5:15 p.m.

Nicholas J. Smits (AINW)

Tlithlow Station: Puget's Sound Agricultural Company and the Aftermath of the Oregon Boundary Dispute

Recent archaeological investigations at Joint Base Lewis-McChord in western Washington state have confirmed the location of Tlithlow (site 45PI492), a Puget's Sound Agricultural Company (PSAC) outstation that operated between circa 1847 and 1858. As a subsidiary of the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC), the PSAC supplied agricultural products to HBC posts and promoted British settlement of territory that was jointly occupied by Great Britain and the United States until 1846. After the boundary dispute was officially settled in 1846, conflicts over land ownership continued at Tlithlow, which remained in the hands of the PSAC until 1869 according to terms of the Oregon Treaty. Initiating the conflicts were PSAC employees who aggressively attempted to claim company lands as their own under American laws and through threats of violence and destruction of company property.

[GEN-013] – Calvert Room; Thursday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Meradeth H. Snow (University of Montana) – see [SYM-105a] Ashley H. McKeown

Kyle Somerville (Powers Archaeology LLC), Christopher Barton (University of Memphis)

The Truth is Out There: The Masking and Lure of Fringe Archaeology

Fringe archaeology is one of the most controversial and inflammatory aspects of archaeology, occupying an uncomfortable position between academic rigor, public perceptions of the field, and interpretive value. Historical archaeology in general has also encountered these issues in a number of different ways. This paper briefly outlines fringe archaeology, and we examine case studies from Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and the Northeast to better understand the appeal of fringe archaeology to its practitioners and the public, who its practitioners are, and the challenges it presents to the field in terms of public perceptions of "mainstream" archaeology.

[SYM-172] – Palladian Ballroom; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Andrei Soficaru ("Francisc I. Rainer" Institute of Anthropology, Bucharest, Romania) – see [POS-4] Kathleen L. Wheeler

Scott R. Sorset (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management), Mark Rees (University of Louisiana at Lafayette)

What are the Potential Effects of an Oil Spill on Coastal Archaeological Sites?

The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) and the University of Louisiana at Lafayette (ULL) have collaborated to determine the immediate and long-term impacts of an oil spill on cultural resources and archaeological sites in the coastal zone. Nearly five years after the *Deepwater Horizon* oil spill, the immediate and long-term impacts of oil and dispersants on cultural resources and archaeological sites remain unknown. Concerns include effects that might diminish or destroy the site's future research potential including loss of radiocarbon-dating potential, direct impact from oil-spill cleanup equipment, and/or looting. We explore this issue in detail following this first major fieldwork season.

[GEN-003] – Committee Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.

Amanda Sosnowski (Oakland University), Suzanne M. Spencer-Wood (Oakland University and Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University)

Above-ground Archaeology Of Industrial And Post-Industrial Detroit

A survey of Detroit's ruins reveals the spread of industrial decline among all kinds of sites, and the post-industrial transformation of urban landscapes. Maps show the spread of abandonment from factories to other businesses, transportation sites, and residential areas, including schools and police stations. Photos of abandoned buildings show the processes of decay and ruination, from vandalism to the weather. What can Detroit teach archaeologists about the interpretation of material evidence for the fall of civilizations? Maps of Detroit show which areas have the highest level of abandonment and which areas are being revived. Dense residential areas are transformed with abandoned lots that sometimes become green spaces, playgrounds, or gardens. Environmental quality improves when abandoned factories no longer pollute. High-rises are being restored, reused, or razed for new construction. Detroit's ruins materialize the movement of industry to the non-union South, resulting in post-industrial landscapes.

[SYM-184] – Congressional B; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Corioli Souter (Western Australian Museum) – see [SYM-171] Alistair G. Paterson

Donald D. Southworth II (Sagebrush Consultants)

Historic Dumps and Scatters: Trash or Sites?

Trash dumps and can scatters have been a thorn in the side of federal and state land management agencies in the western half of the United States. Over the last several years, this discussion on how to handle these sites has increased. While historic archaeologists have, to a limited degree, placed these sites in perspective, these activity features continue to be an issue for the various land management agencies. Often referred to as "isolated dumping episodes" or as "road trash," some agencies have discussed either making all of these types of sites ineligible for consideration to the NRHP or pushing back the 50 year limit to 75 or 100 years in preference to documenting this obvious "garbage." It is the purpose of this paper to present the issue and provide a recommended solution and course of action for these sites.

[GEN-009] – Capitol Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.

Suzanne M. Spencer-Wood (Oakland University and Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University) – see [SYM-184] Amanda Sosnowski

Suzanne M. Spencer-Wood (Oakland University and Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University)

The Intersection Of Femininity And Masculinity Symbolically Materialized By Team Games For Boys In Historic Playgrounds

Early-twentieth-century American reformers aimed to teach boys a feminized form of masculinity that was symbolized and materialized in supervised team games on playground ballfield landscapes. Organized play expressed new conceptions of childhood in a sequence of stages. Reformers organized team games to modify capitalist masculinity with what were considered feminine moral values of cooperation, fairness, and individual self-sacrifice for the greater good. Women became identified with these and other Christian values as men were drawn away from churches by the conflicting, self-centered, competitive values of capitalism, which promoted the Biblical sins of usury, price gouging, and exploitation of labor. Women upheld the republican values and virtues considered fundamental for male citizenship in a democracy that counterbalanced capitalism. The historical development over 200 years of the dominant belief in women's higher morality, followed by the intersection of this form of femininity with capitalist masculinity, contributes historical insights enhancing masculinity theory.

[SYM-488] – Hampton Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Christopher Sperling (Fairfax County Park Authority)

The Ash Grove Meathouse: Public Archaeology and Preservation at a Fairfax Family Property

The Fairfax County (Virginia) Park Authority mission statement specifies the, "...protection and enhancement of..., cultural heritage to guarantee that these resources will be available to both present and future generations." When staff preservationists identified the need to stabilize a historic meathouse located at an eighteenth century house site built by a member of the county's namesake family, it presented the opportunity to demonstrate commitment to this mission. In order to stabilize the structure, it would be necessary to alter the surroundings; exterior grading and removal a modern interior brick floor were required. Both activities had the potential to impact intact archaeological deposits. Accordingly staff archaeologists mitigated these impacts and, in doing so, engaged with a cadre of volunteers and the interested public while contributing to a better understanding of the historic Fairfax County landscape and its residents.

[GEN-002] – Senate Room; Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 10:45 a.m.

Stephanie T. Sperling (Anne Arundel County, Maryland)

How Does Local Government Collaborate with Many Publics?

The Anne Arundel County Department of Planning and Zoning, Cultural Resources Division (CRD), employs only one professional archaeologist but contracts with several independent consultants in order to support its regulatory mandates and programmatic goals. These consultants are responsible for a wide variety of tasks that include staffing an open-door lab, designing Traveling Exhibits that encourage education and conversation about personal collections, and conducting site visits to identify, evaluate, and document resources across the County. This heavy emphasis on public outreach is highly effective at promoting local heritage and enriching our database of archaeological sites, but can also be frustrating and stressful.

[SYM-139] – Hampton Room; Thursday, 8:30 a.m. – 10:15 a.m.

James D. Spirek (University of South Carolina), Daniel M. Brown (University of South Carolina)

South Carolina-BOEM Cooperative Agreement Preliminary Results

In 2014, the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management's Office of Renewable Energy Program (BOEM) signed a Cooperative Agreement with the South Carolina Sea Grant Consortium to explore potential Wind Energy Areas (WEA) offshore South Carolina's portion of the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS). The aim of the project is to conduct geophysical and archaeological survey of seafloor 11-16 miles offshore North Myrtle Beach and Winyah Bay to explore the possibility of developing future WEAs. The project consists of a remote sensing survey utilizing a suite of marine electronic instruments. Certain areas of the survey will be refined for paleolandscapes, shipwrecks, and objects of archaeological and historical significance to be ground-truthed later by members of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology's Maritime Research Division and BOEM. This paper provides a summary of fieldwork and preliminary results as well as projected outcomes and goals for future projects off South Carolina's OCS.

[GEN-007] – Capitol Room; Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 9:30 a.m.

Catherine Spohn (PennDOT), Douglas B. Mooney (AECOM)

The I-95/Girard Avenue Improvement Project in Philadelphia: An Overview

The I-95 GIR Improvement Project is one of the largest transportation related undertakings in Pennsylvania, and the project area winds its way through some of the most historically significant neighborhoods along the city's Delaware River waterfront. From an archaeological standpoint, the project area encompasses an extremely complex series of sub-surface environments and developmental contexts, within which an astonishing quantity and variety of cultural deposits and features continue to survive. This presentation will provide context for the papers that follow by presenting a brief description of the project and archaeological investigations already completed, and the range of archaeological resources thus far documented. It will also discuss the various outreach programs through which project information is being shared with the public and professional communities.

[SYM-104] – Embassy Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

Megan E. Springate (University of Maryland)

"Archaeology? How Does That Work?" Incorporating Archaeology into the National Park Service LGBTQ Heritage Initiative as Community Engagement

The National Park Service (NPS) Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer (LGBTQ) Heritage Initiative was established to address the under-representation of LGBTQ sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and as National Historic Landmarks (NHL), as well as to encourage interpretation of LGBTQ history at sites managed by the NPS. An archaeological context was included to facilitate the consideration of properties' archaeological significance. In practice, the archaeological context has opened up a productive dialogue with LGBTQ community members and preservationists about what the archaeological record can tell us about LGBTQ history and heritage, and expanded how people think about the survival and persistence of their histories.

[SYM-31] – Congressional A; Saturday, 1:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.

John H. Sprinkle (National Park Service)

"A More Difficult Problem:" Adapting the National Park Service Concept of Significance to Archaeological Sites

First published in 1969, the National Register criteria were based on a thirty year track record of administrative review and historical evaluation by a National Park Service program whose mandate was to deter, deflect, and discourage the acquisition of new parks proposed for addition to a system already burdened with maintenance backlog issues. But the goal of the "new preservation" was never to acquire and interpret a comprehensive panorama of the American experiment; its mission was to ensure that due consideration was given to historic places in managing the change that was to come in the last decades of the twentieth century. Application of the National Register criteria to archaeological properties continued to be "a more difficult problem" within the context of the expansion of the program after the mid-1960s.

[SYM-29] – Palladian Ballroom; Thursday, 8:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Jennifer A. Stabler (Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission)

Ten Years of Archaeology at the Local Level in Prince George's County, Maryland

In November 2015, Prince George's County, Maryland celebrates the ten year anniversary of the passage of local regulations that require review of all subdivision applications for their effect on archaeological resources. This paper will examine the results of ten years of archaeological investigations under the local regulations, lessons learned from these efforts, and future directions. Various techniques, such as conservation easements and the conveyance of sites to entities such as the Archaeological Conservancy have been employed to preserve significant resources on developing properties. New information has been collected on Archaic period prehistoric sites, early eighteenth century plantation sites, and ante-bellum and post-bellum African American sites. The use of GIS and LiDAR data has been

instrumental in planning Phase I surveys and identifying areas of high potential for containing archaeological resources. In addition, public education is a primary goal of these investigations, including interpretive signage, public lectures, websites, exhibits, and brochures.

[SYM-354] – Blue Room; Thursday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.

Peter W. Stahl (University of Victoria, Canada) – see [POS-1] Fernando J. Astudillo

David Stahle (University of Arkansas) – see [SYM-295] Dorian Burnette

Peter W. Stahl (University of Victoria, Canada) – see [GEN-015] Ross W. Jamieson

Thadra P. Stanton (National Park Service)

Red Rover Red Rover- Send your Volunteers on Over: Multi-Agency and Volunteer Effort Leads to Protection of Endangered Swift Creek Site

Located in south Wakulla County, FL, Byrd Hammock is a multi-component village and burial mound site. The site has been ravaged over the last century by looters but has never been developed. Recent potential development threats provided the impetus to seek partners to assist in procuring the site and add it to the St. Mark's Wildlife Refuge. Efforts to conduct additional research for possible NHL nomination on the site were launched last year and a call for volunteers was issued to the greater community area. Over 20 volunteers responded and through the course of this project have contributed more than 700 volunteer hours. Agreements with FSU and LSU lead to concurrent field schools at the site. The partnerships have provided new protection as well as an opportunity to teach the next generation of southeastern archeologists and provided an outreach event to teach the local community about this important archeological site.

[SYM-31] – Congressional A; Saturday, 1:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.

Nicholas Starvakis (West Virginia State University) – see [POS-1] Tyler Allen

Julia Steele (National Park Service) – see [SYM-120] Philip Shiman

Julia Steele (National Park Service), David Lowe (National Park Service), Philip Shiman (Independent Historian, The Petersburg Project)

"A Strange Sort of Warfare Underground": Mines and Countermines on the Petersburg Front, 1864

Petersburg, Virginia, is known for the mine explosion that destroyed a Confederate fort and initiated the Battle of the Crater. This was not the only mining effort on the siege line. Even before the July 30, 1864, explosion, the Confederate defenders of Petersburg constructed countermines in places where the terrain was susceptible to underground enemy approaches. The use of LIDAR imagery, map and photographic analysis, documentary research and field survey has revealed two extensive sets of underground tunnels within Petersburg National Battlefield. The

Confederates actually detonated explosives in one set of tunnels and created "craters" that are still evident on the landscape. Fresh analysis of the tunnels and associated military features allows a better understanding of the fierce struggles along the seemingly static front and the array of measures, including sharpshooting, sapping, land mines, grenades and water obstacles, used to counter and outwit the enemy.

[SYM-40] Calvert Room; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Carl Steen (Diachronic), Daniel T. Elliott (Lamar Institute), Rita F. Elliott (Lamar Institute)

European Style Pottery Making in South Carolina: 1565-1825

The first European potters in South Carolina worked at the Spanish settlement of Santa Elena between 1565 and 1585. When the English established their permanent settlement at Charleston in 1670 pottery making was not a consideration. Andrew Duche, son of Philadelphia potter Anthony Duche moved to Charleston in the early 1730s and worked there briefly before moving south to Georgia. Another potter working in the European tradition moved to the frontier township of Purysburg later in the 1730s, and fired at least one kilnload there. Non-European style Colono and Colono-Indian wares served the needs of the population's majority- the enslaved- so pottery and industry in general were ignored until a young physician and entrepreneur discovered the secret of making stoneware with a lead free alkaline glaze around 1810, and established an industry that would thrive for a hundred or so years.

[SYM-118a] – Executive Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Joyce H. Steinmetz (East Carolina University)

USCS Paddle Steamer *Robert J. Walker*, 1847-1860: Historical and Archaeological Research, Diver and Fisher Knowledge, and the Remote Sensing Search.

An East Carolina University graduate PhD researcher utilized historical research methods to narrow down the *Robert J. Walker's* general location and its key archaeological features for site identification. Interviews with key local wreck divers and commercial bottom fishermen provided local environmental knowledge of unidentified wrecks and fishing gear snags within the general search area. This information was essential input to the remote sensing search planned and executed on the NOAA hydrographic ship *Thomas Jefferson* on the 21st of June 2013, the anniversary of the *Walker's* sinking.

[GEN-011] – Governor's Board Room; Saturday, 8:30 a.m. – 11: 45 a.m.

Linda F. Stine (University of North Carolina at Greensboro) – see [SYM-16] Alexandria D. Salisbury

M. Jay Stottman (Kentucky Archaeological Survey)

The Power of Performance: Activism, Public Archaeology, and Heritage Landscapes at the Portland Wharf

The development of an activist archaeology has led to an examination of how archaeologists can collaborate with and benefit communities. The notion that the products of archaeological research are relatively weak tools for achieving activist goals has led some archaeologists to emphasize the performance of archaeology as a more effective way to engage communities. In this paper I will examine the performance of archaeology as a way to create heritage landscapes and achieve activist goals. I will discuss the efforts to use archaeology at the Portland Wharf site to help create, modify, and maintain community identity through heritage landscapes.

[SYM-191] – Calvert Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:45 p.m.

Jay T. Sturdevant (National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center), William J. Clayton (National Park Service, Grand Portage National Monument), Steven L. De Vore (National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center), Michael Schumacher (National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center), Sean Rapier (National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center), Blair Scheider (University of Kansas, Geology Department), Susan Kilgore (Valley City State University, Department of Science)

An Enduring People: The Grand Portage Ojibwe and Expanding the Historical Narrative of the Post-Fur Trade Era.

The North West Company at Grand Portage defines the colonial narrative on the north shore of Lake Superior. A more inclusive historical narrative recognizes the lasting presence of the Grand Portage Ojibwe. After the 1854 Treaty of LaPointe, the Grand Portage Ojibwe entered the Reservation Era. Over the next century, the Grand Portage Ojibwe utilized traditional lifeways mixed with wage labor jobs while enduring U.S. Government policies of assimilation. Today, the Grand Portage Ojibwe co-manage Grand Portage National Monument with the NPS. This paper will introduce the history the Grand Portage community from 1854 - 1958 and present investigations conducted in 2014-2015 with involvement of the Grand Portage Ojibwe and a range of students as part of the NPS Centennial celebration. Geophysical and historic archaeology are combined with oral histories to expand the historical narratives of the people who have never left the north shore of Lake Superior.

[SYM-31] – Congressional A; Saturday, 1:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.

Kathleen M. Sullivan (The Mariners' Museum)

Connecting People and The Past: Interpreting The Conservation of The USS Monitor

Underwater archaeological sites are typically inaccessible to the general public. The public's interaction with such sites occurs through connections made with excavated artifacts. However, the conservation of these artifacts, especially if they come from a marine environment, can take decades. Interpreting conservation to the public promotes understanding of the lengthy treatment process, thereby

fostering support for the project and creating a connection to the artifacts and their history. USS *Monitor* represents these circumstances; the wreck site is 235 feet underwater, sixteen miles off the coast of Cape Hatteras, N.C., largely inaccessible. In the early 2000s approximately 20% of the *Monitor* was recovered and transported to The Mariners' Museum in Newport News, VA for conservation, exhibition, and study. Recognizing that conservation would be a long term process a variety of outreach methods are utilized to connect people with the artifacts, the archaeology and the story of the USS *Monitor*.

[SYM-208] – Committee Room; Saturday, 10:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Benjamin J. Sumners (Geodynamics) – see [GEN-011] Mark U. Wilde-Ramsing

Rachel Summers-Wilson (University of Montana) – see [SYM-105a] Ashley H. McKeown

Charlotte K. Sunseri (San Jose State University)

Meat Economies of the Chinese-American West

Cuisine and diet are topics of particular interest to scholars of Chinese communities in the Nineteenth-century American West. Many zooarchaeological analyses have identified beef and pork among the main provisions for miners and townsfolk, and this paper will synthesize archaeological and historical evidence for food access and supply while exploring contexts of socioeconomics and cuisine which likely structured food choices. By focusing on both urban and rural sites to compare access and food choices, the historical evidence of national railroad-based chains of supply for meat products and Chinese food practices in varied living contexts are investigated. Taphonomic marks of centralized processing and redistribution, documented pricing of meat cuts, and patterns of access across the West provide new perspectives on provisioning growing American communities.

[SYM-34] – Congressional B; Thursday, 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Frederick E. Sutherland (Michigan Technological University)

21st-century Collaboration for Studying a 20th-century Working Community

This paper explores the social and economic effects on working communities in a former iron mining district in central Minnesota. Scholars and community members collaborated to document multiple standing structures of historic significance and hold discussions on how those sites could be preserved and featured in future cultural tourism plans. The narratives generated from the collaboration were strengthened by overlapping thematic categories used in multi-sited archaeology.

[SYM-184] – Congressional B; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Amanda Sutphin (New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission)

The Creation of the New York City Archaeological Repository

Dozens of archaeological excavations have made important discoveries about the almost four-hundred year history of New York City and the people who have

inhabited the area for thousands of years. In 2014, a climate controlled archaeological repository was established in Midtown Manhattan to appropriately curate the city's collections. Previously, they were dispersed, often inaccessible, and kept in non-ideal conditions which meant they were often at risk and rarely used for research. Many people worked over a period of years to create a repository and this talk will outline how it finally happened and what we hope to achieve. It will also focus on the collections management issues that were revealed when the collections were united, what we are doing now to ensure that the legacy collections will be fully accessible for researchers, how new significant collections will be incorporated, and discuss the issues that we must still address.

[SYM-109] – Committee Room; Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 9:15 a.m.

Emily L. Swain (Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission)

“The enemy are in full march for Washington”: The Search for the 1812 British Encampment at Nottingham

On the night of August 21st, 1814, British troops under the command of General Robert Ross camped at Nottingham in Prince George's County, Maryland, while on their march to burn Washington, D.C. Nearly 200 years later in 2010, The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission began a multi-year survey at Nottingham with the goals of finding evidence of the encampment and of the nearby colonial town, established in 1706. Using a map drawn by a British engineer travelling with the troops, we determined its probable location within an agricultural field. Based on the ephemeral nature of a temporary encampment and the likely presence of metal uniform parts, a metal detector survey was conducted at the proposed site of the encampment during the winter of 2010-2011. This paper will discuss the methodology and results of the survey.

[SYM-354] – Blue Room; Thursday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.

Brenda Swann (St. Augustine Lighthouse & Maritime Museum)

Wrecked! An Interactive Exhibition on a Revolutionary War Shipwreck in St. Augustine, Florida

The upcoming exhibition of the Storm Wreck, a Revolutionary War shipwreck in St. Augustine, Florida, is two-fold. As with traditional archaeology exhibits, it will share how historical documents and artifacts from the shipwreck tell the story of British Loyalists who, after evacuating Charleston, South Carolina and leaving behind all they knew and taking with them only what they treasured and needed most, arrived in St. Augustine only to run aground and have many of their precious few items buried on the ocean floor. The Discovery Lab part of the exhibit will allow visitors to participate in the methods and processes of archaeological discovery through hands-on stations including the Navigation Station, X-ray Station, Survey Station, Maritime Archaeology Station, and more. This paper provides a “sneak peak” of this exciting exhibition opening in Spring 2015 at the St. Augustine Lighthouse & Maritime Museum!

[SYM-780b] – Empire Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.

Eric Swanson (Fugro GeoServices, Inc.) – see [SYM-94b] Matthew E. Keith

Eric Swanson (Fugro GeoServices, Inc.), Tiffany Goldhamer (Fugro GeoServices, Inc.), Ray Blackmon (Fugro GeoServices, Inc.)

Directions in Deepwater Marine Archaeology: Using Technology to Grow and Synthesize Knowledge on the Deep Frontier.

The increased use of remote sensing technology has allowed archaeology to go farther and deeper than ever before. The capability of effecting real-time adaptations to Autonomous Underwater Vehicle (AUV) surveys and the increase in resolution of remote sensing equipment has provided scientists with a better opportunity to study and research what lies below the ocean's surface. It is with advancing technology that science and engineering has allowed for the better protection and understanding of the world's precious cultural and natural resources. These tools will only continue to develop in the direction of increased quality and quantity while new technologies are designed and developed to sample new types of data in the future. This paper will discuss and exhibit the capabilities of technology used on a daily basis with an international survey company, from an archaeological perspective.

[GEN-012] – Governor's Board Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:45 p.m.

Sam Sweitz (Michigan Technological University) – see [POS-3] Brendan Pelto

Sydney Swierenga (East Carolina University) – see [POS-4] Hannah Piner

Sydney Swierenga (East Carolina University) – see [POS-4] Bryan S. Rose

Molly E. Swords (University of Idaho)

Bed, Breakfast, and Alcohol: An examination of the Pend d'Oreille Hotel in Sandpoint, Idaho

Hotels are often overlooked when studying the settlement of the American Frontier, although they played a pivotal role in shaping the West. Frequently doubling as restaurants and taverns for locals and visitors alike hotels were established to accommodate the numerous settlers, travelers, salesmen and others who headed the call "Go West!" One such hotel, the Pend d'Oreille, in Sandpoint, Idaho is an example of an early nineteenth century hotel that offered accommodations, entertainment, food, drinks and a place to meet for both travelers passing through and the local community. This paper will examine, through the archaeological and historical record, the role the Pend d'Oreille Hotel played in settling Sandpoint, Idaho within the greater landscape of the American Frontier.

[SYM-259] – Calvert Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.

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Emily C. Taber (National Park Service, Portland State University, Oregon), Douglas C. Wilson (National Park Service), Robert Cromwell (National Park Service), Katie Wynia (National Park Service), Alice Knowles (Portland State University, Oregon)

Transferprinted Gastroliths And Identity At Fort Vancouver's Village

Transferprinted ceramics and other objects ingested by fowl provide unique data on the household production associated with a fur trade center in the Pacific Northwest. Gastroliths are an indicator of the use of avifauna at archaeological sites, specifically of the Order Galliformes. The presence of ceramic, glass, and other gastroliths at house sites within Fort Vancouver's Village provide evidence for the keeping and consumption of domestic fowl including chickens and turkeys. The presence and concentration of these artifacts, combined with documentary and other evidence, provides clues on household economies in a culturally diverse colonial setting. While ethnic backgrounds of the Villagers included Native Hawaiians, American Indians, French Canadians, English and Americans, the evidence points to shared practices emerging within the Fort Vancouver Village.

[SYM-43] – Embassy Room; Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 10:30 a.m.

Laszlo Takacs (University of Maryland, Baltimore County) – see [GEN-010] Susan B. Langley

Terhi T. Tanska (University of Oulu, Finland) – see [SYM-70] Titta L. S. Kallio-Seppä

Ashley D. Taylor (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

Geophysical Investigations at the Hanna's Town Cemetery, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania

Hanna's Town (36WM203), an 18th century site located in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, was a major settlement that was attacked and destroyed by a force of British and Native Americans in 1782. The town never fully recovered, and the land was repurposed for agricultural use until it was purchased in 1969 by

Westmoreland County, who reconstructed the town for tourism purposes.

Overlooking the site is the town's cemetery, which has been given little attention in regards to research. The cemetery currently contains six gravestones, but there are several stone fragments in storage that are no longer associated with burials, providing evidence that the cemetery may contain lost graves. It is believed that these fragments do not account for all the burials, however. Geophysical investigations using ground penetrating radar, magnetometry, electrical resistivity, and down-hole sensor will be undertaken to examine the possibility of additional burials at the site.

[SYM-15] – Directors Room; Saturday, 8:00 a.m. – 9:45 a.m.

Jay D. Taylor (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

An Analysis of Tools from Hanna's Town

The purpose of this paper is to analyze tools found at Hanna's Town to determine the nature of the various tasks performed by its residents, and the town's economic conditions. This analysis aims to answer these research questions: (1.) What kinds of tools are present at Hanna's Town and what tasks are they associated with? (2.) Does the spatial arrangement of these artifacts reveal any information about where these tasks took place? (3.) Are there any relationships between these tools that may indicate the presence of a specific profession in Hanna's Town? (4.) What can the quantity of artifacts and their condition (modifications, evidence of repair, and stylistic variation) tell us about the availability of these goods through trade at Hanna's Town? This paper discusses the preliminary results of this study.

[SYM-15] – Directors Room; Saturday, 8:00 a.m. – 9:45 a.m.

Bruce Terrell (NOAA, Maritime Heritage Program) –see [SYM-151b] Michael L. Brennan

Bruce G. Terrell (NOAA, Maritime Heritage Program)

A Maritime Context For Richmond And Environs; Assessment And Recommendations For Future Study

The Fall Line at Virginia's James River has drawn people from throughout human history to take advantage of the river's resources for sustenance, transportation and industry and figures in Richmond's establishment and growth over time. Often portrayed as one of North America's most historic waterways, the James' tidewater intersection with the uplands at Richmond has a maritime identity that is not often recognized. Much of the river's historic cultural landscape has been eroded by natural and human forces but there is still potential for archaeological discovery. This presentation will summarize historical contexts and archaeological work to date in the riverine landscape and suggest potential for future research.

[SYM-169] – Directors Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Wade Tharp (Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology)

A Sequence of French Vernacular Architectural Design and Construction Methods in Colonial North America, 1690-1850

This study examines published and unpublished historical archaeological research, historical documents research, and datable extant buildings to develop a temporal and geographical sequence of French colonial architectural designs and construction methods, particularly the *poteaux-en-terre* (posts-in-ground) and *poteaux-sur-solle* (posts-on-sill) elements in vernacular buildings, from the Western Great Lakes region to Louisiana, dating from 1690 to 1850. Whether European colonists during the seventeenth through the nineteenth centuries came to the New World for commercial opportunities or religious and social freedom, they carried to North America European cultural traits and conceptions that ultimately would help

to shape the colonial experience in the New World. French colonists used traditional vernacular architectural designs and construction methods in North America as the basis of the colonization process.

[SYM-129] Committee Room; Thursday, 10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.]

Ibrahima Thiaw (Cheikh Diop University) – see [SYM-514] Stephen C. Lubkemann

J. Homer Thiel (Desert Archaeology, Inc.), Jeremy W. Pye (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.)

“At Rest,” the Pima Lodge 10, Improved Order of Red Men Cemetery Plot in Tucson, Arizona.

The Improved Order of Red Men opened a lodge in Tucson, Arizona Territory in 1898. Here, members of the fraternal group held meetings featuring songs and speeches, and marched in parades dressed in Native American attire. The lodge purchased a cemetery plot and, from 1898 to 1908, 20 graves were dug. Archaeological excavation of the eastern cluster of graves yielded nine burials, two complete and seven exhumed in 1915. Each grave contained human remains, clothing, coffins, and outer boxes. Newspaper articles, probate files, coffin hardware catalogs, and the archaeological finds allow for a better understanding of the lives and deaths of these individuals.

[SYM-170a] – Palladian Ballroom; Friday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Judith E. Thomas (Mercyhurst University)

Investigation Of The Sequent Guard Houses At Cantonment Burgwin, Taos, New Mexico

Cantonment Burgwin (TA-8/LA 88145) was erected near Taos, New Mexico, in 1852 as part of the U.S. Army defense system in the newly acquired American Southwest. Situated along the road between Santa Fe and Taos, the cantonment provided protection for the settlers from Apache and Ute threats until 1860 when it was closed and abandoned. Archival research indicates that the cantonment's guard house was a detached structure fronting the wagon road. An 1857 sketch of the cantonment, however, suggests that the original two room guard house was replaced by an L-shaped structure. Archaeological excavations of the guard house site area have provided evidence for the sequent guard houses at Cantonment Burgwin. This paper presents the results of the investigation and explores the utilization of the two structures.

[GEN-013] – Calvert Room; Thursday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Liz A. Thomas (Queen's University, Belfast, United Kingdom)

Sailortown, Belfast, Northern Ireland. Exploring An Urban/maritime Community.

‘Sailortown’ is the unofficial name given to a tiny enclave of streets, located on Clarendon Docks, Belfast, Northern Ireland. Throughout the 19th century and up to the middle of the 20th century Sailortown was a diverse community with

manufacturing and maritime industries. In 1969, following the downturn of Belfast's industrial economy, plans for redevelopment of the Docklands commenced. In 2015 archaeological investigations, first of its kind in this area, focused on investigating household archaeology, and provided new information about the development of this area of Belfast and revealed the living conditions in 19th and 20th century houses in the maritime and industrial landscape area of Belfast.

This paper will report on the archaeological exploration of Sailortown, which is the subject of a three-year British Academy postdoctoral research fellowship, whilst addressing the challenges of conducting archaeologies of the cities especially in relation to the study of urban coastal communities in academia.

[SYM-59b] – Congressional B; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Sunshine Thomas (Texas A&M University)

Cotton to the Doorstep: Gardening and Food Storage in the Early 20th-Century Southeast

Early 20th-century southeastern farmers with the means to do so diversified and adopted the materials and methods of farm modernization. Poorer families grew cash crops almost exclusively, detrimental to their garden spaces and their wellbeing. Archaeologists have measured modernization, in part, through the presence of glass stoneware. However, the act of storing gardened and gathered foods did not necessarily require modern materials or methods. Materials changed through time, but in many ways traditional lifeways continued. This paper recasts recovered glass and ceramic stoneware from small farm sites in Georgia as evidence of traditional gardening and storage practices by small farmers.

[SYM-180] – Cabinet Room; Friday, 1:00 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.

Michael B. Thomin (Florida Public Archaeology Network)

Tuning In To Public Archaeology

Unearthing Florida is a radio program designed to enhance the public's understanding and appreciation of Florida's archaeological heritage. This program was created following the 14 year success of the *Unearthing Pensacola* radio program broadcast on NPR member station WUWF 88.1. The creation of *Unearthing Florida* was made possible through a partnership between WUWF Public Media and the Florida Public Archaeology Network. Over 100 episodes have been produced since this program was first launched in March 2012. These episodes currently air every weekday through WUWF and every Sunday morning through WGCU. They are available for other NPR member stations across the state. These short, informative pieces highlight sites open to the public, discuss previous and ongoing research, and explain how the archaeological process contributes to our understanding of the past. Ultimately the goal of *Unearthing Florida* is to promote the statewide protection and preservation of Florida's archaeological resources to the public.

[GEN-002] – Senate Room; Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 10:45 a.m.

Christine K. Thompson (Ball State University)

The Battle of the Wabash and The Battle of Fort Recovery: GIS Data Modeling and Landscape Analysis

Ball State University's Department of Anthropology has completed five years of archaeological and historical research at the battlefield of the Battle of the Wabash (1791) and the Battle of Fort Recovery (1794), two significant Northwest Indian War battles that took place in present day Fort Recovery, Ohio. This research was funded by multiple National Park Service American Battlefield Protection Program grants and additional university funding. This poster will present the results of this research, specifically the use of GIS data modeling and the NPS' KOCOA landscape analysis methodology to highlight probable Native American battle strategy and movement, U.S. military strategy, and possible placement of the original Fort Recovery built in 1793. The conclusions will address the use of these results to support future archaeological research, site preservation, and community involvement.

[POS-3] – Regency Ballroom; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

Andrew Thomson (St. Augustine Lighthouse & Maritime Museum)

Weight, Weight . . . Don't Tell Me: the Assemblage of Weights from the Storm Wreck.

The Storm Wreck was a British refugee vessel that ran aground off St. Augustine 31 December 1782. As part of the evacuation fleet of Charleston, South Carolina, it was responsible for transporting the Loyalist population and their goods necessary to begin life again in East Florida. An unassuming assemblage of artifacts from the excavation can help elucidate aspects of the refugees' lives, their thought process during the evacuation, life aboard the ship, and the eventual wrecking event. A wide range of weights, mostly cast from lead, has been recovered on the shipwreck, ranging from fishing weights cast using musket ball molds to merchant pan weights to a large livestock tether. This paper will discuss the identification, conservation and interpretation of the numerous weights found throughout the Storm site.

[SYM-780b] – Empire Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.

Lyle Torp (The Ottery Group) – see [SYM-354] Thomas Bodor

Lyle C. Torp (The Ottery Group), Matthew Palus (The Ottery Group)

The Church on the Hill: Inter-related Narratives, Conflicting Priorities, and the Power of Community Engagement

Fort Stevens is a well-known fort within the Civil War Defenses of Washington. Prior to the Civil War, the land was owned by Betsey Butler, a free black woman, who sold the land to the trustees of Emory Chapel in 1855 for the construction of a church. The church was razed for the construction of Fort Massachusetts in 1861, which was later expanded and renamed Fort Stevens in 1863. The congregation rebuilt the church following the Civil War. The context of the Emory Church is entwined with the Civil War, both with the physical fortifications associated with

the CWDW as well as the growth of the African-American community that developed in the shadow of the fort in the years following the war. The paper looks at the role that archeology plays in integrating significant aspects of a diachronic landscape that has resulted in conflicting values of place.

[SYM-204] – Blue Room; Saturday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Joshua M. Torres (National Park Service) – see [SYM-384] Alicia D. Odewale

Lyrsa M. Torres-Vélez (University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras Campus, Puerto Rico (U.S.))

Puerto Rico's Cook Books: Recipes of a History

Puerto Rico's history is a blend of the different ethnicities that settled in the island after the Spanish Conquest. This ethnogenesis can be studied through the culinary traditions that conform what we now refer to as *criollo*. Using the works of Mary C. Beaudry and Elizabeth M. Scott as a sounding board, this research consists of two parts. First, an analysis of cooking books available in Puerto Rico during the 19th century in order to establish the different methods and tools available at the time. Second, the artefactual collection from Ballajá, a neighborhood located in Old San Juan during the 18th and 19th centuries extensively excavated during the 1990s, will be used to compare and contrast the information obtained in the books and what is actually recovered in an archaeological site. This paper will present the preliminary findings of a research that aims to establish Puerto Rico's culinary traditions.

[SYM-662] – Committee Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Rachel S. Tracey (Queen's University Belfast, United Kingdom)

Pots, Pipes & Plantation: Material Culture & Cultural Identity in Early Modern Ireland

Existing sectarian divides in Northern Ireland are still perceived to originate from the 17th century expansion of British colonial control into Ireland, most resolutely seen in the atrocities of the Northern Irish Conflict, or 'the Troubles'. However an explosion of urban historical excavations in recent years has illuminated an archaeological record that appears to contradict dominant political powerhouses and rhetoric.

Archaeological investigations throughout the former transatlantic port town of Carrickfergus (Co. Antrim) has generated an abundance of 17th century material culture, fundamental to understanding and demonstrating the nature of cultural relations, practices and identity in a plantation-era settlement, especially one that was home to a conflation of native Gaelic Irish and incoming English and Scottish settlers, that can ultimately aid in renegotiating our past. A selection of artefacts will be presented to discuss notions of cultural interactions, conflict, identity, and colonial ideologies in early-modern Ulster.

[GEN-020] – Diplomat Room; Saturday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Annemari Tranberg (University of Oulu, Finland)

The Idea of the Enlightenment and Environmental Relations in Early Modern Ostrobothnian Towns of Sweden: Macro- and Microfossil Studies of Local Plant Use

Macro- and microfossil studies from the early modern Ostrobothnian towns provide information about both natural and cultural elements of local landscapes, including how landscapes changed in time and affected people's lives. In this paper, I will discuss how the Ostrobothnians used their local plants. The period from the late 17th to the late 18th century was a time of significant changes in the philosophy of life and economic policy in Sweden, as well as in Europe in general. During the 18th century, mercantilism was eventually replaced by physiocratism; individuality emerged and natural sciences developed. Agriculture and forestry were believed to form the basis for increasing the net production of the nation, and different solutions were sought to increase productivity, including commercial cultivation of plants from the homeland, and to some degree, from overseas.

[SYM-102] – Cabinet Room; Thursday, 3:30 p.m. – 5:15 p.m.

Meredith M. Hawkins Trautt (Archaeological Research Center of St. Louis, Inc.)

Preliminary Results of the Madam Haycraft Site (23SL2334), City of St. Louis, Missouri

During improvements to the Poplar Street Bridge in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, the Missouri Department of Transportation (MoDOT) uncovered the Madam Haycraft (23SL2334) and Louis Beaudoin sites in 2012. The Archaeological Research Center of St. Louis, Inc. excavated portions of the Madam Haycraft site in the winter of 2013/2014, which included features associated with a mid-19th century oyster bar and a domestic building. Although archaeological investigations continue to be conducted at this site, preliminary results from this initial examination will be presented.

[SYM-129] Committee Room; Thursday, 10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.]

Flor Trejo (SAS/ INAH, Mexico) – see [SYM-94a] Roberto E. Junco

Daniel J. Trepal (Michigan Technological University), Eric Pomber (Michigan Technological University), Don Lafrenier (Michigan Technological University)

GIS-Based Predictive Modeling and Urban Industrial Archaeology: A Case Study In London, Ontario

We present a case study demonstrating a novel GIS-based archaeological predictive model (APM) adapted for use in postindustrial cities. In common use among prehistoric archaeologists APMs are also a useful way to analyze historical sources on a landscape scale. This project harnesses massive amounts of historical and modern spatial data to: determine urban industrial archaeological potential; to determine the potential for the persistence of related historical environmental hazards; and to gauge accessibility for excavation and/or remediation. The model achieves a very high spatial resolution using a host of archival sources such as fire insurance plans, geodetic surveys, and business directories along with modern land

cover, land use, zoning, and ownership data. This model is broadly applicable to fields (such as GISciences and urban morphology) and professions (such as urban planning) outside archaeology, in particular facilitating strong, early integration of archaeological and historical data into the urban planning and redevelopment process.

[GEN-009] – Capitol Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.

Geneviève Treyvaud (National Institute for Scientific Research (INRS)) – see [GEN-020] Huguette Lamontagne

Molly L. Trivelpiece (Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program (LAMP), St. Augustine Lighthouse & Museum), Chuck Meide (Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program (LAMP), St. Augustine Lighthouse & Museum)

Archival Research and the Historical Background of the 1782 Evacuation of Charleston and the Loss of the Storm Wreck

During the American Revolution, the British occupied Charleston, South Carolina from their victory at the Siege of Charleston in 1780 until they were forced to flee rebel forces at the end of the war in 1782. The evacuation of Charleston was a massive logistical effort by colonial authorities, involving more than 129 ships gathered from throughout the British Empire. Not only British, Provincial, and German troops were evacuated but thousands of Loyalist families and enslaved Africans, who were transported to various other locales in Canada, England, the Caribbean, and East Florida. One of the ships carrying Loyalists and their possessions, along with some military hardware, ended up wrecking on the notorious St. Augustine Bar, and is now known as the Storm Wreck. This paper provides a historical background of the evacuation and shipwreck as compiled from primary documents analyzed by LAMP researchers in various depositories in Britain and the U.S.

[SYM-780a] – Empire Room; Saturday, 10:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Ruth Troccoli (DC SHPO)

In the Shadow of the Capitol – Stateless and Compliant: 50 Years of the NHPA in Washington, D.C.

Despite the District of Columbia's small size (69 sq. miles), the proportion of property in federal ownership, about 25%, results in a large number of projects annually subject to Section 106 review. Every federal agency, quasi-federal agency, and non-federal entity using federal funds enters 106 consultation, even those without in-house preservation professionals to guide them. Agencies without archaeologists rely on the District's archaeologist for expertise and guidance. Mitigation has traditionally been data recovery, but alternative strategies are welcome. Going forward, we have identified a need for increasing public engagement and education. Failure is rare, but there are occasional sordid examples of inadequate stewardship of collections and associated records well after project completion. Changing rubrics or investigative frameworks make each decade's

investigations distinctive, such as RP3, Consumer Choice, or pattern analysis. Successful consultations have resulted in productive, informative – and yes, ground-breaking archaeological discoveries in every period.

[SYM-29] – Palladian Ballroom; Thursday, 8:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Grace Tsai (Texas A&M University)

Comparative Archaeological Analysis of Ship Rigging During the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries

The first two decades of the seventeenth century saw a period of rapid technological advancement in shipbuilding, including ships' rigging. This paper analyzes the changes in rigging seen in artifacts excavated from wrecks spanning from AD 1545 to 1700. Compiled from the most recent publications and/or personal correspondences, the list of artifacts includes: blocks, sheaves, pins, deadeyes, chainplates, parrels, cordage, sails, and other miscellaneous parts. These remains will be analyzed to provide an archaeological timeline of when certain rigging features began appearing, such as changes in building material, wood grain, size, and shape.

The majority of our knowledge on rigging previously came from historical sources, iconography, or ship models, because rigging is rarely preserved. This paper ends with a comparison of the historical sources on rigging with the compiled archaeological data.

[GEN-010] – Governor's Board Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Saara Tuovinen (University of Oulu, Finland) – see [SYM-170b] Sanna M. Lipkin

Samuel P. Turner (Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program, St. Augustine, Florida) – see [SYM-383] Nicholas C. Budsberg

Samuel P. Turner (LAMP)

Have Tools Will Travel: An Examination of Tools Found on the Storm Wreck, A Loyalist Evacuation Transport Wrecked on the St. Augustine Bar in 1782

This paper examines the collection of tools recovered from the Storm Wreck, a late eighteenth-century Loyalist evacuation transport lost in December of 1782 at the end of the American Revolutionary War on the St. Augustine Bar, in present-day St. Johns County, Florida. A variety of hand tools, many with their wooden handles preserved intact, have been recovered and are currently undergoing conservation treatment. While many of these tools were likely intended for general use in the home or farmstead, some represent those used in the shipbuilding or boat carpentry trade and other specialized professions such as that of the shoe maker.

[SYM-780b] – Empire Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.

Mark Tveskov (Southern Oregon University)

Disrupted Identities and Frontier Forts: Enlisted men and officers at Fort Lane, Oregon Territory, 1853-1855.

Frontiers are contingent and dynamic arenas for the negotiation, entrenchment, and innovation of identity. The imposing materiality of fortifications and their prominence in colonial topographies make them ideal laboratories to examine this dynamic. This paper presents the results of large scale excavations in 2011 and 2012 at the officers' quarters and enlisted men's barracks at Fort Lane, a U.S. Army post used during the Rogue River Wars of southern Oregon from 1853 to 1855. I consider how identities of social class, States-rights confederate or union, and East coaster or frontiersmen were crafted in this pre-Civil War frontier setting.

[SYM-43] – Embassy Room; Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 10:30 a.m.

Mark S. Tweedie (Stony Brook University), Allison Manfra McGovern (The Graduate Center, CUNY/Farmingdale State College)

“...in a few years by death and removes they were all gone...”: Forced Relocation as Racial Violence

Indigenous dispossession and forced relocation remain central features of historical narratives, as they are used to explain the seemingly “natural” cultural loss and subsequent disappearance of Native peoples. However, these occurrences are less frequently remembered as acts of violence that supported privilege and cultural hegemony. In this paper, documentary and archaeological evidence are used to highlight instances of indigenous removals on eastern Long Island in the post-contact era, and the possible signatures for indigenous resistance, as we investigate the complex contexts of forced relocation.

[SYM-11b] – Directors Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.

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Justin E. Uehlein (American University)

Excavating an Ephemeral Assemblage: An Archaeology of American Hoboes in the Gilded Age

Hobos and other transient laborers were integral to the development of industrial capital in the United States. They traversed the country filling essential temporary positions at the behest of capital interests. Yet, they frequently utilized alternative market practices in their labor arrangements, relying partially on direct trade over monetary payment. They likewise maintained intricate social networks, the material remains of which lay extant in past hobo campsites. Despite fulfilling a vital role in industrial development, hobo labor practices were concealed by policy and media outlets, which vilified hobos in order to obscure their symbolic power as indicators of class hierarchy. Drawing on a range of evidence sources on a hobo jungle located near an industrial town in Southeastern Pennsylvania, I will ask two questions: In what ways did structural control mechanisms limit hobo laboring

practices, if at all? And, were hobos effective in circumventing standard capitalist labor schematics?

[GEN-019] – Senate Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Christopher Underwood (Instituto Nacional de Antropología y Pensamiento, Argentina, Argentine Republic)

Can Economic Concepts Be Used To More Effectively Raise Awareness And Value Of Underwater Cultural Heritage?

During the past twenty years, the UK among other countries has undergone a period of urban and social regeneration. As part of this process maritime environments including historic ships have been integrated into harbour and coastal redevelopments, with tourism and social wellbeing considered key components. But, has underwater cultural heritage (UCH) formed a part? The most obvious is the *Mary Rose* along with smaller collections housed in larger institutions. Acknowledging that innovative methods are being utilized to increase awareness and understanding, the public response remains passive to the problems faced by UCH. In a globalised world, where economic priorities dominate, are those of us engaged with raising awareness and understanding of UCH using the most appropriate language? This paper discusses economic concepts which could be useful in expressing the value of UCH that goes beyond tourism and the occasional headline about a recovered treasure.

[GEN-012] – Governor’s Board Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:45 p.m.

Devin Urban (East Carolina University) – see [SYM-220] Nathan T. Richards

Kirsti E. Uunila (Calvert County Government), Lionell Sewell (Calvert County Government)

Using Collector for ArcGIS for Cultural Resource Data Collection

The Calvert County, Maryland cultural resources planner has worked with the county GIS team to develop a Collector for ArcGIS app template for collection of data in the field for archaeological sites and architectural properties. The Collector for ArcGIS template is designed to capture the information required by the state on its forms, acquire geolocation information, and attach pictures for each site. With minimal editing, a mail merge is used to produce a printable form that is acceptable to the Maryland SHPO. The Collector for ArcGIS app runs on tablets and smartphones and promises to extend the capability of a limited cultural resources staff. This paper discusses the development of the template, the consultative process with the Maryland SHPO and the National Park Service, and serves as an example of a productive relationship between departments on the local level, and other agencies on the state and federal levels.

[SYM-354] – Blue Room; Thursday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.

Alicia Valentino (ESA)

A Chinese Coin and Flaked Glass: The Unrecorded History of Smith Cove

In the tide flats of Smith Cove was one of Seattle's small shantytowns, occupied between 1911 and 1941. In 2014, construction monitoring uncovered the remnants of this community, and with it, materials representing an itinerant, low-income, multi-cultural population. The artifacts indicate the presence of Native Americans, Japanese, Chinese, and Euro-Americans, and demonstrate how Smith Cove functioned as a multi-cultural nexus of traditional practices within a modern industrialized urban landscape. The artifacts also provide information beyond the archival record. This paper tells that community's story. The diverse assemblage runs the gamut from a flaked glass scraper and glass debitage, to a Chinese coin and ceramics, to common, market accessible American wares. The result demonstrates the perseverance of cultural practices, the formation of community ties, the consumption of alcohol during Prohibition, and the health and lifeways of a marginalized population that was forcibly moved from their homes.

[GEN-015] – Hampton Room; Saturday, 8:00 a.m. – 9:15 a.m.

Mary Van Buren (Colorado State University) – see [SYM-68] Kristin A. Gensmer

Wendy van Duivenvoorde (Flinders University, Australia) – see [SYM-171] Alistair G. Paterson

Doug Van Kirk (Battle of the Atlantic Research and Expedition Group) – see [SYM-32] Gregory Roach

Pavel Vareka (University of West Bohemia, Czech Republic)

Archaeology of the Czechoslovak Uranium Gulag

Recent research has examined the landscape of the Czechoslovak Uranium Gulag that was established in 1948 according to the Soviet model and under the supervision of Soviet NKVD advisors. The area with the largest concentration of former camps is situated around the historic mining town of Jáchymov (West Bohemia). Nine penal and forced labor camps adjacent to Uranium mines were established in an area of 25 km² in the late 1940s – early 1950s through which passed c. 60 000 inmates. Research includes a survey of the Uranium Gulag remains in the Jáchymov region based historic aerial photographs and remote sensing to identify components and reveal the structure of the Gulag system. Subsequently, the topographic survey was carried out to verify the size, plan and structure of individual sites. We have also focused on the material aspects of everyday life of prisoners using archaeological techniques, oral history and documentary evidence analysis.

[SYM-102] – Cabinet Room; Thursday, 3:30 p.m. – 5:15 p.m.

Ole Varmer (NOAA)

Underwater Cultural Heritage Law: Looking Back, Looking Forward

The law protecting and managing underwater cultural heritage (UCH) is relatively new and has largely been developed over the past 50 years. This presentation will look back at the threats to UCH from treasure hunting and provide an overview of the laws that have been applied and developed to address that threat as well as from other activities that may inadvertently effect or harm UCH, such as fishing, the laying of submarine cables and energy development. Special attention will be given to the use of the National Historic Preservation Act in protecting UCH in the United States and its potential use for protecting UCH outside of the United States. After identifying gaps in current international and U.S. law, the look forward will include recommendations on law and policy to address those gaps.

[SYM-29] – Palladian Ballroom; Thursday, 8:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Elizabeth S. Vehmeyer (National Park Service)

An Introduction To The American Battlefield Protection Program: 25 Years of Working With Battlefield Archeology

Created in 1991, the NPS American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) promotes the preservation of significant historic battlefields associated with wars on American soil. The ABPP provides professional assistance to individuals, groups, organizations, or governments interested in preserving historic battlefield land and sites associated with battles. The ABPP also awards grants to groups, institutions, organizations, or governments sponsoring preservation projects at historic battlefields; and to state and local governments seeking to acquire battlefield land. Through public-private partnerships, the ABPP specifically enables communities near historic battlefields to develop local solutions for balanced preservation approaches for these sites. This paper will introduce the first 25 years of the ABPP and specifically it's Battlefield Planning Grant Program. It will also introduce the symposium and the goals of ushering battlefield archeology into the next 25 years of the ABPP, next 50 years of the NHPA, and the next 100 years of the NPS.

[SYM-120] – Empire Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 5:15 p.m.

Carolane Veilleux (University of Montreal), Chuck Meide (Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program (LAMP), St. Augustine Lighthouse & Maritime Museum)

The Archaeological Investigation of the Storm Wreck, a Wartime Refugee Vessel Lost at St. Augustine, Florida at the End of the Revolutionary War: Overview of the 2010-2015 Excavation Seasons

The Storm Wreck, site number 8SJ5459, was discovered in 2009 by the Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program (LAMP), about a mile offshore St. Augustine, Florida. It has been excavated every year since then in conjunction with LAMP's underwater archaeology field school. A wide range of artifacts has been recovered, including ordnance, firearms, ship's equipment, tools and hardware, personal effects, and household items, and are now being conserved at the St. Augustine Lighthouse & Maritime Museum for display in an exhibit planned to open in 2016. The wreck has been identified as one of sixteen British ships lost while bringing

refugees to St. Augustine on or around 31 December 1782. They were part of the last fleet evacuating British troops and Loyalists from Charleston, South Carolina at the end of the Revolutionary War. This paper introduces the shipwreck site and focuses on the six years of field investigations carried out 2010-2015.

[SYM-780a] – Empire Room; Saturday, 10:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Richard F. Veit (Monmouth University)

Remembering the Raj: Kolkata India's South Park Street Cemetery, Creating and Commemorating Anglo-Indian Society

This paper examines the commemorative iconography of Kolkata India's South Park Street Cemetery. Established in 1767, the South Park Street Cemetery is the resting place of the leadership of England's colonial efforts in Bengal. It contains over 1600 monuments and likely many more burials. These monuments range from enormous masonry pyramids to scaled down Greek and Roman temples, and Hindu and Mughal inspired tombs. Drawing upon an international commemorative vocabulary combining classical and orientaling motifs, Anglo-Indian artisans created monuments that reflect the ambitions, achievements, and reversals experienced by the Anglo-Indian community during a period when there was considerable cross-fertilization between colonial English and local Indian society. Today the cemetery is well cared for and has seen considerable study by genealogists; however, little attention has been paid to its iconography. This paper is a first step towards interpreting the commemorative art present in the burial ground.

[SYM-170a] – Palladian Ballroom; Friday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Megan Veness (FCPA) – see [POS-3] Jean M. Cascardi

Megan B. Veness (Fairfax County Park Authority)

A Teardrop Shaped Foundation In Fairfax County, Virginia

The Old Colchester Park and Preserve, located in southern Fairfax County, Virginia consists of approximately 145 acres along the Occoquan River. This natural and cultural resource Park was acquired by Fairfax County Park Authority in 2006. Located within the Park along the Occoquan River was the ca. 1754-1830 tobacco port town of Colchester. Systematic and targeted testing over the past four years by Colchester Archaeology Research Team (CART) has yielded numerous artifacts and features. Artifacts ranging from hand painted tin glazed coarse earthenware, to hand wrought nails and absence of pearlware or later ceramics, date this feature to no later than the mid-eighteenth century. Although artifacts clearly indicate a domestic occupation, the peculiar brick work allows for alternate interpretation such as an early “cottage” industry, a mystery which only further archaeological research could answer.

[GEN-004] – Executive Room; Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.

Anatolij Venovcevs (Memorial University of Newfoundland)

The Market on the Edge: Production, Consumption, and Recycling in Winter Houses of Transhumant Euro-Newfoundlanders

While the nineteenth century transformed North America through explosive growth in industrialization and consumerism, growth in Newfoundland, one of Europe's oldest overseas colonies, was constrained by its harsh climate. Much like in centuries earlier, industrial-era Newfoundlanders continued to rely on its one fickle and seasonal resource – cod. To mitigate the erratic nature of this aquatic monocrop, many rural Euro-Newfoundlanders participated in a form of transhumance spending up to six or seven months of the island's longest and harshest season in isolated "winter houses" where they lived off the land while harvesting lumber. Despite their seeming remoteness, the residents of these winter houses still had to negotiate the market forces of the larger capitalist world. This paper explores the material culture associated with these winter houses and discusses the manner and ways its meaning was transformed in response to poverty, isolation, and market capitalism.

[GEN-015] – Hampton Room; Saturday, 8:00 a.m. – 9:15 a.m.

Nina Versaggi (Public Archaeology Facility-Binghamton University) – see [SYM-120]
Michael Jacobson

Emma Verstraete (Lindenwood University)

Looking Through the Glass: Identification and Analysis of Glass Bottles Recovered from a Campus Trash Dump

Since its establishment in 1827, Lindenwood University has been a central location for educating young women. Modern-day excavations of an historic campus trash dump have yielded a selection of glass bottles and bottle shards that can be identified for their cosmetic, medicinal, and educational applications for the girls who attended the university during the early twentieth century. Socio-economic information, such as the place of origin and price of the bottles' contents, will contribute to the growing conversation about the daily lives of young women at the turn of the century in a broader fashion than can typically be found at an individual site.

[GEN-018] – Directors Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

Megan R. Victor (The College of William & Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia)

Preserving the Peripheries and Excavating at the Edges: An Examination of the Drinking Spaces at Two Protected Frontier Sites

Frontier spaces are busy, dynamic zones of meeting, and change, yet often in the realm of research and preservation, these locales are given peripheral attention in favor of more well-established metropolises. I examine two sites: Smuttynose Island, in the Isles of Shoals, Maine, and Highland City, Montana. Thanks to the efforts of the Smuttynose Island Steward Program and the United States Forest Service (especially the Passport in Time Program), these two frontier resource-extraction communities have been preserved and protected. Through them, I have been able to

undertake archaeological excavations to examine the actions of frontier inhabitants. Using the framework of informal economy, trade networks, social negotiation, and commensal politics, I examine the drinking spaces found at both sites and argue that the processes at work within frontier communities driven by natural resources are the same, whether the site is a 17th century fishing establishment or a 19th century mining town.

[GEN-015] – Hampton Room; Saturday, 8:00 a.m. – 9:15 a.m.

Flora Vilches (Universidad de Chile, Chile), Lorena Sanhueza (Universidad de Chile, Chile), Cristina Garrido (Universidad de Tarapacá, Chile), Cecilia Sanhueza (Independent scholar, Chile), Ulises Cárdenas (Colegio de Antropólogos de Chile), Daniela Baudet (Independent Scholar, Chile)

Capitalist Expansion and Identity in the Oasis of San Pedro de Atacama, 1880-1980: An Interdisciplinary Approach

In the second half of the 19th Century Chile began a period of profound change resulting from the expansion of the mining industry and increasing investment by large private capital interests. Only a few decades later, the subsistence mode of indigenous Atacameño society, in the far north, was profoundly transformed from an essentially agricultural-pastoral economy to a more diversified capitalist-based one. In this poster we present the results of interdisciplinary research on four subsistence strategies incorporated by the Atacameño society in the oases of San Pedro de Atacama: salt mining, sulfur mining, *arrieraje* (cattle driving), and *llareta* extraction. The archaeological record along with documentary sources and oral history contribute to understand the specific processes of cultural transformation and integration that occurred in the locality between 1880 and 1980, most importantly, its impact on the construction of Atacameño identity.

[POS-1] – Regency Ballroom; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

Jose Villanueva (Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Forestales, Mexico) – see [SYM-295] Dorian Burnette

Susan Villerot (Wayne State University), Samantha Ellens (Wayne State University), Don Adzigian (Wayne State University)

Interpreting the Sherds: Ceramic Consumption Practices in a Nineteenth Century Detroit Riverfront Neighborhood.

Following the opening of the Erie Canal in 1825, Detroit became an emerging urban and industrial center. During the early-mid 19th century, private homes, hotels, manufacturers, and grocery stores densely populated the neighborhood along the Detroit River. Over 19,000 artifacts from this waterfront neighborhood were recovered in 1973-74, during the construction of the Renaissance Center, within a 9-city block area. The Renaissance Center Collection ceramics tell a rich story of various social classes and ethnicities living in close proximity during Detroit's transformation into a metropolis. This poster presents a comparative analysis of ceramic assemblages from 5 features within a portion of this neighborhood. A

minimum number of vessel count aids in understanding the trends in ceramics use, comparing these with other consumption patterns and functions of place within the diverse neighborhood. The results allow a broader discussion of the scope and significance of the ceramics market in early urban Detroit.

[POS-5] – Regency Ballroom; Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

Matthew R. Virta (National Park Service)

National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Archeology Contributions: Successes (and Shortcomings) in Unexpected Situations at Two Historic Sites of the George Washington Memorial Parkway

Archeological investigations conducted to identify historic properties as part of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act often yield additional information to benefit the resources and the undertaking. Case studies from two National Park Service sites, Arlington House, the Robert E. Lee Memorial (ARHO) and Glen Echo Park (GLEC), both under the administration of the George Washington Memorial Parkway (GWMP), provide examples from unexpected situations during project implementation. A late change in location for installation of utilities into the circa 1803 North Dependency/Slave Quarters at ARHO and unforeseen conditions during subfloor excavations for renovations of the circa 1914 Yellow Barn at GLEC necessitated archeological investigations by GWMP personnel. The findings resulted in unanticipated discoveries that altered project design plans and augmented site histories and interpretive opportunities

[SYM-29] – Palladian Ballroom; Thursday, 8:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Ray von Wandruszka (University of Idaho) – see [SYM-34] Kristine Madsen

Clare M. Votaw (Lindenwood University), Brianna L. Patterson (University of West Florida)

Artifact Revelations on the Guthrie Homestead

The Guthrie family first came to America from Ireland around 1720 and settled in St. Charles County, Missouri in 1816. The family owned many acres of land, which they passed down through the generations. Archaeological work on the Guthrie Farmstead commenced due to impending impact on the property for housing development. A cultural resource management company conducted thorough and extensive work on the farmstead, which revealed a homestead site (23SC1041) on the property. The site was a complete homestead that included a house, several barns and smaller outbuildings, and a summer kitchen. Documents suggested that the summer kitchen was previously slave quarters, but the artifacts recovered did not confirm this conclusion. This paper delves into the discrepancies that exist between documentation and physical evidence at this site, and attempts to craft an explanation for these differences.

[GEN-001] – Diplomat Room; Thursday, 8:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

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Kristen A. Walczesky (University of Florida)

A Comparative Examination of the Dietary Practices of British and French Occupants of New France.

The examination of faunal remains from archaeological sites provides a wealth of information pertaining to the diets of past peoples and comparative analyses allow for an in-depth understanding of similarities and differences that occur amongst sites. This research focuses on the comparative analysis of faunal data from a variety of sites located in and around Québec City. Data from a privy associated with the French (1720s-1760) and English (1760-1775) occupations of the second Intendant's Palace in Québec City, the later 1780-1820s British use of a privy associated with the Intendant's palace, the early (1720-1731) and late (1720-1731) French occupation of the New Farm site—located on Geese Island outside of Québec City—and various French and British household and yard contexts from the Fort Michilimackinac site provide the basis for this comparative analysis of French and British diets in New France.

[GEN-016] – Calvert Room; Saturday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Diana diZerega Wall (CCNY, CUNY) – see [SYM-109] Nan A. Rothschild

Diana diZerega Wall (The City College of New York), Nan. A. Rothschild (Columbia University), Cynthia R. Copeland (New York University), Herbert Seignoret (Hunter College, CUNY)

Whither Seneca Village?

From its inception in 1997, the Seneca Village Project has been dedicated to the study of this 19th-century African-American community located in today's Central Park in New York City. We made this long-term commitment because of the important contribution that we think the project can make to the larger narrative of the US experience. Seneca Village belies the conventional wisdom that there were few Africans in the north before the great migration of the 20th century, and that, before national emancipation, those few were enslaved. In fact, Seneca Villagers were free blacks, and many were members of the black middle class. Having finished excavation and analysis, we are now considering ways in which we can use our knowledge of Seneca Village for public education, through such venues as books, curricula, and exhibits. We are also exploring ways that the community can be memorialized, so that it will not be forgotten.

[GEN-001] – Diplomat Room; Thursday, 8:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Emily R. Walter (The Louis Berger Group), Greg Katz (The Louis Berger Group)

Digging for the War of 1812 in Patterson Park, Baltimore

When the British threatened Baltimore in 1814, the citizens did not panic or surrender. Instead, with the help of militia from all over Maryland and beyond, they rushed to reinforce their city's defenses with earthworks and whatever artillery could be scavenged. The anchor of the defense was high ground known as

Hampstead Hill. While most of the city's defenses have disappeared under its expanding neighborhoods, a section on Hampstead Hill survived because it was preserved in what became Patterson Park. As the 200th anniversary of the Battle of Baltimore approached, Baltimore Heritage, Inc. put together a research program and funding, and Louis Berger with the help of ASM and the MHT was able to undertake several weeks of archaeological investigation of the park. In this talk the history of Hampstead Hill will be reviewed, along with the results of the archaeological investigation in 2014.

[SYM-39] – Ambassador Ballroom; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Robert W. Wanner (EAC/A) – see [SYM-330] Bryce A. Davenport

Robert W. Wanner (EAC/A), Jane I. Seiter (EAC/A, Oxford Tree-Ring Laboratory)

Excavations at Historic Neelsville: life as a tenant blacksmith

From 2014 to 2015, excavations within the historic crossroads town of Neelsville in Montgomery County, Maryland, now a residential neighborhood, revealed a complex of features including a structure with a stone foundation. Initially identified as a blacksmith shop based on historic research, the structure was later revealed to be an adjacent domestic structure, presumably where the blacksmith and his family lived. A nearby sheet midden showed evidence of shared usage between the household, the blacksmith shop, and a school on the next property.

The interpretation of the site, a location between domestic, industrial, and even educational spaces, provided an interesting case study of the limitations of our system of classifying sites primarily by function. In the end, a landscape-based study of the entire crossroads community and the interface between these different functional spheres proved more revealing than a narrower site-based analysis focusing on smithing activity alone.

[SYM-354] – Blue Room; Thursday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.

Dallas C. Ward (Museum of Texas Tech University) – see [GEN-005] Stance Hurst

Roger Warden (Battle of the Atlantic Research and Expedition Group)

Identification of the “Cape Hatteras Mystery Wreck”

Roughly a mile-and-a-half from Diamond Shoals Light Tower off North Carolina's Outer Banks lie the broken remains of an unidentified ship resting on the sand at a depth of 150 feet. For two years, members of the Battle of the Atlantic Research and Expedition Group have researched this vessel, both in the archives and in the water. Is it, as theorized, the wreck of the Panamanian tanker *Olympic*, possibly sunk in early 1942 by *U-66* during the opening phase of Operation Drumbeat, the German U-boat offensive on the US East Coast? Or is this wreck the re-flagged Dutch tanker *SS Merak*, which was sunk in 1918 by the German submarine *U-140* in the little-known World War I U-boat offensive on the US East Coast? A third possibility is that these are the remains of a steamship that simply wrecked near the Diamond Shoals

in peacetime. This paper will outline the results of the Group's investigation of the Mystery Wreck.

[SYM-32] – Executive Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Mark Warner (University of Idaho) – see [SYM-91] Mary Petrich-Guy

Mark S. Warner (University of Idaho)

“A WEAK MAN can now cure himself...” Exploring Sandpoint, Idaho Brothels as Alternative Venues for Treatment of “Private Diseases of Men” – and other afflictions.

Archaeological excavations of two brothels in the north Idaho town of Sandpoint resulted in the recovery of approximately 100,000 artifacts. The artifacts told rich stories of daily life in brothels yet the materials also provided an opportunity some of the ancillary aspects of the relationship between prostitutes and the men who visit them. Specifically, this work addresses the role of prostitutes in the treatment of some "private diseases," arguing that in addition to being a locale for sex, brothels and the women who worked in them were also an alternative resource for the treatment of venereal diseases and/or impotence.

[SYM-68] Blue Room; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Daniel Warren (C & C Technologies, Inc.) –see [SYM-94b] Robert Church

Daniel Warren (C&C Technologies, Inc.) – see [SYM-94b] Robert Westrick

Justin A. Warrenfeltz (Fiske Center, UMass Boston) – see [POS-1] David B. Landon

Sarah Watkins-Kenney (North Carolina Department Cultural Resources)

Corrosion Monitoring and Preservation in Situ of Large Iron Artifacts at the Queen Anne's Revenge Shipwreck site

At North Carolina state archaeological site 31CR314 (*Queen Anne's Revenge*), the overall conservation management strategy is full excavation and recovery of all artifacts. Preservation and protection of artifacts in situ is, however, needed as long as they remain on site. Research on in situ monitoring and preservation of large iron artifacts (cannon and anchors) began in 2008. With funding provided by a Mini North Carolina Sea Grant further data was collected in 2012-2013 for eight cannon and one anchor at the site. This paper presents and discusses results for analysis of data collected for large iron artifacts at the site since 2008, including calculation of corrosion rates, and corrosion indicators. Analysis of the data appears to indicate that attachment of sacrificial anodes to cannon and anchors at the QAR site has helped to improve the stability of these corroding artifacts.

[GEN-011] – Governor's Board Room; Saturday, 8:30 a.m. – 11: 45 a.m.

Katharine J. Watson (Underground Overground Archaeology Ltd, New Zealand)

Christchurch: The Most English of New Zealand's Cities?

Established by the Canterbury Association in 1850, Christchurch, New Zealand, has long been regarded as the most English of New Zealand's cities. This sobriquet - sometimes meant positively, but often used negatively - has been based in large part on the city's appearance. Curiously, however, the validity of this assumption has never really been tested, and certainly has not been tested using archaeological data. The volume of archaeological work in Christchurch since the 2011 earthquakes - 2000 sites recorded, and counting - provides an unprecedented opportunity to examine the city's identity, English or otherwise. This paper draws on one element of Christchurch's appearance - 19th century houses recorded as a result of the earthquakes - to consider just how English the city is.

[SYM-59a] – Congressional B; Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Margaret S. Watters (Visual Environment Solutions, LLC)

Parker's Revenge - a Running Battle: First Day of the Revolutionary War, Minute Man National Historical Park

April 19, 1775, at the border of Lexington and Lincoln in Massachusetts, Captain John Parker and the Lexington Militia met the British Regular troops as they retreated to Boston following the exchange of fire that marked the start of the Revolutionary War at Concord's North Bridge. The Parker's Revenge Project seeks to determine the location of the Parker's Revenge battle through an innovative approach to funding, research, and public engagement. Funded by the Friends of the Minute Man National Park, the project works closely with local, State, and Federal agencies, engaging dedicated volunteers in every component of the work. Integrated research methods provide a diverse set of data for KOKOA analysis and battlefield interpretation. This paper presents how step by step, the investigative methods enabled the site to reveal evidence that tells the story of Parker's Revenge and the bravery of the men that fought that day.

[SYM-40] Calvert Room; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Gordon Watts (Tidewater Atlantic Research) – see [SYM-151a] Stephen James

Gordon Watts (Tidewater Atlantic Research Inc.), Martin Dean (Tidewater Atlantic Research Inc.)

CSS Georgia And Research That Preceded Mitigation

The Savannah District USACE and the Georgia Ports Authority are partnering to deepen and widen various portions of the Savannah River. As part of the associated permitting process, numerous archaeological investigations have been carried out by the District. A series of investigations of the remains of the ironclad CSS *Georgia* began following dredge impacts to the wreck in 1968. The following year Navy divers carried out an initial assessment of the wreck and in 1979 archaeologists from Texas A&M University worked with the District to generate additional insight. In 1986, District divers recovered ordnance from the wreck. Following an extensive survey carried out in 2003 by Panamerican Consultants and Tidewater Atlantic Research, those companies worked with Scotland based Advanced Underwater

Surveys to carry out an ultra-high definition multi-beam sonar survey in 2013. Information from the 2003 and 2013 surveys generated data necessary to plan and conduct mitigation operations in 2015.

[SYM-283] – Capitol Room; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Brendan J. M. Weaver (Queen's University Belfast, Northern Ireland; Vanderbilt University)

Political Economy, Praxis, and Aesthetics: The Institutions of Slavery and Hacienda at the Jesuit Vineyards of Nasca, Peru

At the time of its expulsion from the Spanish Empire in 1767, the Society of Jesus was among the largest slaveholders in the Americas. The two Jesuit Nasca estates (San Joseph and San Xavier) were their largest and most profitable Peruvian vineyards, worked by nearly 600 slaves of sub-Saharan origin. Their haciendas and annex properties throughout the Nasca valleys established agroindustrial hegemony in the region. This paper explores the political and economic dynamics among enslaved subjects on these 17th and 18th century estates through a consideration of the day-to-day. An approximation of the quotidian specifies the local conditions of coercive colonial institutions within an emerging global economy. Such a consideration for the political economy of the institutions of slavery and the hacienda is enhanced through an aesthetic approach to power and enslaved praxis, probing the dynamic construction of meaning and hierarchy within enslaved communities through both strategic and habitual practices.

[SYM-26] – Senate Room; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Karen Bellinger Wehner (The Time Tribe, LLC, DigVentures Ltd)

Not Just Fun and Games: Hacking Archaeology Education

21st-century communication technologies bridge previously unimaginable spatial, cultural, and ideological gaps, without providing young learners with the rational and emotional tools they need to participate in a global society. With its multicultural perspective on the human condition across time and space, historical archaeology is uniquely equipped to fill this void. But the current state of public education ensures that today's youth are unlikely to get that opportunity, unless we bring it directly to them, in a familiar form they are eager to engage with.

Using the example of *The Time Tribe*, a Scholastic and Parents' Choice award-winning video The Pgame that invites players to engage with human history and world cultures on their own terms, this multimedia poster uses print, video, and a playable videogame to promote the case for a standards-linked, game-based introduction to historical archaeology for middle schoolers, in classrooms and anywhere kids reach for electronic devices.

[POS-1] – Regency Ballroom; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

Delfin A. Weis (Southern Methodist University)

The Children's Frontier: The Relationship Between the American Frontier Perspective and the Material Culture of Children

The cultural perspective that developed out of the American West during the expansionary period (1850-1900) is viewed as the product of adults. Characteristics of independence, self-reliance, and gender-role relaxation defined the western individual and group. While the physical and social frontier impacted the adult, their cultural perspective was closely linked to the eastern United States. In contrast, children of the frontier matured in an environment that was at odds with eastern ideologies. Recent analysis of childhood artifacts at Fort Garland (5CT46) and Teller (5ML29) in Colorado demonstrates that children negotiated the tension between the eastern ideologies of their parents and the realities of the frontier. Despite the efforts of parents to instill eastern culture in their children, the children of the West were products of their environment. Rather than passive recipients of culture, children actively contributed to the development of the frontier cultural perspective.

[SYM-97] – Committee Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.

Matthew Victor Weiss (AllStar Ecology, LLC) – see [GEN-008] Charity M. Moore

Matthew Victor Weiss (AllStar Ecology, LLC), Ronald L. Collins (AllStar Ecology, LLC)

Unearthing Narratives from an Appalachian Hollow: The Benefits of Environmental Mitigation Banking in Cultural Resource Management

Since the creation of the National Historic Preservation Act, a pairing has developed between environmental and cultural resource management. Wetland and stream mitigation banking is a common way to offset the environmental impacts of activities permitted under the Clean Water Act. These projects are intended to create or enhance aquatic resources in order to offset impacts within the same geographic region. Their location within perpetual conservation easements and need for Section 106 review can lead to the discovery and preservation of archaeological sites. However, while environmental restoration is driven by financial opportunity, there are no financial drivers for archaeological preservation. This poster will examine how recent fieldwork at a mitigation bank led to the reconstruction of local events and family narratives across a West Virginia hollow and will call for policies which provide similar financial incentives for the preservation of cultural resources within conservation easements.

[POS-4] – Regency Ballroom; Friday, 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Benjamin C. Wells (Florida Public Archaeology Network)

Tannic Planet: The Development of a Maritime Heritage Trail on a Blackwater River

With its headwaters in Alabama and terminus in Blackwater Bay, the Blackwater River is the major river of Santa Rosa County, Florida. For centuries this river has played an integral role in the development of northwest Florida as the primary avenue for transporting resources, goods, and people in and out of the interior of

this area. In 2013 the Bagdad Waterfronts Florida Partnership, Inc., contacted Florida Public Archaeology Network (FPAN) Northwest Region office seeking assistance in developing a heritage outreach program distinct to and representative of the local waterfront communities. A maritime heritage trail was envisioned to present the river's archaeological and historical sites, both on land and underwater. The focus of master's thesis research, the Blackwater Maritime Heritage Trail encompasses a 4.1 miles stretch of the river, promoting local heritage and laying a framework for future trail development and expansion.

[GEN-011] – Governor's Board Room; Saturday, 8:30 a.m. – 11: 45 a.m.

Joshua J. Wells (Indiana University South Bend) – see [GEN-008] R. Carl DeMuth

Joshua J. Wells (Indiana University South Bend), Robert Carl DeMuth (Indiana University South Bend), Kelsey Noack Myers (Indiana University South Bend), Stephen J. Yerka (Indiana University South Bend), David G. Anderson (Indiana University South Bend), Eric Kansa (Indiana University South Bend), Sarah W. Kansa (Indiana University South Bend)

The Big Data History of Archaeology: How Site Definitions and Linked Open Data Practices are Transforming our Understanding of the Historical Past

This paper examines big data patterns of historic archaeological site definitions and distributions across several temporal and behavioral vectors. The Digital Index of North American Archaeology (DINAA) provides publicly free and open data interoperability and linkage features for archaeological information resources. In 2015, DINAA had integrated fifteen US state archaeological databases, containing information about 0.5 million archaeological resources, as a linked open data network of digital repositories, artifact collections, textual resources, and other science and humanities information sets. Informed queries of DINAA can help us consider relationships of historic sites across spatiotemporal divides, cultural and behavioral categories, and disciplinary taxonomies through a bridging ontological system which can be openly expanded or edited by interested practitioners. DINAA does not contain sensitive site details, and data are rendered in a grainy (ca. 20-km²) tile grid. Informative query results can be exported or linked to other systems through stable web identifiers.

[SYM-202] – Senate Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.

Jesse A. West-Rosenthal (Temple University)

"Washington Began To Make The Highways Around Philadelphia So Unsafe With Parties From His Fortified Camp:" The Strategic Importance Of The Valley Forge Winter Encampment—A Historical, Archaeological, And Landscape Perspective

The now infamous site of the Valley Forge winter encampment consists of the location where roughly 12,000 soldiers of the Continental Army camped during the winter of 1777-1778. Valley Forge is located just twenty miles northwest of Philadelphia. This position enabled the Continental Army to be close enough to the

city to maintain pressure on the occupying British forces as well as being far enough away in a high-ground position just outside the city to avoid the immediate threat of attack. Located in a natural limestone sink and on rolling farm fields, Valley Forge was a prime position. Using the accounts of British activities during the occupation of Philadelphia by Captain Johann Ewald, this paper will examine the archaeology and the landscape of the Valley Forge winter encampment to understand why the decision to encamp at Valley Forge was so important for the survival of the Continental Army.

[SYM-398] – Diplomat Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:00 p.m .

V. Camille Westmont (University of Maryland) and Mikaela Girard (University of Maryland)

Confronting Uncomfortable Pasts: Gender and Domestic Violence in Pennsylvania Company Towns, 1850 to Present

Historical archaeology has an opportunity to tell histories that have been obscured, overlooked, or forgotten, purposefully or otherwise, through the passage of time; however, some of these facets of the past continue to ring true in the present. Archaeologists from the University of Maryland have documented patterns and stories of domestic violence in small company “patch” towns in Northeastern Pennsylvania’s Anthracite coal region covering nearly 100 years of history. Oral histories with town residents have brought to the surface the daily structural violence men, women, and children navigated throughout their lives, and the Anthracite Heritage Project has uncovered an archaeological record that supports and, in some cases, elaborates on these stories. This paper explores two of these specific instances and opens a larger discussion of the role of historical archaeologists in addressing our societal ills of the past and our duty to demand change in the present.

[GEN-019] – Senate Room; Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Robert Westrick (C&C Technologies, Inc.), Daniel Warren (C&C Technologies, Inc.), Robert Church (C&C Technologies, Inc.)

Anona: Historical and Archaeological Evidence of Re-Purposing of an Early 20th Century Steam Yacht.

In 1904, an elegant state-of-the-art steam yacht, *Anona*, rolled off the ways at George Lawley’s Massachusetts shipyard. Built for entrepreneur and adventurer Paul J. Rainey, *Anona* reflected the richness and flamboyance of the pre-World War I era. Sold to Theodore Buhl in 1907, *Anona* remained a symbol of the extravagance and privilege of the period. After Buhl’s death, *Anona* began a 40-year transition that would change it from a luxury yacht of a rich industrialist to a produce freighter carrying potatoes for the Pan-American Banana Producers Association. The *Anona* shipwreck site provides a unique opportunity to use historical data and archaeological findings to illustrate the re-purposing of this early 20th century steam yacht from posh to potatoes.

[SYM-94b] – Governor’s Board Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Robin S. Wharton (Georgia State University) – see [SYM-91] Robert C. Bryant

Derek Wheeler (Thomas Jefferson Foundation) – see [SYM-295] Beatrix Arendt

Kathleen L. Wheeler (Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC) – see [POS-4] Megan K. Kleeschulte

Kathleen L. Wheeler (Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC), Thomas A. Crist (Utica College), Mihai Constantinescu (“Francisc I. Rainer” Institute of Anthropology, Bucharest, Romania), Andrei Soficaru (“Francisc I. Rainer” Institute of Anthropology, Bucharest, Romania)

Bioarchaeological Evidence of the African Diaspora in Renaissance Romania

Little documentary or archaeological information currently exists regarding the presence of people of African descent in Eastern Europe during the historical period. Known to have arrived in Europe with the Romans, free and enslaved Africans were common members of European society by the advent of the Renaissance, especially in the Moorish territories and the Ottoman Empire. In 1952, archaeologists recovered a set of partial remains of 30-35-year-old man during excavations of an Orthodox Church cemetery located near the citadel of Suceava (the capital of Moldavia from 1388 to 1565), in northeastern Romania. Morphological and statistical analyses of his bones indicate that he was most likely of African descent. Buried between ca. 1500-1525, this man’s skeleton represents the first evidence of Africans living in this part of Europe at the turn of the sixteenth century, reflecting the breadth of the African Diaspora at a time of increasing cross-cultural interactions and intercontinental travel.

[POS-4] – Regency Ballroom; Friday, 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Esther C. White (George Washington’s Mount Vernon) – see [SYM-202] Molly H. Kerr

Esther C. White (George Washington’s Mount Vernon), Anna S. Agbe-Davies (University North Carolina, Chapel Hill)

Sharing The Wealth: Crowd Sourcing Texts And Artifacts

Historical archaeological studies have always relied upon statistically valid datasets for quantitative analyses and often required that archaeologists wade through volumes of text for clues to a site’s historical context. The digital age allows for the collection of these data in a variety of ways including gathering primary sources through crowd sourcing – multiple users, often from a diversity of sites or backgrounds, compiling data into a central repository. This paper explores the utility of crowd sourcing in historical archaeology through an examination of two projects, transcription of ledgers and store accounts by university classes and a state-society’s attempt to crowd source data about three artifact classes (projectile points, wine bottle seals and tobacco pipe maker’s marks) using web based catalogues. Methodological and theoretical challenges to crowd sourcing data,

compiling, proofing and editing crowd sourced items and the utility of using these raw materials are addressed.

[SYM-202] – Senate Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.

Paul J. White (University of Alaska Anchorage)

Post-1800 Mining Camps, Redux: A Reappraisal at Age 50

Mining camps are certainly a minor one of the kinds of historic sites with which we are occasionally concerned. So began Franklin Fenenga's prospectus for an archaeology of mining that appeared in the inaugural issue of our journal in 1967. Fenenga went on to identify areas where archaeology stood to make notable contributions and topics where archaeological attention promised only limited yields. Investigations of the mining industry had been sporadic at the time of Fenenga's article, but archaeological engagement increased significantly with the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act. This paper reviews the directions that archaeological research on American mining sites has subsequently taken, and much of which has been informed by the NHPA context. In addition to identifying areas where Fenenga's predictions have held true, this paper identifies topics predicted but not taken and research themes that Fenenga had not foreseen.

[SYM-29] – Palladian Ballroom; Thursday, 8:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Rebecca L. White (AECOM), Meta F. Janowitz (AECOM)

"Everybody Knows Remmey:" Analysis of a Stoneware Kiln Waste Deposit Recovered along I-95 in Philadelphia.

The Remmey family is known for the distinctive blue decorated salt-glazed stoneware they produced at potteries in New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia during the 18th and 19th centuries. From the 1870s through 1910 the Remmeyes manufactured fire brick and chemical stoneware at their large pottery in the Kensington section of Philadelphia. Excavations in advance of construction for the I-95 project in Philadelphia exposed an isolated stoneware waster dump associated with the Remmey manufacturing site. The fragments recovered from this dump are providing information on the vessel forms produced and the kiln furniture utilized during the period when the potters were beginning to expand their range of production from exclusively domestic wares to industrial ceramics.

[SYM-104] – Embassy Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

William A. White III (University of Arizona)

Creating Space for a Place: The River Street Public Archaeology Project

Community-based public archaeology projects seek to reclaim aspects of the past while addressing the needs and concerns of local communities. Sometimes this work places archaeologists in a position where we are forced to tack between the desire to conduct original research and the need to simultaneously navigate complex economic, social, and political constructs. All of this takes place in spaces, geographic, systemic, and paradigmatic, that both constrain and enable archaeological research.

The River Street Public Archaeology Project in Boise, Idaho is a perfect example of how local media, historic preservationists, archaeology advocates, and a constellation of educational and government organizations articulated in an attempt to reclaim the unwritten past of a multi-racial neighborhood. The 2015 field season can be used as a case study in how political and economic spaces construct and demarcate the use of geographic space and how archaeological data production can transcend limitations.

[SYM-191] – Calvert Room; Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:45 p.m.

Hunter W. Whitehead (University of West Florida), Nicole O. Mauro (University of West Florida)

An Initial Site Assessment of Submerged Naval Aircraft off the Coast of Pensacola, Florida

Known locally as the U.S. Navy's 'Cradle of Aviation', the Naval Air Station in Pensacola, Florida has been a fundamental training ground for U.S. naval aviation since the beginning of the 20th century. During World War II, the U.S. Navy was eager to train as many young pilots as possible. Many of those inexperienced pilots were quickly processed through an accelerated flight-training program. Often aircraft would be lost during training missions and left to sink in the Gulf of Mexico. Available naval reports provide the authors with basic contextual information however, no scientific documentation of submerged aircraft in this area has been done. This paper presents the initial steps undertaken to recognize site formation processes of submerged aircraft in the Gulf of Mexico. Through the use of photogrammetry, annual site assessments will allow local archaeologists to monitor the degradation, and set a precedent for future researchers working in the area.

[SYM-383] – Governor's Board Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:45 p.m.

Mike Whitehead (Indiana University of Pennsylvania), Ben Ford (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

New Data from the Great Meadows: Geophysical and Archaeological Investigations at Fort Necessity National Battlefield

Fort Necessity National Battlefield marks the location of the July 3, 1754 engagement between British and Colonial forces led by Lt. Col. George Washington and a force of French soldiers and allied Native Americans. The day-long battle took place within the Great Meadows, a natural clearing chosen by Washington to centralize supplies and livestock while clearing a road westward through the Allegheny Mountains. A hastily fortified storehouse referred to as a "fort of necessity" was ultimately surrendered to the French in what is now considered a prelude to the French and Indian War. The results of recent geophysical and archaeological investigations in the Great Meadows are discussed; conducted to search for historic features relating to the 1754 expedition and ensuing battle, including encampment remains and fortification outworks. This paper also discusses the applicability of a deductive approach to archaeo-geophysical research design at historic fort and battlefield sites.

[SYM-40] Calvert Room; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Kristina L. Whitney (University of New Mexico)

Origins and Construction Techniques of Historic Flat-Backed Canteens

In the 19th century, ethnographers documented numerous Pueblo groups throughout the American Southwest making and using ceramic flat-backed canteens. These canteens pose unique manufacturing issues due to their shape: they are symmetrical along only one axis due to one flat and one bulbous side, and the closed rim is parallel to the flat side, not perpendicular as is usual. They are also extremely similar in shape to large European canteens, and thus can offer insight to the complex relationships between the Spanish and Native American groups during and after the *entradas*. This research investigates the origin of the flat-backed canteen shape in Arizona and New Mexico while also examining multiple methods for its construction. While most of the canteens for this study come from museum collections, data has been collected on vessels ranging from the 16th through the 20th centuries, with selected canteens from Gran Quivira providing very useful information.

[GEN-020] – Diplomat Room; Saturday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Erin N. Whitson (Binghamton University), Rebekah Montgomery (Binghamton University), Zachary Critchley (Binghamton University)

Popular Plates, Personal Traits: The Biry House and a Ceramic Analysis from Castroville, Texas

The 1840's witnessed an influx of immigrants flocking into the United States in search of economic opportunity and stability. The Biry family, along with several other Alsatian families, followed suit in 1844. They established the town of Castroville, Texas and continue to celebrate their Alsatian heritage today. While they did find opportunities within Texas, they were also forced to engage in negotiations of national, ethnic, and class identities. This paper reflects on these negotiations by looking at the ceramic component of the Biry family property. With ceramics from about the turn of the twentieth century, we explore themes tied to class, ethnicity, gender and consumerism. We aim to better understand how one family, within a community of immigrants, participated in larger consumer patterns and sociopolitical systems. The key point of this paper will be to address how the Biry's mediated tensions between the forces of heritage and nationalism.

[GEN-015] – Hampton Room; Saturday, 8:00 a.m. – 9:15 a.m.

Ralph Wilbanks (Diversified Wilbanks) – see [SYM-151a] Joshua A. Daniel

Kenneth Wild (Virgin Islands National Park, Virgin Islands)

Archeology and Public Education: Uncovering the Stories of the Virgin Islands National Park

The Virgin Islands National Park encompasses over half of the island of St. John hundreds of acres of submerged lands, and most of Hassel Island located in the

harbor of St. Thomas. Within the park's boundaries are prehistoric sites along every beach, and hundreds of historic structures that make up a complex landscape of archaeological sites that date from the 840 BCE through the 19th century. Sites include over a hundred plantations, fortifications, epidemic hospitals, battlefields, and maritime sites such as shipwrecks coaling stations and marine slipways. Over the last eighteen years the Virgin Islands National Park has partnered with many Universities, non-profit organizations and the community in its efforts to grasp a greater understanding of these resources, their preservation, and educational opportunities. This paper highlights these partnerships, the development of an archeological education center, and this complex landscape with historic stories that help shape and preserve the island's heritage.

[SYM-31] – Congressional A; Saturday, 1:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.

Mark U. Wilde-Ramsing (Independent Scholar) – see [SYM-47] Linda F. Carnes-McNaughton

Mark U. Wilde-Ramsing (NC Underwater Archaeology Branch), David J. Bernstein (Geodynamics), Chris W. Freeman (Geodynamics), Benjamin J. Sumners (Geodynamics)

Shallow Water Hydrographic surveys in support of archaeological site preservation: Queen Anne's Revenge Wreck Site, North Carolina

In 2006, the NC Department of Cultural Resources/Underwater Archaeology Branch and the US Army Corps of Engineers undertook an experimental project by placing a mound of dredge spoil sediments on the updrift side of the *Queen Anne's Revenge* shipwreck site. This experiment was designed to promote site preservation and decrease exposure of subaqueous cultural artifacts. A series of high-resolution multibeam sonar surveys were conducted to quantify and monitor the morphology of the sediment mound and its interaction with the wreck site. After each survey, a spatio-temporal assessment was performed using modern GIS techniques. Over the course of five years, the sediment mound dispersed gradually to the wreck site, reducing the erosional trend at the site and protecting the remaining artifacts. Hydrographic surveys carried out for the experimental sediment mound project proved instrumental in understanding the effectiveness of this preservation technique for shipwreck artifacts lying in an energetic coastal environment.

[GEN-011] – Governor's Board Room; Saturday, 8:30 a.m. – 11:45 a.m.

Shevan E. Wilkin (University of West Florida)

Using Historic Archaeology To Uncover Previously Ignored Collections

In 1891 George Dorsey conducted excavations Ancon, Peru, as archaeology was still a fledgeling discipline, and his conclusions reflect his naïveté of modern field methods to come. He assessed that the remains derived from one community, and classified the burials as elite/non-elite. From what we know today, there were two distinct time periods, between which mortuary practices and material culture changed dramatically. The collection has been repeatedly ignored due to the theorized disappearance of Dorsey's field notes, and the inability to temporally

separate the populations from each other has severely hindered comparative questions. After an extensive search, I have located and transcribed the field notes, and from these papers, it is possible to determine which individuals lived during each of the two disparate time periods. Publishing this information will allow future researchers the opportunity to explore the complex differences between the two temporal populations at Ancon.

[GEN-017] – Committee Room; Saturday, 8:00 a.m. – 10:15 a.m.

Andrew P. Wilkins (Louis Berger), John Bedell (Louis Berger)

Eighteenth-Century Life Along Delaware's Cart Roads: The Noxon Tenancy

On behalf of the Delaware Department of Transportation, The Louis Berger Group completed an archaeological data recovery at the Noxon Tenancy, a circa 1740 to 1770 domestic site in St. Georges Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware. The site was part of the Noxon's Adventure parcel, patented in 1734 and owned by two generations of the Noxon family. However, the Noxons did not reside on the property, and site was likely a tenant-occupied farm. Phase III test unit and feature excavations yielded a large assemblage of over 7,000 artifacts, the analysis of which allows for the interpretation of site chronology, domestic economy, trade, and foodways in the Delaware coastal plain region. Comparative analysis of the Noxon Tenancy site with other sites in the region allows for a discussion of how the unique social space occupied by mid-eighteenth-century tenants farming along the cart roads of Delaware lived within a larger historical context.

[SYM-105a] – Embassy Room; Saturday, 8:00 a.m. – 11:15 a.m.

Andrew Willard (University of West Florida) – see [POS-2] Stephen Atkinson

Courtney M. Williams (University of Massachusetts Boston), David B. Landon (University of Massachusetts Boston), Stephen W. Silliman, (University of Massachusetts Boston)

Evaluating Environments and Economies: A Comprehensive Zooarchaeological Study of the Eastern Pequot

Faunal remains were recovered from five household sites, dating from the mid-18th to mid-19th centuries, on the Eastern Pequot reservation in North Stonington, Connecticut. Results from ongoing analyses indicate the residents' incorporations of European-introduced practices and resources with traditional subsistence practices. Each site yielded a shifting mixture of faunal remains from domesticated and wild species. Over the course of the 18th century, the residents came to rely on European-introduced domesticated animals, off-reservation employment, connections to the coast, and local trade for English goods, but all the while, into the mid-19th century, archaeological evidence suggests residents continued the use of locally-available foods such as shellfish, fish, birds, and deer. By examining synchronic and diachronic variations in vertebrate use across sites, this study seeks to provide a comprehensive perspective of the Eastern Pequot's changing

environments, economies, and cultural negotiations throughout the reservation period.

[GEN-016] – Calvert Room; Saturday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Emily Williams (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

“A Sadness in Our Circle”: Charting the Emotional Response to Norfolk’s 1855 Yellow Fever Epidemic

Norfolk’s 1855, yellow fever epidemic offers a unique opportunity within which to consider the way a community’s emotional response is manifested in the cemetery landscape. Within a three month period, a third of the city’s population had died, martial law had been declared, and the city had been blockaded to prevent the fever’s spread. The epidemic was well-documented in newspapers as well as in the accounts of diarists and epistolarians, which chronicle the overwhelming fear, disruption and grief the inhabitants experienced at the time. This paper, based on a larger survey, will consider the monuments erected in Norfolk cemeteries between 1850 and 1860. How did the sentiments expressed on the tombstones of those who died in the outbreak differ from those of the general populace? What mechanisms were chosen to commemorate and assuage the strong emotions engendered by the epidemic and its residual effects?

[SYM-170a] – Palladian Ballroom; Friday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Megan K. Willison (University of Connecticut)

War-time Metal Production, Reappropriation, and Use: Spatial Patterning and Metal Technology at an early Seventeenth Century Pequot Village

Site 59-73 is believed, based upon its location and archaeological assemblage, to be the location of several wigwams burned down during the English retreat after the Mystic massacre on May 26, 1637 as described in John Mason’s *A Brief History of the Pequot War* (1736:32). This village is believed to have been a response to the impending war with the English. As such, its assemblage and spatial patterning provide a unique perspective into the use and reuse of metallic trade objects during the Pequot War and the ways in which villages are spatially organized generally and in response to war-time economies. By studying the cuprous and ferrous artifacts recovered from the site, a preliminary model of Pequot organization and use of domestic space can be analyzed as well as the adaptations and technologies employed by the Pequot in a war-time context.

[GEN-013] – Calvert Room; Thursday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Richard K. Wills (Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency, Central Identification Laboratory (Underwater Archaeology Section), JBPHH, HI), Andrew T. Pietruszka (Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency, Central Identification Laboratory (Underwater Archaeology Section), JBPHH, HI)

Forensic Archaeological Investigation and Recovery of Underwater U.S. Naval Aircraft Wreck Sites: Two Case Studies from Palau and Papua New Guinea

This paper will examine two recent underwater forensic archaeological efforts undertaken by the Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency (DPAA) to address Second World War-era U.S. Naval aircraft wreck sites associated with unaccounted-for U.S. Military service members. These efforts, in the Republic of Palau and the Independent State of Papua New Guinea, serve as case studies that illustrate the intersection between the responsibility of site preservation, and the duty of personnel accounting via forensic science and the human identification process. These efforts also serve as examples of productive coordination between interested government organizations - in this case, between the DPAA and the Naval History and Heritage Command (NHHC). Finally, these case studies serve as informative examples of collaborative public-private partnerships that have developed between the DPAA and non-government organizations and private individuals. As such, these efforts and the lessons learned from them may serve as models for successful future public-private collaborative efforts.

[SYM-151b] – Empire Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Douglas C. Wilson (National Park Service) – see [SYM-43] Emily C. Taber

Douglas C. Wilson (National Park Service), Meagan Huff (National Park Service)

Transforming the NPS Digital Experience: Media Outreach to Serve Public Archaeology at Fort Vancouver

National Park Service (NPS) archaeologists and museum professionals must engage the public through media to augment traditional outreach events and programs. Transforming the digital experience is at the heart of the NPS 2016 centennial. The cultural resources program at Fort Vancouver NHS in Vancouver, Washington, engages the public in a variety of archaeology outreach events and works with students in diverse educational contexts. A crucial component of this program is routinely informing the public on the activities of archaeologists and museum professionals through newsletters, books, websites, and blogs. The use of social media has evolved to include Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram to announce programs, and release information on archaeological discoveries and activities. This media “blitz” has been positively received by the community, creating a constituency of park visitors and advocates that better understand archaeology and the significance of park cultural resources.

[SYM-31] – Congressional A; Saturday, 1:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.

William J. Wilson (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)

GIS and the CSS Georgia Recovery Project

Visualizing the distribution of artifacts at the *CSS Georgia* site was a challenge due to the vast amount of material recorded and recovered. To assist in this, a GIS was created which incorporated data gathered from diver reconnaissance and recovery operations. First, unit sketches and notes were scanned and georectified. Later, artifacts positioned from the sketches and ultra-short baseline (USBL) readings were digitized and organized according to type. This allowed the archaeologists to

visualize concentrations of individual types of artifacts versus the overall assemblage. This GIS came to be useful both as a heuristic device and to answer ongoing questions about formation of the site.

[SYM-283] – Capitol Room; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Susan Winchell-Sweeney (New York State Museum) – see [POS-4] Michael Lucas

Stefan F. Woehlke (University of Maryland)

Developing an Ecological Interpretation of Land Use in Virginia's Piedmont: The Montpelier Example

Human Behavioral Ecology (HBE) provides an intriguing opportunity for the interpretation of plantation management strategies. HBE has been applied with some interesting results to interpretations of past human behavior, but many claim it is inappropriate to interpret past life through the application of economic theory developed in the modern era. This approach is also criticized as a reductionist analytical approach based in conservative microeconomic theory. In light of these criticisms, I argue that HBE models are an important approach that can improve our understanding of plantation management strategies and shifting land-use patterns because they are based in the economic theories embraced by plantation owners during the rise of the modern era.

[SYM-180] – Cabinet Room; Friday, 1:00 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.

*Eric Wohlgemuth (Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.) – see [SYM-295]
Linda J. Hylkema*

Kathryn Wood (JMA) – see [SYM-398] Kevin C. Bradley

Robyn Woodward (Simon Fraser University, Canada) – see [POS-1] David Burley

Robyn P. Woodward (Simon Fraser University, Canada)

The Abbey of Pedro Mártir de Anglería – Excavation, Reconstruction and Conservation of an Early 16th Century Ecclesiastical Structure in Jamaica

Christianity anchored the material practices and social institutions of the Spanish settlers in the New World and while Christian friars undoubtedly arrived in Jamaica with the initial group of settlers in 1509, the Jamaican abbacy was not formally founded until 1515. The ecclesiastical authorities used temporary thatch and wood structures for worship at the capital of Sevilla la Nueva until funds were provided for the construction of a stone church in 1524. The abbey however, was not quite complete when the settlement was abandoned in 1534.

The abbey was excavated in 2014 and the site was stabilized and curated in 2015. This poster will examine the design and construction of the abbey at Sevilla la Nueva, as well methods used to conserve and curate the structure for visitors.

[POS-2] – Regency Ballroom; Thursday, 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Michael Workman (West Virginia State University), see [POS-1] Tyler Allen

John E. Worth (University of West Florida)

From Producers to Consumers: Exploring the Role of Florida's Eighteenth-Century Refugee Mission

Between the late sixteenth and mid seventeenth century, the multiethnic colony of Spanish Florida grew by assimilating indigenous chiefdoms into an expanding colonial system defined by missionization and fueled by the production of large quantities of surplus staple foods using Indian land and labor. Rampant demographic collapse augmented by slave raiding by English-backed native groups resulted in the collapse and retreat of Florida's formerly far-flung mission system by the early eighteenth century into coastal zones surrounding three Spanish garrisons, including St. Augustine, Pensacola, and St. Marks. There, Florida's few hundred remaining mission Indians huddled in a handful of refugee communities, increasingly reliant on protection and food and other provisions provided to them by the Spanish. Documentary and archaeological evidence provides an opportunity to gain new insights into the role of Florida's refugee missions and how the lives of their inhabitants differed from that of their mission ancestors.

[GEN-016] – Calvert Room; Saturday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Jeneva Wright (NPS Submerged Resources Center) – see [SYM-514] David W. Morgan

Jeneva Wright (National Park Service)

In Hot Water: Climate Change and Underwater Archaeology

Climate change is one of the greatest challenges facing humanity. To date, however, archaeologists are still developing their relevancy and role in informing climate change research, management strategies, and understanding. Coastal and underwater archaeological research has significant potential to offer insights into past human adaptations to climate change, and to provide an anthropogenic lens through which the history of climate change might be viewed. In addition to providing historical data towards modern climate change study and debate, underwater archaeology can also serve as an important avenue for public engagement, mobilizing public interest and action towards understanding the impacts of climate change. This paper discusses the threats that climate change poses to underwater archaeological resources, the challenges confronting submerged cultural resource managers, and the contributions underwater archaeology offers to the global climate change dialogue.

[SYM-477] – Council Room; Friday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Ingrid Wuebber (AECOM)

The Dyottville Glass Works, 1816 - 1901

Dyottville has a strong association with its colorful founder, Dr. Thomas W. Dyott, but glassmaking began on the site before him and continued for much longer after

him. This presentation will trace the history of the Dyottville Glass Works as it grew from John Hewson Jr.'s single furnace to the large factory complex of Henry B. Benners and his brothers.

[SYM-104] – Embassy Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

LouAnn Wurst (Michigan Technological University)

To Animate the Monster: Public Archaeology of Capitalism

Metaphors connecting capitalism and the phantasmagorical have always been rampant. References to the ghostly and ghastly point to the contradiction that capitalism is equally pervasive and invisible or, at least, elided. While all aspects of the monstrous have become important narrative tropes in the modern world, we seldom use this same discourse to name capitalism as a monstrous system. And yet, the ghosts are restless; capitalism as a system has created a 'nightmare world' where the products of the dead dominate living labor. Based on research in New York's Finger Lakes National Forest, I use narratives of farmer suicide past and present as an entry to the 'monstrosity' of global capitalism. My goal in this paper is to explore how we might use the familiarity of narratives of the phantasmagorical in a public archaeology program to develop the dialectical optics that expose capitalism as 'an animated monster.'

[SYM-172] – Palladian Ballroom; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Elaine Wyatt (University of Toronto, Canada), John Pollack (Institute of Nautical Archaeology)

Mapping The Land God Made In Anger: Conducting A Rapid, But Thorough Survey Of Namibia's Forbidden Zone

There are few sites more remote or environments more hostile than the mostly abandoned diamond fields of the southern Namib Desert. This is the Sperrgebiet, declared the Forbidden Zone by the German colonial administration in 1908 and still forbidden to this day. It's 26,000 km² of industrial debris and a few sand-drenched settlements. Our goal was to produce a comprehensive map of the town of Pomona, abandoned in 1928, and nearby mining camp Stauch's Lager in as little time in the field as possible. Before leaving for the field, we used Google Earth Pro and Didger, a geological digitizing and mapping program, to create a geo-referenced base map that we simply had to ground-truth in the field. This presentation will discuss the value of using this high-tech low-cost methodology to map remote and/or inaccessible archaeological sites.

[GEN-008] – Capitol Room; Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Katie Wynia (National Park Service) – see [SYM-43] Emily C. Taber

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Y

Kotaro Yamafune (Texas A&M University) – see [SYM-892] Daniel Bishop

Kotaro Yamafune (Texas A&M University), Daniel Bishop (Institute of Nautical Archaeology)

Photogrammetric Recording of 19th-Century Lake Champlain Steamboats: Shelburne Shipyard Steamboat Graveyard 2015.

In June 2015, Texas A&M University, the Institute of Nautical Archaeology and the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum hosted a field school at Shelburne Bay, Lake Champlain. Along with manual recording by archaeologists, the team applied photogrammetric recording (Agisoft PhotoScan) to Wreck 2. The goal of this recording was to create an accurate 1/1 scale constrained model to use as archaeological data. However, low visibility of the water (2-4 ft.) and the sheer size of the wreck (135 ft. 6 in. in length) created difficult conditions to apply photogrammetry. This talk will share various hints on how we successfully created an accurate 1/1-scale constrained photogrammetric model of Wreck 2 at the Shelburne site, despite these adverse conditions.

[SYM-892] – Embassy Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Kotaro Yamafune (Texas A&M University), Nicholas C. Budsberg (Texas A&M University), Charles D. Bendig (University of West Florida)

Efficient and Effective in situ Heritage Management: Using 3D photomodels to document and assess a site's condition.

Archaeological work and cultural heritage management are significantly limited by time, personnel, and financial resources. Many submerged and terrestrial archaeological sites are fragile, and are located in easily accessible areas, leaving them exposed to destructive processes. The successful management of our cultural heritage involves regularly monitoring each site, but most management groups lack sufficient resources to conduct detailed surveys that include metrics, qualitative assessments, and comprehensive visual documentation. The use of three-dimensional, photographic modeling techniques can overcome many of these logistical issues by contributing substantial and informative data that can visually document a site accurately, and provide the means to measure, describe, and assess the condition and risks present.

[SYM-383] – Governor's Board Room; Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:45 p.m.

Stephen J. Yerka (University of Tennessee – Knoxville) – see [GEN-008] R. Carl DeMuth

Stephen J. Yerka (Indiana University South Bend) – see [SYM-202] Joshua J. Wells

Timo Ylimaunu (University of Oulu, Finland) – see [SYM-70] Paul Mullins

Timo Ylimaunu (University of Oulu, Finland), Titta Kallio-Seppä (University of Oulu, Finland), Paul R. Mullins (Indiana University-Purdue University, Indianapolis)

Memory, Forgetting and the War in Pictures

Pictures are one resource illuminating memory and forgetting of Finnish World War Two heritage. Pictures taken by Finnish Army photographers document wartime rituals, landscapes, and methods of warfare of German, Finnish and Soviet armies. In our paper we will examine how these wartime material practices and rituals were used to create, maintain and destroy identities and memory. Our discussion will focus on how the Finnish pictures were used to shape memory during and after the war.

[SYM-70] – Senate Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Ruth Young (University of Leicester, United Kingdom)

Landlord Villages Of Iran As An Example Of Political Economy In Historical Archaeology

The high, mud brick walls enclosing whole villages owned entirely by wealthy landlords are common sites across Iran. Now largely abandoned but with occupation still within living memory, these villages offer the opportunity to explore use of space and analyses of material remains in relation to status, economic function, and individual and group identity. Analyses the walled landlord villages of the Tehran Plain have been carried out in order to explore hierarchy and control, and how these social structures are created and expressed through the spatial landscape of the villages. Drawing on original fieldwork, the ways in which landlords used the physicality of the villages to maintain and reinforce control over farmers is explored, and it is suggested that the ‘success’ of the land tenure system in Iran prior to the later 20th century can be attributed at least in part to the buildings and spaces of the villages themselves.

[SYM-26] – Senate Room; Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Danny L. Younger

Toward a New Understanding of the French & Indian War: Implications of the Fort Hyndshaw Massacre

The discovery of a hitherto undocumented massacre site has prompted a radical reinterpretation of the French & Indian War in northeastern Pennsylvania. Following the extermination of the missionary populations at Gnadenhutten and Dansbury, this third massacre of Moravian women and children has established a pattern best explained in the context of a Delaware Indian/Moravian “religious war” whose proximate cause can be traced to the earthquake of 18 November 1755 – the single largest earthquake ever to hit the northeastern American coast. With ethnographic materials serving to posit direct linkage between earthquakes and the need to revitalize Delaware Indian spirituality, the Christianizing activities of the Moravian brethren must now be framed in a new light, as the sole and unequivocal threat to Delaware Indian religiosity in 1755 – a threat that required the expiation that only massacres could offer.

[SYM-170a] – Palladian Ballroom; Friday, 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Z

Caitlin N. Zant (Wisconsin Historical Society)

Modeling Change: Quantifying Great Lakes Metal Shipwreck Degradation Using Structure from Motion 3D Imaging

Anecdotally, divers report metal shipwrecks throughout the Great Lakes are deteriorating at a much faster rate than in the past. This accelerated deterioration has been attributed to invasive muscle colonization on submerged resources, but has never been systematically measured. The development and use of new 3D modeling technologies, such as Structure from Motion (SfM), provides the opportunity to analyze these changes in an innovative and analytic way. Using the *SS Wisconsin* as a testing ground to create comparative 3D renderings of the same vessel over time, this methodology allows researchers to visually and mathematically quantify how submerged resources are changing over time, and begin to develop effective preservation strategies. These renderings demonstrate how SfM technology can serve as a pioneering tool in understanding the processes of change, paving the way for new techniques in documenting, quantifying, and understanding these changes in order to develop pertinent strategies for managing cultural resources.

[GEN-008] – Capitol Room; Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Chanelle Zaphiropoulos (Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada) – see [POS-4] Daniel B. Rees

Linda M. Ziegenbein (University of Massachusetts)

Landscape, Public Archaeology, and Memory

People engage with place and space in profound and commonplace ways, deriving and creating meaning from the environment around them. People and spaces are co-created: while people imbue the landscape with meaning, those same meanings come to shape the people themselves. Basso (1996) refers this process as a sensing of place.

Archaeologists and other anthropologists have long recognized the central role the landscape plays in the processes of memory creation and retention as well as communal forgetting. This paper explores the way in which knowledge about the past affects one's experience of the landscape. Drawing on ethnographic interviews and questionnaire responses, it considers how memory influences one's sense of place and the role engagement with the public can play in remembering and forgetting.

[SYM-70] – Senate Room; Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Martha Zierden (Charleston Museum) – see [SYM-208] Ian D. Simmonds

Martha A. Zierden (The Charleston Museum), Elizabeth J. Reitz (University of Georgia)

Provisioning The City: Plantation and Market in the Antebellum Lowcountry

Archaeological evidence for regional and inter-site landscape use during the antebellum period in Charleston, South Carolina, suggests that segregation and segmentation characterized much, but not all, of the city's economy. Much of the city's architecture and material culture reflects economic disparity in an increasingly crowded urban environment. Data from plantation, residential, commercial, public, and market sites reveal fluid and complex provisioning strategies that linked the city with both rural and global markets. Not all of these resources flowed through urban markets. This paper explores the multiple avenues that resources followed from plantation to city in the early nineteenth century.

[SYM-30] – Hampton Room; Saturday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Athena I. Zissis (Wayne State University) – see [POS-1] Brendan Doucet