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50th ANNIVERSARY



ABSTRACT BOOK

50th Annual Conference on
Historical and Underwater Archaeology

January 4-8, 2017
Fort Worth, Texas

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SYMPOSIUM ABSTRACTS

[SYM-004] Symposium: Setbacks and Solutions Within Archaeology

Chair: Daniel A. Haddock (Forum Energy Technologies)

Discussant: John A. Albertson (Forum Energy Technologies - GEMS)

Professional archaeologists often encounter problems while conducting research, surveying, and interpreting data. These problems can come in the form of broken gear, faults in methodology, poorly collected data, and processing errors. This session will demonstrate how working archaeologists have overcome these obstacles within all aspects of archaeology. Presenters will share their insight into how these obstacles were overcome to help other archaeologists that may have or had the same issues. Session participants will identify problems they encountered and their solutions to provide a dialog of how to improve methodologies within our discipline.

Texas Ballroom 1 – Thursday, 8:00 a.m. – 10:45 a.m.

[SYM-001] Symposium: Memory, Materiality, and Alsatian Identity in Castroville, Texas

Chair: Ruth M. Van Dyke (Binghamton University – SUNY)

Discussant: Rachel J. Feit (AmaTerra Environmental)

Historical archaeology in Castroville, Medina County, Texas offers an ideal forum for studying the interplay of identity, class, memory and materiality. In the 1840s, empresario Henri di Castro brought Alsatian settlers from the Rhine Valley to south Texas, where the new arrivals joined established Mexican families, German immigrants, and displaced Apache. Today, Castroville town leaders see the celebration of Alsatian heritage as a source of economic growth and development. The Castro Colonies Heritage Association (CCHA) is transforming a 19th-century property called the Biry House into a focal point for Alsatian heritage tourism. In partnership with CCHA, Binghamton University has completed three excavation seasons at the property. The material record that we have unearthed provides a narrative that confirms, complicates and challenges written and remembered histories, illustrating how seven generations of house inhabitants constructed and contested Alsatian identity.

Stockyards 3 – Thursday, 8:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

[SYM-003] Symposium: "Same Same, but Different": Considerations and Approaches to Archaeology within the Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency

Chairs: Dane. T. Magoon (Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency), Owen L. O'Leary (Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency)

Discussants: Douglas Scott (Colorado Mesa University), Charles R. Ewen (East Carolina University)

The recently formed Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency (DPAA) has been assigned the task of providing the fullest possible accounting for our missing personnel from past conflicts. This scope, which includes World War II through the end of the Vietnam War, represents approximately 83,000 missing U.S. service members associated with air, ground, and maritime losses that are worldwide in

distribution. The accounting effort is conducted within a forensic anthropological context; however, considering the age of the individual loss events, which occurred approximately 40 to 75 years ago, archaeological methods play a critical role in the recovery and identification process. There are also differences in the considerations and objectives of DPAA archaeology versus those of academia and cultural resource management. The goal of this symposium is to provide a general introduction to the archaeology of the agency while exploring some of the agency-specific considerations of method and theory in actual practice.

Texas Ballroom D – Thursday, 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

[SYM-011] Symposium: Archaeologies of Workers' Housing

Chairs: Harold Mytum (University of Liverpool), Charlotte J. Newman (English Heritage), Suzanne Lilley (University of York)

Discussant: Timothy J. Scarlett (Michigan Technological University)

Archaeologists have frequently examined the evidence for agricultural and industrial workers, but there have been national and regional differences in focus. In some places the standing buildings and degree of settlement planning have been the primary concern, in others the artefactual assemblages associated with any structures have dominated discussion. This symposium draws out the social and symbolic significance of the workers' housing, whether provided by employers, speculators, or constructed by the occupiers themselves. It emphasises the ways in which space was conceived, manipulated, adapted and used, and the insights that can be gained from analysis of the structures and the spatial arrangement of artefacts within and around them. The perspectives of architects, owners and occupants can all be considered within this rich and plentiful resource that has not always received the degree of attention it deserves.

Texas Ballroom H – Thursday, 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

[SYM-005] Symposium: Strategic Partnerships in Archaeology: A Community Approach to Raising Awareness and Preserving Maritime Heritage

Chair: Kara E. Davis (Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency)

Discussant: P. Brendan Burke (Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program)

Archaeological professionals have been collaborating to research and document our nation's maritime heritage. These collaborative efforts have assisted with enhancing the general public's appreciation, understanding, and awareness of maritime heritage preservation. Furthermore, these partnerships have resulted in a number of archaeological projects involving the surveying and mapping of shipwreck sites. Through strategic partnerships between federal, state, academic, and non-profit organizations, these archaeological projects capture relevant and accurate datasets, educate the public on the objectives and methodologies of underwater archaeology, and help preserve and protect our nation's maritime heritage.

Fort Worth Ballroom 6 – Thursday, 10:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

[SYM-008] Symposium: Archeology Begins Along the Waterfront in Old Town Alexandria

Chairs: John P. Mullen (Thunderbird Archeology/Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.), Daniel Balcy (Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.)

The City of Alexandria is one the more compelling history destinations in the country, due in no small part to the City's decision to integrate historic preservation into the revitalization and development. After decades of planning and delays from numerous lawsuits, the City moved forward with the redevelopment of its waterfront, beginning with Point Lumley. The waterfront originally consisted of high bluffs overlooking the Potomac, stretching northwards from this Point along a shallow crescent-shaped bay. By 1798, these high bluffs had been cut down and spread out on the tidal flats in order to improve access to the deep-water channel. Point Lumley was the location of numerous industries, warehouses and residences during the late 18th and 19th centuries, including shipbuilders, blacksmiths, carpenters, coopers, iron foundries, and commission merchants. This session focuses on the recent archeological work at the Hotel Indigo site that was required by the City prior to redevelopment.

Texas Ballroom C – Thursday, 1:00 p.m. – 2:30 p.m.

[SYM-010] Symposium: Advancing Frontiers in the 21st century: Reconsidering Colonial Encounters in the Atlantic World

Chairs: Barbara Heath (University of Tennessee), Julia A. King (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

Discussant: Phillip Levy (University of South Florida)

This session takes as its point of departure the conference theme, "Advancing Frontiers," a phrase inviting archaeologists to imagine the nature of our research in 50 years. It may also be a play on the discipline's first 50 years, which drew on the notion of the "frontier" as a framework for documenting and interpreting colonial encounters. This framework soon came under fire as one that reproduced rather than challenged colonial relations, in the past and in the present. In this session, authors build on these critiques through the lens of postcolonial theory, rethinking frontiers as locally constituted by specific spatial, material, discursive, and representational practices, while defined broadly by fluidity, violence, and conflicting visions of the post-frontier future.

Texas Ballroom H – Thursday, 1:00 p.m. – 3:45 p.m.

[SYM- 006] Symposium: Looking Back, Moving Forward: Reinterpreting Jamestown through Archaeology, History, Science, and Technology

Chairs: William Kelso (James Rediscovery Foundation), Lisa E. Fischer (James Rediscovery Foundation)

Since the beginning of the *Jamestown Rediscovery* project in 1994, archaeologists have established the location of James Fort's palisades, major buildings, and many significant features. The team has also recovered more than two million artifacts, many from tightly-dated contexts. The project has resulted in important new insights into the settlement's early years and has cast doubt on many conventional interpretations of Jamestown's history. Even after two decades, archaeologists are still making significant discoveries, not just through the excavation process but also through the application of new methods not imaginable at the project's start. Re-

analysis of the extensive data, new scientific approaches, and cutting-edge technologies are opening new opportunities for re-examining previously-held assumptions and for exploring new questions. This session will present some examples of recent research projects expanding the frontiers of multi-disciplinary archaeology at James Fort and will also examine future directions for recording, presenting, studying, and interpreting the site.

Stockyards 2 – Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

[SYM-002] Symposium: One of Great Note: Honoring the Career of Elizabeth Scott

Chair: Kathryn E. Sampeck (Illinois State University, Harvard University)

Discussants: Charles E. Orser, Jr. (Vanderbilt University), Allison L. Bain (Université Laval)

At just 15 years old Elizabeth Scott discovered the field of archaeology and never looked back, and for that we could not be more grateful. Now, after an illustrious career, former students and colleagues gather to honor this remarkable woman. Please join us as we recall our favorite memories and present research inspired by her contributions to the field. Dr. Elizabeth Scott created a career chasing the roots of inequality and bringing history to life in hopes that, one day, these inequalities can be eliminated. As a multi-faceted, complex scholar, Dr. Elizabeth Scott is unique in the depth and breadth of her work, most notably French colonial studies, zooarchaeology, and Marxian and feminist archaeology. These papers demonstrate how she will continue to impact the field of historical archaeology for generations to come.

Texas Ballroom A – Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.

[SYM-009] Archaeologies Of Care: Rethinking Priorities In Archaeological Engagements

Chairs: Richard Rothaus (North Dakota University System), Christopher N. Matthews (Montclair State University)

Discussant: Carol McDavid (Community Archaeology Research Institute, Inc.)

Inspired by recent thinking about the role of archaeology in war torn Syria and the ongoing refugee crisis, this session brings together two threads of interest regarding archaeology and archaeologists. Writing against the presumption that archaeologists will be defenders of ancient sites destroyed by ISIS militants, some have voiced alternative possibilities for who and what archaeologist are in these settings. For one, archaeologists are literally boots on the ground working with local people, which leads them to care, or to take seriously the everyday lives of these individuals and communities. Second, this engagement leads to prioritizing the documentation of displaced people over the preservation of sites, since it can very well be our colleagues being displaced. Moreover, we recognize that displacement creates its own elusive materiality that can only be recorded in the moment and by those familiar with the settings and social contexts that forced the decision to leave.

Texas Ballroom D – Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.

[SYM-012] Symposium: Current Projects at the Conservation Research

Laboratory at Texas A&M University

Chairs: Donny Hamilton (Texas A&M University), Christopher Dostal (Texas A&M University)

Discussants: Donny Hamilton (Texas A&M University), Christopher Dostal (Texas A&M University)

The Conservation Research Laboratory (CRL) is one of the oldest and largest archaeological conservation labs focusing on underwater cultural heritage material in the world. A combination of cutting edge facilities and highly experienced conservators have allowed the CRL to expertly conserve millions of artifacts, from small personal artifacts to entire shipwrecks. This session aims to give a brief overview of several of the many ongoing projects currently underway at the lab, ranging from the massive undertakings of conserving the iron-clad civil war ships *CSS Georgia* and *USS Westfield*, to the smaller nuanced projects like the Brother Jonathan chest and the World Trade Center shipwreck. Presentations will focus on conservation techniques as well as the associated research, which includes several thesis and dissertation topics for graduate students in the Nautical Archaeology Program in the Texas A&M Department of Anthropology.

Fort Worth Ballroom 7 – Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.

[SYM-007] Symposium: Dr. Kathleen K. Gilmore's Legacy and the Future of Spanish and French Colonial Archaeology in Tejas

Chair: Bradford M. Jones (Texas Historical Commission)

Discussant: Russell K. Skowronek (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley)

When Kathleen K. Gilmore helped found the SHA in Dallas fifty years ago, she was on the threshold of a pioneering career investigating the archaeology of Spanish and French colonialism in Texas and Louisiana. Through tireless archaeological and archival investigations until her death in 2010, Dr. Gilmore reshaped scholarly and public understanding of the colonial landscape, and through her passion and philanthropy, she reinvigorated the interest of students, colleagues, and the public in this critical historical period. Fifty years later, Dr. Gilmore's legacy continues to shape the present and future archaeology and history of the region. The papers in this symposium explore her legacy through current research into Spanish, French, and indigenous experiences during the 17th and 19th centuries that draw from the past to advance the frontiers of our knowledge into the future.

Texas Ballroom B – Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:45 p.m.

[SYM-036] Symposium: Mummified Human Remains from Early Modern Period to Present – Decay Process, Burial Customs and Ethical Challenges

Chairs: Titta L. S. Kallio-Seppä (University of Oulu, Finland), Sanna Lipkin (University of Oulu, Finland), Sirpa T. J. Niinimäki (University of Oulu, Finland)

Discussant: Harold Mytum (University of Liverpool)

Mummification is not just a part of burial traditions in ancient Egypt as it also occurs as a natural process under right ambient conditions. Mummified human remains can be found in various geographical locations with wide climatic and temporal spectrum. For this session we would like to receive papers related to mummification as a process including the effects of burial customs. The emphasis is on the naturally

mummified human remains from medieval or younger time periods.

The main research questions are: 1) what kind of climatic and environmental conditions have positive contribution for the mummification process? 2) What is the role of external factors such as funerary attire or post-mortem treatment of the remains on the decay or mummification of individual? 3) What novel techniques are utilized when mummification process and mummified remains have been studied? 4) What kinds of ethical or scientific challenges are encountered while researching mummified remains?

Fort Worth Ballroom 8 – Thursday, 2:00 p.m. – 3:45 p.m.

[SYM-018] Symposium: Honoring Cowtown: Cattle Husbandry in Historical Zooarchaeology

Chairs: Jeena K. Carlson Dietmeier (College of William and Mary), Dessa E. Lightfoot (College of William and Mary)

Discussant: Joanne Bowen (The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

In honor of Fort Worth's storied history and continued involvement in the American livestock industry, the papers presented in this session focus on the zooarchaeological study of cattle and cattle husbandry across time and space. Since their domestication over 8,000 years ago, cattle have been important sources of food, labor, leather, and social capital, amongst other things. The ways in which cattle are raised are heavily dependent on the cultural context in which they are raised and the desired product(s) from raising the cattle. Thus, the study of cattle and cattle husbandry from various times and locations in the past can illuminate our understanding of the larger world in which these bovines lived. From market systems to butchery, ranching to dairy production, join us as we look at past cultures through the remains of cattle and honor Fort Worth, the original American Cowtown.

Texas Ballroom J – Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 11:15 a.m.

[SYM-017] Symposium: Bookends: What We've Learned in the Twenty-two Years Separating Archaeological Excavations of the Milwaukee County Poor Farm Cemetery

Chairs: Patricia B. Richards (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), Catherine R. Jones (UWM Cultural Resource Management), Shannon K. Freire (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

Discussants: Patricia B. Richards (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), Catherine R. Jones (UWM Cultural Resource Management), Shannon K. Freire (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

From 1878 through 1974 Milwaukee County utilized four locations on the Milwaukee County Grounds for burial of more than 7000 individuals. Two archaeological excavations in 1991 and 1992 and again in 2013 resulted in the recovery of over 2400 individuals from one of those cemetery locations. Changes in the questions asked of these data sets, acquired 20 years apart, and our ability to answer those questions, mirror the changes in the discipline of historical archaeology. While the earlier research was geared toward primary documentation of the human remains and associated grave goods, our recent work focuses on

situating the individuals interred in the cemetery within a more nuanced understanding of the historical, social, and economic context in which they lived and died. Specific paper topics include historical, archaeological and osteological research related to both excavations.

Texas Ballroom I – Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 11:45 a.m.

[SYM-013] Symposium: Manila Galleon Archaeology in the American Continent

Chairs: Roberto E. Junco (Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, Mexico),

Scott S. Williams (Washington State Department of Transportation)

Discussants: Peter A. Von der Porten (The Manila Galleon Project), Scott S. Williams

(Washington State Department of Transportation), Roberto E. Junco (Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, Mexico)

This symposium presents archaeological works related to the three known Manila Galleons sunk in the coast of the American continent as well as other sites related to the route and the products that it carried. It seeks to bring together different researchers from these sites, to discuss, converse and interact in order to further the topic of Manila Galleon Archaeology, contributing ultimately to each individual site through the experience of others. There is a site in Oregon, known as the Beeswax Wreck from the early XVII century. Another site is in Northern California, the San Agustin sunk in 1595, and a third wreck from the XVI century also, in the Baja California Peninsula, Mexico. Papers in this symposium include updates on the research carried out on these sites, information on the commercial distribution of the Manila Galleon trade, ceramics methodological issues regarding the sites, among other topics.

Texas Ballroom A – Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

[SYM-015] Symposium: The Enduring Expression of Historic Memory: The Role of Artistic Works in the Understanding, Protection, and Promotion of Cultural Resources

Chair: Alicia L. Caporaso (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management)

Discussant: Gene A. Smith (Texas Christian University)

Maritime disasters, military battles, and other significant traumatic events can develop enduring bodies of creative expression that work to preserve their memory, impact, and sense of place, and transforms them into shared social experiences even well after the events occurred. It may take the form of song, paintings, physical models, exhibitions, memorials, devotionals, novels, and/or film. In this symposium, archaeologists and historians discuss examples of these forms of artistry as they relate to specific events and their associated archaeological sites and/or landscapes. Of particular interest are how the historical analysis of creative media deepens our understanding of the social importance of archaeological sites, and how their promulgation and persistence aids or hinders our ability to protect and promote vulnerable cultural resources.

Texas Ballroom G – Friday, 8:30 a.m. – 10:15 a.m.

[SYM-014a and SYM-014b] Symposium: Intersectionality as Emancipatory Archaeology

Chairs: Stefan F. Woehlke (University of Maryland), Megan E. Springate (University of Maryland), Suzanne M. Spencer-Wood (Oakland University, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard University)

Discussant: Whitney L. Battle-Baptiste

Intersectionality emerged from Black feminist theory as a way to understand and challenge hegemonic power structures within society. At the foundation of this approach is an understanding that oppressive systems of power impact and interact with one another, forming a matrix of domination. There are two main goals for this session. The first is to highlight the ways in which archaeology can aid in the analysis of intersecting power relations as they emerge over extended periods of time. We also want to show how an intersectional archaeology can help inform contemporary strategies to dismantle historical systems of oppressive power relations, and contribute to social justice and equality.

Texas Ballroom B – Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.

[SYM-022] Symposium: CONSTRUCTING THE PAST: An examination of manipulated historical landscapes at historic sites

Chair: J. Eric Deetz (University of North Carolina Chapel Hill)

The manipulation of the historical landscape is a large part of the development and interpretation of historical sites. The degree to which this is a benefit to the site depends on various factors. Often it is essential to enrich the visiting public's experience and impression of the site, while elsewhere the highlighting of a specific time period is at the expense of other others. This session examines the process and results of these decisions.

Fort Worth Ballroom 6 – Friday, 1:00 p.m. – 3:15 p.m.

[SYM-020] Symposium: South Florida Shipwreck Research and Advancing Frontiers

Chair: Jennifer Mckinnon (East Carolina University)

Discussant: Charles Lawson (National Park Service)

Over the past several decades a considerable amount of quality research has been conducted on shipwrecks in south Florida. This session focusses on some of the more recent research on south Florida's shipwrecks and maritime heritage and the ways in which researchers are advancing frontiers in our knowledge of maritime history and its interpretation and protection, as well as how we are adopting and adapting new technologies to push those frontiers further.

Texas Ballroom C – Friday, 1:00 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.

[SYM-016] Symposium: Historical Archaeologies of the Modern World: Celebrating the Career of Robert Schuyler

Chair: Richard F. Veit, Benjamin (Monmouth University), Benjamin C. Pykles (LDS Church History Department)

Robert Schuyler is one of the leading figures in modern historical archaeology. Through his publications, teaching, and mentorship of generations of students he has helped shape our discipline. A scholar of diverse interests, his early publications focused on defining the field, documenting its history, and exploring topics such as

race and ethnicity that have become central to modern historical archaeology. He explored fortified Native American communities from the Contact Period, workers' housing in Lowell Massachusetts, 19th-century African-American communities, silver rush boomtowns in the American West, and most recently, the planned 19th-century community of Vineland, New Jersey. Reflecting his broad vision of the field, his students have explored an array of archaeological topics using varied theoretical perspectives. This session, which coincides with the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Society for Historical Archaeology celebrates his extraordinary career.

Stockyards 3 – Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

[SYM-021] Symposium: Boxed but not forgotten: The significance of collections-driven research in historical archaeology

Chairs: Mark S. Warner (University of Idaho), Sara J. Rivers Cofield (MAC Lab/JPPM)

Discussant: Michael K. Trimble (United States Army Corps of Engineers)

The reality of archaeology is that there is a great deal of emphasis on fieldwork and reporting on current findings. What is often overlooked is what happens after fieldwork--what happens after all those artifacts are boxed and on the shelves of a repository? As a discipline we are missing out on the vast research potential that lies in the archaeological collections that fill our repositories. The intent of this session is to bring together some of the ongoing work that is being done based on existing collections and to highlight the ongoing intellectual value of archaeological collections. The session is part of an ongoing initiative by SHA's Committee on Collections and Curation to highlight the importance of archaeological collections.

Texas Ballroom I – Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

[SYM-019] Symposium: Scott Cemetery: an Abandoned Early 20th Century Cemetery in Dallas

Chairs: S. Alan Skinner (AR Consultants, Inc.), Catrina B. Whitley (AR Consultants, Inc.)

Discussant: Jennifer K. McWilliams (Prewitt and Associates)

An abandoned cemetery west of downtown Dallas, Texas, was moved by AR Consultants, Inc. after careful recording and research funded by the land developer. The cemetery was covered by debris and construction trash in the mid-1900s after the area was turned into a borrow pit. The Scott Family Cemetery was dedicated in 1903, however excavations revealed it was in use before the dedication circa 1870s to 1931. Jack Scott, a Dallas resident since 1869, and five family members were buried in the cemetery. This symposium will discuss the cemetery's removal and interpretations of the lives of the family; including the process of discovering an abandoned cemetery in Texas and the subsequent steps necessary for excavation, the pitfalls in excavating loose soils - now and then, taphonomic processes, preservation, and influences from funerary practices, coffin hardware typology and comparisons with local cemeteries, and skeletal changes associated with Victorian clothing styles.

Fort Worth Ballroom 7 – Friday, 3:00 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

[SYM-028] Symposium: Bones in the Sand: The Archaeology and Management

of Beached and Shallow-water Shipwrecks

Chair: Jennifer E. Jones (East Carolina University)

The archaeological remains of ships in the beach zone are part of a complex and dynamic system, varying between being both visible and forgotten features of the coastal landscape. These limited and nonrenewable resources play an important informational role as tangible pieces of maritime heritage that also document dynamic coastal processes. The challenges to certain management strategies may result in these resources being damaged, ignored or forgotten, leading to a potential loss of pertinent social, economic, and physical information. However, recent and ongoing research on global, national, and regional levels aims to better understand the physical and cultural context of beached shipwreck sites in order to provide appropriate strategies for decision making and management. Through historical documentation, innovative technological strategies, citizen science and hands-on learning, and an understanding of perceptions and biases, maritime archaeologists are making a leap forward in exposing beached shipwrecks as a unique cultural resource.

Texas Ballroom I – Saturday, 8:30 a.m. – 10:00 a.m.

[SYM-026] Symposium: Exploring Place in the American West

Chairs: Carolyn White (University of Nevada Reno), Emily S. Dale (Northern Arizona University)

In its exploration of culture contact, colonialism, labor, migration, and identity, historical archaeology in the American West often emphasizes the role of place. This session sets the idea of place in myriad permutations at the center of analysis. Papers explore place as defined by geography, environment, people, community, ideology, and theoretical approach. In bringing together diverse perspectives on place, the papers make connections around the theme of place, highlighting characteristics that both unite and distinguish approaches to and concepts of historical archaeology of the American West.

Texas Ballroom D – Saturday, 8:30 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

[SYM-027] Symposium: Afterlives of Slavery on the Post-Emancipation Caribbean Plantation

Chairs: Matthew Reilly (Brown University), Genevieve Godbout (University of Chicago)

Discussants: Theresa Singleton (Syracuse University), Douglas Armstrong (Syracuse University)

Archaeologists working in the Caribbean region have explored plantation spaces with a keen eye toward the daily lives of enslaved persons under the brutal and dehumanizing regimes of power of plantation slavery. Sorely overlooked, however, are examinations of plantations with an explicit focus on the post-emancipation period (1834 and after). After the abolition of slavery, the active landscape of the plantation underwent significant changes that deserve careful attention in exploring the formations that continued to affect the lives of those tethered, physically or psychically, to these spaces of former enslavement. Contributors to this session explore different elements of the post-emancipation Caribbean plantation to provide insights into how these agro-industrial spaces continue(d) their dramatic

effects on those most familiar with their contours, as well as colonial logics of race, labor, gender, civility, and modernity in the post-slavery era.

Texas Ballroom H – Saturday, 8:30 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

[SYM-029] Symposium: The Archaeology of Spanish and Mexican Ranchos: Daily life, labor, and heritage management

Chair: Sarah M. Peelo (Albion Environmental, Inc.), Russell K. Skowronek (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley)

Discussant: George E. Avery (SFA)

The roots of North American cattle industries can be traced to Spanish and Mexican –era *ranchos*. Ranchers representing colonial efforts of Spain, and later Mexico, during the 18th and 19th centuries created a wholly new culture in North America, centered on animal husbandry. These *ranchos* were usually owned by individual families who supervised a cadre of Indian laborers and *vaqueros*. The ranch owners owed their livelihood to the sale and trade of the products, primarily hide and tallow, derived from cattle. Historical records often provide a narrative of the *rancho* owner and capital products. Very little is known about the mundane day-to-day activities of the *rancho* owners, much less the Indian laborers. In this symposium, we bring together archaeologists studying *rancho* sites in Texas and California to discuss recent analysis, exploration of research themes tied to daily life and labor, and heritage management practices at these colonial institutions.

Fort Worth Ballroom 6 – Saturday, 8:30 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

[SYM-025] Symposium: Numismatic Archaeology of North America - Contributions, Progress, and Prospects

Chairs: James C. Bard (Ancient Artifact, LLC), Marjorie Akin (Independent Researcher and Author)

Numismatic archaeology in North America is a developing sub-discipline within historical archaeology. Coins, tokens and other forms of money are recovered from archaeological sites throughout North America but until recently, their interpretive potential has not been fully understood. Numismatic material culture and the contexts in which it is recovered is laden with behavioral information that can shed light on agency, technology, commerce, ritual and symbolism, and aspects of how material culture enters the archaeological record. This symposium shares the results of several diverse studies conducted with numismatic material culture, both from terrestrial and underwater contexts. It brings together researchers interested in advancing numismatic archaeology; the symposium will wrap up with an open discussion and an interactive exercise in the identification and interpretation of numismatic artifacts provided by symposium participants and audience (a mini *Numismatic Roadshow*).

Texas Ballroom A – Saturday, 8:30 a.m. – 11:15 a.m.

[SYM-023] Symposium: The Tristan de Luna Shipwrecks and Settlement (1559-1561) in Pensacola, Florida

Chair: Elizabeth D. Benchley (University of West Florida)

Discussants: Jeffrey M. Mitchem (Arkansas Archeological Survey), Roger C. Smith (Florida Department of State)

The unexpected 2015 discovery of the Tristan de Luna y Arellano settlement (1559-1561) overlooking two Luna shipwrecks in Pensacola Bay has expanded research directions and public outreach by University of West Florida (UWF) maritime and terrestrial archaeologists. This symposium will examine the background of terrestrial and maritime archaeology at UWF, the historic context of the Luna colonization attempt, the archaeology of Luna on land and underwater, and the late Native American component at the settlement. Luna-related public outreach efforts will also be described.

Stockyards 1 – Saturday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.

[SYM-024] Symposium: Anarchism and Historical Archaeology

Chair: Edward Gonzalez-Tennant (University of Florida)

A central element of anarchist thought is the critique of hierarchy in human society. Other topics of interest include the development of horizontal power structures, decentralization, free association, and various approaches to consensus building. Of course, one does not have to identify as an anarchist to draw upon the diversity of perspectives coexisting within the umbrella of anarchism. This session seeks to understand the ways anarchist theory can inform historical archaeology, and, if possible, the ways historical archaeology may contribute to anarchism. Although anarchist ideas have existed for millennia (e.g., Daosim), its emergence as a political philosophy in the late 17th and early 18th centuries suggests that historical archaeologists have an important role to play in articulating the intersections between anarchy and archaeology. This session seeks to foster a dialogue regarding these intersections. We will also begin charting future directions regarding the incorporation of anarchism as a living theory within historical archaeology.

Stockyards 3 – Saturday, 10:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

[SYM-032] Symposium: British Ceramics in Indigenous, Colonial, and Post-Independence Latin America

Chairs: Douglas Smit (University of Illinois-Chicago), James Meierhoff (Field Museum of Natural History)

Discussants: Alasdair Brooks (British Red Cross), Russell K. Skowronek (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley)

“Spanish America is free, and if we do not mismanage our affairs sadly, she is English” -George Canning, British Foreign Secretary, 1824

During the 18th century, British ceramics became one of the first consumer goods that marked the increasingly global scale in the movement of peoples and products. British ceramics penetrated colonial frontiers and were used by indigenous societies while some vessels made their way to Spanish colonial sites, overcoming trade regulations designed to prevent British goods from reaching Latin America. This session asks participants to examine the role of British ceramics in Spanish, Afro-Latino, and indigenous sites across Latin America. By investigating the exchange and consumption of British ceramics throughout Latin America, this session offers a perspective on interaction between the British and Spanish imperial

systems, the daily lives of subaltern groups within these empires, and the interplay between consumer demand, material culture, and early globalization in the Americas.

Texas Ballroom D – Saturday, 1:00 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.

[SYM-033] Symposium: Writing Inequality, Endurance, and Transnationalism: The Archaeology of Chinese and Japanese Immigrants and their Descendants in North America

Chairs: Renae J. Campbell (University of Idaho), David R. Carlson (University of Washington)

Discussant: Bonnie J. Clark (University of Denver)

This session brings together archaeologists investigating Chinese and Japanese American/Canadian experiences in the late 19th and early- to mid-20th century North America. Rather than focus on either group, we touch upon a range of research so as to map the diversity of archaeological thought. Presenters will share research goals, theoretical and methodological concepts, and/or outreach and collaborative practices used to investigate everything from railroad workers to racial exclusion. Through this symposium, we will address three questions: What has been done thus far? What and where are the theoretical and topical convergences and divergences? And where do we go from here? In addressing this topic in such a broad manner, we hope to create the kind of disciplinary networks and dialogue necessary to critically and self-reflexively engage in the writing of Chinese and Japanese American/Canadian history in North America.

Stockyards 3 – Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:15 p.m.

[SYM-031] Symposium: The Application of Traditional and Innovative Documentation Techniques in Nautical Archaeology

Chair: Christopher Dostal (Texas A&M University)

Discussants: Christopher Dostal (Texas A&M University), Peter D. Fix (Texas A&M University)

In the field of nautical archaeology, the interpretation of shipwrecks is intrinsically tied to the efficient and accurate recording of the degraded watercraft structure its context and its contents. With the introduction and advancement of new technologies, the methodology for documenting the many aspects of archaeological watercraft, both in situ and during post-excavation evaluation continue to offer new ways to improve interpretation, communication, and materials stabilization of the assorted collection. This session aims to outline many of the past, present, and future documentation methods associated with nautical archaeology and the conservation of materials recovered from marine environments.

Texas Ballroom C – Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.

[SYM-030] Symposium: Tales of the Texas Frontier: Research Conducted by the Fort Davis Archaeology Project (FODAAP) in Fort Davis, Texas

Chair: Katrina C. L. Eichner (University of California Berkeley)

The Fort Davis Archaeology Project is a collaborative teaching project that uses a queer feminist pedagogy to encourage and foster diversity within the project's

personnel, research questions, and interpretations of the past. This symposium highlights research conducted by FODAAP personnel in Fort Davis, Texas between 2010 - 2016. Our research focuses on the lifeways and interactions between residents of a U.S. military post and civilian community during Reconstruction (1867-1891) and through the early 20th-century in order to investigate daily life among residents of different ethno-racial, gendered, and national identities. Of particular interest to the project are the experiences of African-American soldiers, women, and Hispanic civilians and the changing ways in which various communities related to one another in a diverse and shifting frontier landscape. FODAAP employs a variety of lines of evidence - such a geoarchaeological data, geophysical survey, artifact analysis, and historic documentation - to reconstruct interpretations of the contested past.

Texas Ballroom B – Saturday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

GENERAL SESSIONS

[GEN-001] Europe and Africa

Chair: Margaret A. Comer (University of Cambridge)

Stockyards 2 – Thursday, 8:00 a.m. – 10:45 a.m.

[GEN-002] Trade and Consumption

Chair: Melanie S. Lerman (University of Massachusetts, Boston)

Texas Ballroom G – Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:15 a.m.

[GEN-003] Landscape Archaeology

Chair: Amanda E. Balough

Texas Ballroom J – Thursday, 8:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

[GEN-004] Environmental Impacts and Conservation in Underwater Archaeology

Chair: Melanie Damour (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management)

Texas Ballroom A – Thursday, 9:30 a.m. – 10:45 a.m.

[GEN-005] Ceramic Studies

Chair: David M. Markus (University of Florida)

Stockyards 3 – Thursday, 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

[GEN-006] Collaborative Efforts and Public Interaction in Underwater Archaeology

Chair: Wendy Van Duivenvoorde (Flinders University)

Texas Ballroom C – Thursday, 8:00 a.m. – 10:00 a.m.

[GEN-007] Military and Battlefield Archaeology

Chair: Brian Mabelitini (Gray & Pape, Inc.)

Fort Worth Ballroom 8 – Thursday, 10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

[GEN-008] Texas and the Southwest

Chair: Kerry Nichols (Texas Historical Commission)

Stockyards 2 – Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 10:45 a.m.

[GEN-009] Mortuary and Cemetery Studies

Chair: Ryan Espersen (Saba Archaeological Center, Leiden University)

Stockyards 3 – Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 10:15 a.m.

[GEN-010] Slavery and African Diaspora Studies

Chair: Lindsey Cochran (University of Tennessee)

Texas Ballroom D – Friday, 10:00 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.

[GEN-011] Ships' Stories and New Discoveries

Chair: David L. Conlin

Fort Worth Ballroom 6 – Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:15 a.m.

[GEN-012] Archaeology of the American West

Chair: Adam S. Wiewel (Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service)

Stockyards 2 – Friday, 1:00 p.m. – 2:45 p.m.

[GEN-013] Maritime Landscapes, Change, and Conflict

Chair: Jason Raupp (East Carolina University, Program in Maritime Studies)

Texas Ballroom A – Friday, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

[GEN-014] Plantation Studies

Chair: Kevin R. Fogle (University of South Carolina)

Texas Ballroom D – Friday, 1:00 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.

[GEN-015] Contact and Colonialism

Chair: Marley R. Brown III (College of William and Mary)

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

[GEN-016] Public Outreach and Community Archaeology

Chair: Sarah E. Miller (Florida Public Archaeology Network)

Texas Ballroom H – Friday, 1:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

[GEN-017] Gender and Queer Studies

Chair: Lisa A. Iadanza (Mercyhurst University)

Fort Worth Ballroom 7 – Friday, 1:00 p.m. – 2:15 p.m.

[GEN-018] Advances in Methods and Theory

Chair: Michael S. Nassaney (Western Michigan University)

Fort Worth Ballroom 8 – Friday, 1:00 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.

[GEN-019] Technological Advances in Underwater Archaeology

Chair: John C. Bright (Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary)

Texas Ballroom B – Saturday, 8:30 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

[GEN-020] Preservation and Heritage Management Studies

Chair: Kami L. Ahrens (University of Nebraska-Lincoln)

Texas Ballroom C – Saturday, 8:30 a.m. – 10:15 a.m.

[GEN-021] Urban and Industrial Studies

Chair: Michael J. Meyer (Missouri Department of Transportation)

Texas Ballroom G – Saturday, 9:30 a.m. – 11:45 a.m.

[GEN-022] Middle Atlantic and the Northeastern United States

Chair: Mark Kostro (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

Stockyards 1 – Saturday, 1:00 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.

[GEN-023] Ship Construction and Design

Chair: Michelle M. Damian (Monmouth College)

Texas Ballroom A – Saturday, 1:00 p.m. – 3:15 p.m.

[GEN-024] Zooarchaeology and Foodways

Chair: Elizabeth M. Scott (Illinois State University)

Texas Ballroom G – Saturday, 1:00 p.m. – 2:30 p.m.

FORUM ABSTRACTS

[FOR-001] Reevaluating Evaluating Public Archaeology

Organizer(s): Kevin A Gidusko (Florida Public Archaeology Network)

Chair(s): Kevin A Gidusko (Florida Public Archaeology Network)

Panelist(s): Teresa S. Moyer (National Park Service), Carol McDavid (Community Archaeology Research Institute, Inc.), James G. Gibb (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center), Patricia M. Samford (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab), Melissa A. Timo (Exploring Joara Foundation, Inc.), Valerie M. J. Hall (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center), Barbara A. Clark (Florida Public Archaeology Network), Mary Furlong Minkoff (James Madison's Montpelier), Jay Stottman (Kentucky Archaeological Survey), Laura K. Clark (Florida Public Archaeology Network)

An enduring issue in the field of public archaeology is the method and degree to which we evaluate our successes or failures. In the last several decades public archaeology has moved from the periphery of archaeological practice towards a more center stage presence. Concurrent with this shift has been a call to better quantify and qualify the work of public archaeology, especially in regards to justifying the time and cost for these efforts. This session seeks to push public archaeology outreach evaluation forward by critically analyzing current evaluation practices and through the sharing of alternative methods of appraisal.

Texas Ballroom B – Thursday, 8:30 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.

[FOR-002] Archaeology and Preservation Disaster Risk Reduction: All Hazard Phases with Communities

Organizer(s): Anne Garland (Applied Research in Environmental Sciences Nonprofit, Inc.)

Chair(s): Anne Garland (Applied Research in Environmental Sciences Nonprofit, Inc.)

Panelist(s): Anne Jensen (UIC), Stacy Bumback (Jacobs), Bob Carr (Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc.), Anne Garland (Applied Research in Environmental Sciences Nonprofit, Inc.)

Hurricanes, tornadoes, fires, flooding, sea level rise, oil spills and other hazards impact cultural resources. Communities depend on cultural resources for tourism and local economies. Expecting we have to plan for uncertainty 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)? How can we be a better partner for the communities and stakeholders we serve? Case studies by CRM firms are featured from all hazards and emergency phases. Panelists for this session will offer case studies to be featured in advance of the conference on the SHA blog #EnvArch. Please come ready to share best practices and creative solutions.

Fort Worth Ballroom 6 – Thursday, 2:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

[FOR-003] Past Presidents' Panel

Organizer(s): Benjamin C. Pykles (SHA History Committee)

Chair(s): Joe W. Joseph (New South Associates), Benjamin C. Pykles (SHA History Committee)

Panelist(s): Ed Jelks (Illinois State University), Charles Cleland (Michigan State University), Robert L. Schuyler (University of Pennsylvania), Mary C. Beaudry (Boston University), Leland Ferguson (University of South Carolina), Teresita Majewski (Statistical Research, Inc.)

The Society for Historical Archaeology is celebrating its 50th anniversary this year. Six of the society's past presidents, in addition to our current president, will reflect on the past 50 years of the SHA and its future. Topics will include the trends they have witnessed and experienced over the years, the current strengths and weaknesses of the society, and where they think the SHA should be going in the future.

Participants include: Ed Jelks, 1968 President, who organized the 1967 meeting at which the SHA was established; Charles Cleland, 1973 President; Robert Schuyler, 1982 President; Mary Beaudry, 1989 President; Leland Ferguson, 1992 President; Teresita Majewski, 1999 President; Joe Joseph, 2016-2017 President

Texas Ballroom C – Friday, 8:30 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.

[FOR-005] Acting Locally: Archaeology in Policy and Planning

Organizer(s): Leslie Kirchler-Owen (Ecology and Environment, Inc.), M. Jay Stottman (Kentucky Archaeological Survey)

Chair(s): Leslie Kirchler-Owen (Ecology and Environment, Inc.), M. Jay Stottman (Kentucky Archaeological Survey)

Panelist(s): Doug Appler (University of Kentucky), Nicole A. Ramirez Thomas (City of Santa Fe, Land Use Department), Matthew Elverson (City of San Antonio), Joe Bagley (City of Boston)

Although most archaeology in the United States is dominated by federally mandated CRM projects, many archaeologists have found themselves working with local city and county governments. This panel discussion will explore how archaeologists can interact with and create opportunities within local governments. These governments have varied concepts of and uses for archaeology, which challenges archaeology's role in planning, land use, and zoning processes; historic preservation ordinances, districts, and commissions; parks and recreation programming; and the management of public land. The panel will feature archaeologists that have worked in and with local governments and have experience with planning.

Texas Ballroom J – Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.

[FOR-006] Government Maritime Managers Forum XXV: From Dust Monkeys to Sand Hogs

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

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

Panelist(s): David Ball (BOEM), Amy Borgens (Texas Historical Commission), Alexis Catsambis (Navy History and Heritage Command), Valerie Grussing (NOAA), Christopher Horrell (BSEE), Troy Nowak (Maryland Historical Trust), James Spirek (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)

From dust monkeys to sand hogs, government managers of maritime cultural resources employ a variety of skills archival research to field investigations to identify, protect, and preserve these cultural assets. Managers 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. Managers use a variety of strategies to engage these challenges. Managers evaluate information and possible courses by using a variety of strategies; they find solutions for carrying out this mandate. The ratification of the UNESCO Convention on Underwater Cultural Heritage puts this mandate on the global scale. This 25th annual session will offer a multi-state dialogue where government managers can discuss issues, impediments, and solutions. By sharing our experiences, we can join together critical components for workable solutions.

Texas Ballroom J – Wednesday, 2:30 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

[FOR-007] Directions in Technology for Archaeological Applications: A Comprehensive Discussion

Organizer(s): Eric Swanson (Fugro GeoServices, Inc.)

Chair(s): Eric Swanson (Fugro GeoServices, Inc.)

Panelist(s): Beth O'Leary (New Mexico State University), Chet Walker (Archaeo-Geophysical Associates, LLC), Dane Magoon (Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency), Justin Manley (Just Innovation, Inc., AUVSI New England, Marine Technology Society), Ken Israel (Caravel Environmental), Kim Faulk (Forum Energy Technologies), Mark Willis (Independant), Matthew Luke (South Carolina Battleground Trust), Eric Swanson (Fugro GeoServices, Inc.), Eric Stackpole (Open ROV)

Expanding development in technology has led to a broad spectrum of tools that excite our minds and elucidate the approaches that non-invasive techniques can accomplish in archaeology. Remote sensing tools have become easier to acquire, methods of processing and interpreting the results have become easier, and relaying results to an audience has become more dynamic than ever. Humans continuously create tools to explore their environment and, now, using technology allows us to define the propensities of human existence even further. This discussion will explore the tools currently being used along each avenue of archaeology and open a dialogue into the future of technology in the field.

Fort Worth Ballroom 7 – Friday, 8:30 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.

[FOR-008] Women in Diving and Archaeology: Past, Present, and Future

Organizer(s): Jessica A Keller (National Park Service Submerged Resources Center), Mary Connelly (Women Divers Hall of Fame)

Chair(s): Jessica A Keller (National Park Service Submerged Resources Center), Abigail Casavant (SEARCH, Inc.), Grace Tsai (Texas A & M University), Tricia Dodds (California State Parks)

Panelist(s): Toni Carrell (Ships of Discovery), Amanda Evans (Tesla Offshore, LLC), William Lees (Florida Public Archaeology Network), Sheli Smith (The PAST Foundation), Melanie Damour (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management), Peggy Leshikar-Denton (Cayman Islands National Museum), Amy Mitchell-Cook (University of West Florida), Wendy Van Duivenvoorde (Flinders University), Amy Borgens (Texas Historical Commission), Brandi Carrier (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management), Kelly Keogh (Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument), Kim Faulk (Forum Energy Technologies), Connie Kelleher (National Monuments Service), Melissa Price (East Carolina University), Hannah Piner (USS Monitor Foundation)

Gender equity is among the many issues that challenge archaeology's social relevance. The core principles of ethics, respect, diversity, and equality demand vigilant effort to continue to advance the discipline, and current events and media have highlighted a variety of gender topics that directly relate to our professional field. This panel features a diverse group of underwater archaeological professionals who will discuss different perspectives, experiences, and possible approaches to the challenges, issues, and gender inequality that women have faced in our field. Recalling past standards and sharing personal experiences will help underwater archaeology openly discuss these topics, move beyond the stigmas attached to discussions of gender discrimination, and foster the continued growth of a diverse discipline.

Texas Ballroom G – Thursday, 1:30 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.

[FOR-009] Where Education and the Professional World Collide: A Discussion on the ACUA's Maritime Archaeology Job Market Survey

Organizer(s): Nicole Grinnan (University of West Florida), Jennifer Jones (East Carolina University), Elizabeth Spott (University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee), Arlice Marionneaux (University of West Florida)

Chair(s): Nicole Grinnan (University of West Florida), Jennifer Jones (JONESJE08@students.ecu.edu)

Panelist(s): Jennifer McKinnon (East Carolina University), Amy Mitchell-Cook (University of West Florida), Lynn Harris (East Carolina University), Della Scott-Ireton (Florida Public Archaeology Network), Dave Conlin (National Park Service), Paul Johnston (Smithsonian Institution), Susan Langley (Maryland Historical Trust), SEARCH, Inc. Representative (SEARCH, Inc.)

Students worldwide attend higher learning institutions to best prepare for a career in their chosen field. Maritime archaeology students, in particular, must navigate archaeological theory, methodology, technology, dive training, and resource management among many other curricula requirements. When it comes to entering the professional workforce, however, are maritime archaeology students receiving the necessary training to be competitive? To help answer this question, the Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (ACUA) recently hosted a digital survey to assess the state of the maritime archaeology job market among a variety of employers. This panel brings together maritime archaeology professionals from diverse backgrounds and employment sectors to discuss the ACUA's survey findings and summarize what those findings mean for young professionals hoping to enter

maritime archaeology-related career positions. Panelists will also share their experiences with successful job candidates and, as time allows, answer questions from the panel audience.

Fort Worth Ballroom 7 – Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

[FOR-010] Fourth Annual SHA Ethics Bowl

Session Chairs: Molly Swords, Renae J. Campbell, Lindsay A. Kiel

Welcome to the SHA's fourth 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 between students from many different backgrounds and universities and to encourage a broader awareness and dialogue around archaeological ethics. Come join us! All are encouraged to attend this public event and cheer on the teams and student representatives in this competition.

Sundance 6 – Thursday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

[FOR-011] Three-Minute Forum-Privilege and Historical Archaeology

Chair: Corey McQuinn

Current discussion about race, gender, and cultural politics is told through stories about privilege. But what role does privilege play in historical archaeology? Privilege is not just a framework for understanding social imbalance. Archaeologists interested in a reflexive view on the past look beyond the "privileged past" for the untold stories. But, privilege can also be understood in an archaeological perspective as the privilege inherent in our unique position to interpret and share the past. Come join us for a new 3-minute session focusing on personal stories about privilege and archaeology.

Sundance 2 – Friday, 1:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

INDIVIDUAL ABSTRACTS

A

Kathy Abbott (EAC/Archaeology, Inc.) – see [GEN-020] Elizabeth A. Comer

Kathrina J. Aben (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)

The “Most Cherished Dream”: Analysis of Early 20th century Filipino Community Spaces and Identity in Annapolis, Maryland

In the late 19th century, American territorial expansion policies in the Pacific created a foothold into Asia through Philippines. Consequently, territorialization of Philippines stimulated waves of immigration into the U.S. that formed Filipino communities. This paper examines the intersection of space, politics, and identity through the formation of early 20th century Filipino community sites in Annapolis, Maryland. Through Archaeology in Annapolis (AiA), a cultural investigation of Filipino heritage in the city incorporates oral narratives and archival documents to examine issues in heritage management. How are these sites reflective of the interconnections between race, gender, class, and citizenship? How do local and national power structures influence the creation of these community spaces? How does the legacy of American imperialism impact current Filipino heritage management and how can archaeologists address these issues?

[SYM-014b] – Texas Ballroom B, Friday, 2:00pm - 2:15pm

Anna S. Agbe-Davies (UNC-Chapel Hill)

Robert L. Schuyler and the Emergence of an Archaeology of Ethnicity: “A topic of interest to both the profession and the public”

Robert Schuyler has been at the forefront, not only of historical archaeology, but also the archaeology of ethnicity. Although historical archaeology had examined intercultural settings (the very stuff of ethnicity) from its inception, these themes were under-articulated in its early years. One of the earliest steps towards a research agenda was Schuyler’s edited volume *Archaeological Perspectives on Ethnicity in America*. This paper examines the themes of his contributions to that publication, before turning to a discussion of how such ideas have unfolded in the field since that time. Themes to be addressed include: negotiating the uneasy marriage between our primary data sets (texts and material culture); the range of problems that might be addressed under the umbrella of an “archaeology of ethnicity;” and what we might learn by producing historic ethnographies of ethnicity in the modern world.

[SYM-016] – Stockyards 3, Friday, 2:45pm - 3:00pm

Anna S. Agbe-Davies (UNC Chapel Hill) – see [SYM-014b] Colleen Betti

Andrew Agha (University of South Carolina), Jon Marcoux (Salve Regina University)

Moving beyond Cowboys and Indians: Rethinking Colonial Dichotomies into

Messy “Frontiers”

As part of its etymological “baggage,” the term “frontier” evokes thoughts of action and excitement, conquering the unknown, and transforming the untamed and uncivilized into the managed and controlled. In North American colonial contexts this perspective privileges the experiences of European, colonizers at the interpretive expense of the multitude of other social actors (e.g., enslaved Africans, women, Native Americans) whose practices equally constituted the colonial project. In our paper, we examine the Lord Ashley site, a late 17th c. settlement near Charles Towne, South Carolina. While this settlement can certainly be called a frontier, it was also a diverse diasporic community performed in the daily lives of European managers and indentured servants, enslaved Africans, and Native Americans. In exploring this perspective, we attempt to rethink the simple dichotomous relationships (e.g., frontier/civilized, colonizer/colonized, global/local) and preconceived notions that typically define what this sort of archaeological site is “supposed” to look like.

[SYM-010] – Texas Ballroom H, Thursday, 2:15pm - 2:30pm

Melissa A. Agnew (University of Denver)

A Study of Indigenous Daily Life Integrating Geophysical and Archaeological Methods at the San Antonio Missions

The San Antonio Missions were established along the San Antonio River in the 18th century by the Spanish in order to convert the native populations to Christianity and to buffer the French settlements to the east. These colonial institutes brought Spanish Catholic priests and indigenous groups together under one roof, merging cultural practices and beliefs. The missions are now a UNESCO World Heritage site and a vital part of San Antonio’s history and tourism industry. This paper presents a multimethod approach to an archaeological investigation at the San Antonio Missions National Historical Park. Geophysical methods and traditional archaeological excavation methods were combined to investigate daily indigenous life at Mission Concepción. Magnetometry surveys, ground-penetrating radar surveys, and small scale excavations revealed portions of the west wall of the mission compound, as well as remnants of indigenous life. Using these findings, the author discusses indigenous daily practices and preservation concerns.

[GEN-015] – Texas Ballroom G, Friday, 1:45pm - 2:00pm

Kami L. Ahrens (University of Nebraska-Lincoln)

Making the Frontier Home: Stories from the Steamboat *Bertrand*

“Making the Frontier Home” is a digital project comprised of both traditional research methodology and photogrammetric digital reconstructions interwoven to explore gender roles and identity on the frontier during the mid-nineteenth century. The project analyzes domestic artifacts excavated from the cargo of the Steamboat *Bertrand*, which sank in the Missouri River near DeSoto Bend, Iowa in 1865 on its way to the mining communities of Montana. The *Bertrand* serves as a case study to explore life in marginalized frontier communities, while also providing material to explore methods for digitally preserving and analyzing archaeological materials. In addition to conventional techniques, photogrammetry was employed to create

digital 3D representations of select artifacts, which were integrated into a multimedia project exploring gender and agency during the Victorian period. As it grows, this study will craft a better understanding of historical agency and increase public access to a unique collection in a remote area.

[GEN-020] – Texas Ballroom C, Saturday, 10:00am - 10:15am

Tiina Äikäs (University of Oulu, Finland)

Colonial Encounters Reflected by the Contemporary Material Culture – Or What Happened When Miss Finland Wore a Sámi Clothing

In the studies of colonial relations, historical archaeology usually concentrates on the early encounters between European settlers and indigenous peoples. Nevertheless, colonial relations are evident in the contemporary culture too, e.g. in the use of indigenous symbols in commercial connections and in tourism. Archaeology can study also this contemporary colonialism through material culture. In this paper, I first give some background on the topic of the session, comparative indigenism – a theoretical approach that includes both emic and etic interpretations and aims to reflect Indigenous peoples' understandings. I then present some cases from Finland in which Sámi or mock Sámi material culture is used in a way that can be approached from a colonial discourse. Here material culture with Sámi connotations is used to build picture of Finland as a mythic land. Whereas from Sámi perspective these events can be seen as a continuation of colonial cultural exploitation.

[SYM-034] – Texas Ballroom H, Saturday, 1:15pm - 1:30pm

Tiina Äikäs (University of Oulu, Finland) - see [SYM-011] Timo Ylimaunu

Kevin D. Akin (Akin Consulting)

The Coins of Deadwood, S. Dakota

Coins can be very helpful in interpreting the physical remains found at historic-period sites. Their connections with economics, politics, cultural practices, and recreational activities can clarify obscure points that never made it into the historical record. Deadwood, South Dakota only dates back 142 years, but it is packed with history, and the people of Deadwood have become leaders in using their history to support their town. The coins from the old Deadwood Chinatown tell some particularly interesting stories. Analysis of the Asian and other coins from the site, begun in 2015 and completed in 2016, shows similarities to and differences from Asian coins recovered elsewhere in the American West. The finds include the oldest coin yet found in South Dakota, Chinese and Vietnamese coins used in playing fan tan, and Chinese coins used in talismans.

[SYM-025] – Texas Ballroom A, Saturday, 10:30am - 10:45am

Marjorie Akin (Independent Researcher and Author)

Coins In The Fountain: Finding Meaning in Everyday Votive Offerings

There is a very long history of people throwing valuable objects into bodies of water or fountains, and the practice has long been widespread. Today children ask for, and

are often given, small-denomination coins to “make a wish” by tossing them into a fountain or pool. What are the origins and history of this behavior, and what beliefs and social motivations lie behind it, from ancient times to today? The social and physical formation processes that affect these “votive offerings” will be discussed. Surprising patterns of behavior related to coin-tossing and their meaning for archaeological analysis will be revealed.

[SYM-025] – Texas Ballroom A, Saturday, 9:30am – 9:45am

John C. Aldridge (University of Florida)

A Proposed Methodology Using Buttons and Other Clothing Fasteners to Identify 19th and Early 20th Century Clothing Assemblages

Buttons and other forms of clothing fasteners are routinely found on 19th and early 20th century domestic sites. Typically these objects are analyzed and presented in summary tables by material type, occasionally by form, rarely by size and implied function. While signifiers of clothing – buttons, hooks-and-eyes and utilitarian studs are viewed in isolation and the clothing from which they are derived are not envisioned or interpreted. A proposed new methodology is to treat button assemblages as analogous to ceramic or faunal assemblages. Once isolated button types, viewed in this new manner, can be seen as representative of specific forms of actual clothing for men, women, and children. Using period clothing and general mercantile catalogues, as well as mortuary data from which discrete clothing elements and their associated button assemblages can be directly associated, a hypothetical total clothing assemblage can be potentially achieved at the site level.

[GEN-009] – Stockyards 3, Friday, 10:00am - 10:15am

Rebecca Allen (Environmental Science Associates (ESA)), R. Scott Baxter (Environmental Science Associates (ESA)), Dominique Rissolo (Cultural Heritage Engineering Initiative, UCSD), Dominique Meyer (Cultural Heritage Engineering Initiative, UCSD), Eric Lo (Cultural Heritage Engineering Initiative, UCSD)

Photorealism at an Archaeological Site near Mission San Luis Obispo, California

Recent construction activities have triggered archaeological planning and research, showing the importance of area excavation for understanding land use between and among structures associated with Mission San Luis Obispo. Historical archaeology exposed Mission-related water conveyance features and lands used for Native American living, agricultural, and food-processing areas during the Mission period. ESA teamed with the Cultural Heritage Engineering Initiative at UCSD to capture aerial and terrestrial images for Structure-from-Motion photogrammetry and produce ortho-rectified photo mosaics of the archaeological site. This advanced mapping and photorealism helps to document, imagine, and interpret site uses, and provides a unique platform for public interpretation.

[POS-3] – Texas Ballroom Foyer, Friday, 9:00am – 11:00am

Tyler Dean Allen (Michigan Tech University), R. Carl DeMuth (Indiana University), Heather Scott (Unaffiliated Scholar), Kelly MacCluen (Roanoke College)

Household Ceramics across communities of Labor, a study from central Appalachia

Excavations during the summers of 2015 and 2016 by the Coal Heritage Archaeology Project focused on the residential communities that once lived in Tams, WV and Wyco, WV. These communities originated as coal company towns, in which all residents worked for and rented their houses from the coal company. Because these communities were somewhat isolated, many of the residents could only shop at the company store. This study examines the ceramic materials recovered from different racial, and ethnic communities across our field sites to develop a better understanding of race and class early 20th century West Virginia.

[POS-4] – Texas Ballroom Foyer, Friday, 1:00pm – 3:00pm

Nathan G.W. Allison (University of Idaho)

“Public Spaces For The People: A Preliminary Investigation Of Colonial Taverns And Markets In Charleston, South Carolina”

Early modern British Atlantic world colonial port cities of North America were filled with a diverse cast of individuals and groups. Public space in port cities provided an area for the masses to interact and participate in a variety of activities. This poster will look at public space in Charleston, South Carolina during the long eighteenth-century. As part of a larger project, this analysis will look at taverns and markets, providing a window into the diverse groups and activities that were being conducted during this period. A study of public space allows scholars to pose questions about British Atlantic world port city populations. Archaeological evidence will provide insight into the different groups that were using public spaces and the activities they were engaged in. Further, a temporal and spatial analysis will provide insight to the development of public space over the period throughout colonial Charleston.

[POS-4] – Texas Ballroom Foyer, Friday, 1:00 pm – 3:00 pm

Kendanne M. Altizer (University of Tennessee)

Peaches Preserved: The Archaeology and Preservation of Peachtree Plantation, St. James Santee Parish, South Carolina

Peachtree Plantation is a 481 acre parcel of land situated on the South Santee River in St. James Santee Parish, South Carolina approximately 45 miles north of Charleston. The property contains remnants of colonial rice culture and the ruin of a piano-noble style, Georgian Palladian, two-story house. Peachtree, owned by the Lynch Family who were prominent Lowcountry rice planters and politicians, was cultivated as early as 1738; however, the main house was built between 1760 and 1762. In 1840, while under tenancy, the house burned and was never reconstructed. The original Peachtree parcel can be considered part of the colonial Carolina frontier because of its distance from Charleston, the principal southern hub, which is approximately 10 hours by horse and carriage. This poster will present archaeological investigations of the house ruins and dependencies. The history of the Peachtree property, its preservation plan, and recent stabilization efforts will also be included.

[POS-2] – Texas Ballroom Foyer, Thursday, 1:00 pm – 3:00 pm

Brenda Altmeier (Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary) – see [SYM-020] Della Scott-Ireton

Heather N. Alvey-Scott (Indiana University), R. Carl DeMuth (Indiana University)
Glassware analysis from a segregated, multi-racial community of labor - A case study from the Coal Heritage Archaeology Project.

This poster presents an analysis of the glassware recovered as part of the 2015 and 2016 excavations of the Coal Heritage Archaeology Project at Tams, WV and Wyco, WV. The goal of this study is to compare and contrast the glassware found at these sites across racial, ethnic, and class lines to determine what impact living in an isolating mining community had on various groups of people who lived in these communities of labor. This sort of analysis will allow us to compare the consumer habits of these groups, and understand the unique racial and ethnic makeup that composed many of these communities.

[POS-4] – Texas Ballroom Foyer, Friday, 1:00 pm – 3:00 pm

George Amaiz (Independiente, Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of) – see [SYM-032] Ana C. Rodriguez

Dean L. Anderson (Michigan State Historic Preservation Office)

The Ongoing Quest for the Wreck of the *Griffon*

In September of 1679, LaSalle's vessel the *Griffon* went missing with a cargo of furs after setting sail from Green Bay in western Lake Michigan. The wreck of the *Griffon* is perhaps the most sought-after shipwreck in the Great Lakes. Many claims of discovery have been made over the years. A recent claim has received a great deal of media attention, but archaeological evidence does not support the contention that the wreck has been found.

[GEN-011] – Fort Worth Ballroom 6, Friday, 9:15am - 9:30am

Alexander W. Anthony (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

There is Nothing Like Looking if You Want to Find Something: The Emerging Accessibility of Historic Documents and the Milwaukee County Poor Farm Cemetery

Since the foundation of the Society for Historic Archaeology 50 years ago changing technology has dramatically transformed historic document research. Historical data that would've taken countless hours of research to uncover is now available through a few clicks of a mouse. Modern technology cannot be relied upon for all historic research; it can, however, lead the researcher down previously undiscovered paths.

Document research initiated in 2013 has aided in the reinterpretation of the archaeological data from the 91-92 Milwaukee County Poor Farm Cemetery (MCPFC) excavations. Internet archival newspaper research has revealed evidence of the disinterment and reuse of graves on the cemetery grounds. The digital historic data paired with traditional document research has led to the reevaluation

of the archaeological data in portions of the cemetery excavations. Twenty-two years of research on the MCPFC has revealed how modern technology has increased document accessibility critical to our understanding of historic sites.

[SYM-017] – Texas Ballroom I, Friday, 10:00am - 10:15am

Douglas Armstrong (Syracuse University)

Harriet Tubman Home Archaeology: Expressions of Spirituality, Community and Individuality

Archaeological and historical research at the Harriet Tubman Home has generated an extensive body of new data that sheds light on the complex and idiosyncratic life of this American icon. This paper will examine expressions of Tubman's spirituality which reflect both community based ideals and individualized expressions. Tubman was an African American woman of strong beliefs with ties to many churches and ideologies, and much of her life was dedicated to the common good. She was an activist who conducted scores of people to freedom, and later, from her home in Auburn and Fleming, New York, she carried championed women's rights, and the care of the elderly and infirm. Rooted in community ideals she had a personal, individualized, spirituality that was unbounded. This paper examines the material record of her life in Central New York in terms of spirituality and a complex integration of community mindedness and individual expression.

[GEN-010] – Texas Ballroom D, Friday, 10:45am - 11:00am

Alexis Artuz (National Park Service) – see [SYM-007] Susan R. Snow

Phillip T. Ashlock II (CIRCA AHP, University of Aberdeen, Scotland)

“High Perspectives, Vertical Context, Drastic Change: A Case Study involving the Application of UAV/Drone Technologies for Documenting Historic Coastal Archaeological Sites Adversely Affected by the Impacts of Climate Change in Three Opposing Regions of the World.”

The recent advancement of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV) and affordability of Drone Technology has brought about the capacity for archaeologists to employ these new technologies as an effective means of documenting archaeological resources including historic sites specifically threatened with the immediate impacts of rising sea levels and climate change in coastal regions. This paper will provide an overview of new methodologies developed for Unmanned Aerial Archaeological Systems (UAARS) and highlight a substantive approach involving the application of Advanced Unmanned Aerial Imagery Acquisition and Analysis (AUAIAA) through comparative illustrations of three historic coastal archaeological sites from the 16th, 19th, and 20th centuries in three opposing regions of the world.

[GEN-018] – Fort Worth Ballroom 8, Friday, 3:45pm - 4:00pm

Fernando Astudillo (Simon Fraser University, Canada), Ross Jamieson (Simon Fraser University, Canada)

To the ends of the Earth: European Tablewares in El Progreso, Galápagos (1880-1904)

In 1878 Manuel J. Cobos founded a large-scale agricultural operation on the island of

San Cristóbal, Galápagos. A merchant from the Ecuadorian coast, Cobos' El Progreso operation, with 300 labourers at its peak, produced sugar, cane alcohol, leather, and a variety of other agricultural products exported to the city of Guayaquil on the Ecuadorian mainland. His home was several days sailing from Guayaquil to San Cristóbal, and 8 km uphill by oxcart or on horseback to the interior of the island. Despite being in one of the more remote locations from Europe on the planet, excavation of Cobos' 1880s or 1890s household midden revealed a wide variety of luxury goods from Europe and the United States. His reputation as a brutal *hacendado*, living in a house of little architectural distinction, seemingly contradicts his ceramic tablewares, in the latest fashions from France, Belgium, and England.
[SYM-032] – Texas Ballroom D, Saturday, 2:45pm - 3:00pm

Blair Atcheson (Naval History and Heritage Command), Alexis Catsambis (Naval History and Heritage Command)

Toe the Line: An Overview of the Revised Permitting Program for Research of U.S. Navy's Sunken and Terrestrial Military Craft

The Naval History and Heritage Command established an archaeological research permitting program in 2000 by federal regulation 32 CFR 767 and in 2015, revised that program pursuant to the Sunken Military Craft Act. The U.S. Navy's sunken military craft, in addition to their historical value, are often considered war graves, may carry classified information or materials, or contain environmental or public safety hazards. Accordingly, the Department of the Navy prefers non-intrusive research on its sunken military craft, but established the revised regulations to provide a process by which the Navy may authorize disturbance, removal, or injury of sunken or terrestrial military craft under its jurisdiction for archaeological, historical, or educational purposes. The poster provides an overview of the Sunken Military Craft Act and outlines the key elements of the 2015 revised permitting process for those interested in conducting research on U.S. Navy sites.

[POS-6] – Texas Ballroom Foyer, Friday, 9:00am – 11:00am

Réginald Auger (Université Laval, Canada) – see [SYM-002] Allison L. Bain

George E. Avery (Stephen F. Austin State University), Morris K. Jackson (Texas Stewardship Network), H.F. "Pete" Gregory (Northwestern State University), Tom Middlebrook (Texas Stewardship Network), Tommy Ike Hailey (Northwestern State University)

Revisiting "Mission Impossible" and the other Zacatecan Missions of East Texas and West Louisiana

This presentation will give updates on the following 18th century Zacatecan Missions: Guadalupe, Dolores, and San Miguel. Mission Guadalupe has not been found--some clues to its location will be discussed. Kathleen Gilmore called Mission Dolores, "Mission Impossible," because she had difficulty locating it in the early 1970s. James Corbin of Stephen F. Austin State University (SFA) did eventually locate the site and conducted the major excavations in the mid-1970s and 1980s. A representation of the mission is now in the works--which will be discussed, along with geophysical surveys and archaeological investigations in 2008 by SFA and the

Texas Historical Commission. This project was funded by the Bob and Kathleen Gilmore Endowment for French and Spanish Colonial Period Archeology in Texas. Finally, the geophysical survey and ground-truthing of Mission San Miguel by SFA and Northwestern State University will be briefly discussed. This was funded by the Cane River National Heritage Area.

[SYM-007] – Texas Ballroom B, Thursday, 2:45pm - 3:00pm

Xurxo Ayán (University of the Basque Country, Spain), Carlos Tejerizo (Instituto de Ciencias del Patrimonio), Josu Santamarina (University of the Basque Country, Spain), José Señorán (Independent Researcher, Spain)

Archaeology of repression and resistance during Francoist dictatorship

Structural and physical violence are common instruments used by dictatorial regimes in order to impose their hegemony and to gain legitimacy within local communities. At the same time, repression usually entails resistance from individuals and societies, which may be active or passive, physical or ideological. Both repression and resistance are materialized in landscapes and objects which can be analysed through Archaeology, telling stories not visible by other means. In this paper, we will discuss repression and resistance during the Francoist dictatorship in Spain (1939-1975) and their aftermaths in current society. Through the discussion of some case studies, including concentration camps, domestic architecture of the Spanish guerrilla and working class neighbourhoods, we will analyse the materiality of Francoist violence and repression in different periods within its evolution as polity and of the diverse ways societies used material culture as a means of resistance.

[GEN-001] – Stockyards 2, Thursday, 8:00am - 8:15am

B

Daniel Baicy (Wetland Studies and Solutions)

That's a lot of wood: Excavations of the 1755 Carlyle Warehouse in Alexandria, Virginia.

In 1755, the Board of Trustees of the City of Alexandria, tasked prominent merchant, Thomas Carlyle with providing the Alexandria with a public warehouse. The warehouse, once built, would be rented out to various merchants on behalf of the town for several decades. The well preserved foundations of one of the earliest public buildings in Alexandria was uncovered beneath nearly 10 feet of building debris along Alexandria's waterfront. The following is a brief history of the warehouse, the effort to uncover and document the building prior to and during the construction of a luxury hotel, and the results of those excavations compared with the historic record.

[SYM-008] – Texas Ballroom C, Thursday, 2:00 pm - 2:15 pm

Cornelia Walker Bailey (Sapelo Island Cultural and Revitalization Center) – see [GEN-010] Lindsey Cochran

Megan M. Bailey (University of Maryland)

From Saint Domingue to Frederick, Maryland: Tracing Architectural Detail

Recent excavations at Monocacy National Battlefield in Frederick, Maryland, revealed slave quarters associated with L'Hermitage, an 18th-19th c. plantation. L'Hermitage was owned by the Vincendière family, who settled in Maryland after having abandoned their plantations in Saint Domingue (present-day Haiti) to escape increasingly urgent slave rebellions. A careful study of these dwellings provides an opportunity to illuminate two important aspects of the built environment. First, I will explore the extent to which the construction and layout of the quarters reflects the influence of the Vincendières' former home, Haiti, and their adaptation to the local climate, environment, and styles of northern Maryland. Second, I will address how the spatial arrangement of the dwellings was deliberately manipulated to enforce social order and make it clear to enslaved workers that there was no room for the kinds of rebellion that drove the Vincendières from Saint Domingue.

[SYM-011] – Texas Ballroom H, Thursday, 8:45 am - 9:00 am

Allison L. Bain (Université Laval, Canada), Réginald Auger (Université Laval, Canada)

And why would you want to study that? Reflections on Post-Conquest Archaeology

When Dr. Elizabeth Scott visited us in Quebec City during her last sabbatical leave she was interested in post-Conquest collections from the îlot des Palais and Île-aux-Oies sites. We were happy to oblige as the years immediately following the British Conquest are understudied, ignored and perhaps forgotten at times by archaeologists in our region. Is this due to the fact that we work in Quebec City, best known for its *French* flavour? And for its promotion of *French* heritage? After the

Conquest, Quebec City remained a primarily francophone colonial city, though governed by a different crown. In this paper, we will explore how historians and archaeologists are rewriting the post-Conquest narrative and discuss the challenges of changing perceptions of both the public and colleagues about the years following 1759.

[SYM-002] – Texas Ballroom A, Thursday, 1:30 pm - 1:45 pm

Tyler Ball (East Carolina University)

Tracking The Shipwreck Trails Of Time

This abstract contains a new methodology for locating scattered artifacts from the original shipwreck site by using NOAA data and oceanographic theory.

[POS-6] – Texas Ballroom Foyer, Friday, 9:00am – 11:00am

Amanda E Balough (Ball State University), Bryan Mitchell (Ball State University), Mark Groover (Ball State University), Christine Thompson (Ball State University)

Reconstructing Urban Landscapes at Fort Recovery, Ohio

Urban landscapes were active environments in the past that present unique challenges during site investigations. During summer 2016 students and staff with Ball State University conducted excavations at the site of Fort Recovery, an early Federal period fort constructed in 1793. Site investigations in the town lot consisted of two GPR surveys and the excavation of a ca. 40 square meter area. Field results revealed the town lot was intensively used from the 1790s to the 1940s. Based on archaeological information, the town lot contains possible remains from the 1793 fort. A house was also located in the lot from the 1830s to the 1930s. Interestingly, many of the encountered archaeological features were not detected by the GPR surveys. By using a phasing approach, the field results reveal the dynamic landscape events that occurred in the town lot during an approximately 160-year interval.

[GEN-003] – Texas Ballroom J, Thursday, 10:30 am - 10:45 am

James C. Bard (ANCIENT ARTIFACT LLC)

The Coins of Kam Wah Chung, John Day, Oregon: Persistence of Chinese Culture Reflected Through Non-Monetary Uses of Chinese coins.

Kam Wah Chung was a frontier Chinese medical clinic, general store, community center and residence of two Chinese immigrants, Ing “Doc” Hay and Lung On, located in the frontier eastern Oregon town of John Day, Oregon. “Doc” Hay practiced traditional herbal medicine and Long On was proprietor of their general store. Left untouched for decades, Kam Wah Chung State Heritage Site is a remarkable time capsule capturing the life and times of the late 19th and early 20th century Chinese community. Chinese coins found within the building and their unique uses and contexts reveal much about the cultural uses of numismatic material culture as these two men maintained aspects of traditional Chinese culture, religion, ritual behavior, and medicinal practices. Like an archaeological site, the surviving Kam Wah Chung building historic site was carefully documented and the re-purposed coins were found in unique contexts that allow meaningful interpretation.

[SYM-025] – Texas Ballroom A, Saturday, 10:00am - 10:15am

Benjamin T. Barna (ASM Affiliates), Lauren M. U. K. Tam Sing (ASM Affiliates)

Five Pounds Beef, Five Pounds Poi, and One Gallon Milk: Archaeological and Social Implications of Employee Meat Allowances on Hawai'i's Parker Ranch

During a recent contract project on Hawai'i Island's Parker Ranch, ASM Affiliates recorded the ranch's former slaughterhouse and interviewed several former ranch employees who had been involved in slaughtering and butchering the ranch's beef. Our discussions with them included descriptions of a beef allowance provided by Parker Ranch to its employees, a practice one of many ways the ranch took care of its own. Because the allowance was limited to specific cuts of meat, we analyzed faunal assemblages associated with the ranch to test the idea that the Parker Ranch employee beef allowance might be archaeologically recognizable. This paper describes our efforts and discusses potential implications of establishing such linkages among zooarchaeological remains and the larger social and economic systems that produced them.

[SYM-018] – Texas Ballroom J, Friday, 9:00am - 9:15am

Jodi Barnes (Arkansas Archeological Survey, University of Arkansas)

Behind the Scenes of Hollywood: The Intersectionality of Gender, Whiteness, and Reproductive Health

In ongoing research at Hollywood Plantation, a 19th century rural plantation in southeastern Arkansas, intersectionality, with its roots in Black feminist theory, plays two roles. It is an analytical tool for uncovering intersecting power relations, such as gender, whiteness, and reproductive health, as they emerged in the late 19th century. As patent medicines were increasingly marketed to women, medicine bottles provide a lens into rural upper class white women's healing practices and the ways the discourses around these patent medicines regulated women to the domestic sphere. By going behind the scenes to uncover the changing practices and discourses of women's self-care, intersectional archeology has the potential to help inform contemporary discussions of reproductive justice.

[SYM-014a] – Texas Ballroom B, Friday, 9:30am - 9:45am

Lynsey Bates (The Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery) – see [GEN-014] Sean Devlin

Christopher P. Barton (University of Memphis), Patricia G. Markert (Binghamton University), Guy Weston (Timbuctoo Discovery Project)

Expanding the Dialogue: A Conversation Between Descendent and Archaeologist about Community, Collaboration, and Archaeology at Timbuctoo, NJ

Meaning is not monolithic. Presented here are different narratives on the interests of archaeologists and descendants. Focus is given to the African American community of Timbuctoo. This project, like many other attempts at community archaeology is not a story of unabated triumphs: rather, these narratives are about the challenges that can emerge through collaboration. This is not meant to demean collaborative archaeology, rather it is to underscore that through pragmatic

discourse we can uncover an array of meanings for different groups. It is our belief that collaborative archaeology represents the future of archaeological practice. Central to this future is that there is no template on how to conduct community archaeology. The most fruitful projects have only reached success through years of trial-and-error. Our work at Timbuctoo has been no different. We argue that community archaeology is not just an goal: it is a process, and must be treated as such.

[SYM-009] – Texas Ballroom D, Thursday, 2:30 pm – 2:45 pm

Brooke Basse (Los Angeles Maritime Museum Research Society) – see [SYM-013] Jack G. Hunter

R. Scott Baxter (Environmental Science Associates (ESA)) – see [POS-3] Rebecca Allen

Miguel Angel Fhon Bazan (Municipalidad de Lima, Peru)

The preferences for British earthenwares among 18th- and 19th-century Limeños: A perspective from the historical archaeology of the Casa Bodega y Quadra, Lima, Peru.

Archaeological research at the Casa Bodega y Quadra, located in the historic city-center of Lima, Peru, has recovered of a large number of colonial and republican-era artifacts, including pottery sherds of a variety of types and origins. A percentage of these ceramics correspond to British earthenwares. This material evidence reflects the intense and sustained trade between England and Peru that developed at the close of the 18th century and the 19th century. This study examines the characteristics of the British pottery found at the Bodega y Quadra site, analyzing the forms, decorative designs, and iconographic themes, among other features, with the goal of reconstructing the preferences for these imported wares required by Limeña society during this period. The project also seeks to identify the respective maker's marks, signaling which brands of British earthenware were most sought-after in this part of South America.

[SYM-032] - Texas Ballroom D, Saturday, 2:15pm - 2:30pm

Andrew R. Beaupre (College of William and Mary), Marley R. Brown III (College of William and Mary)

Interrogating the Spatiality of Colonialism at Different Scales: Contrasting Examples from the Eighteenth-Century French-Canadian Borderland and the Early English Colony of Bermuda.

This paper examines two ends of the geographic spectrum along which the production of space can be expected to vary within the dynamics of colonial expansion. Employing case studies from Bermuda and the French colonial frontier, we analyze emerging border zones of the colonizer and the colonized, and the boundaries resulting from the replication of a persistent localism from the homeland. It is argued that the transition to multi-sited and multiscalar approaches within the historical archaeology of colonialism in the last decade can be employed to explore spatiality in two distinct modes. Multi-sited and multiscalar approaches

can lead to much better understandings of border zones created by both rival indigenous groups and their European dispossessors but must also be sensitive to the highly localized factors that can play an important role in the spatial practices that unfold within specific colonies.

[GEN-015] – Texas Ballroom G, Friday, 2:45pm - 3:00pm

Justine Benanty (Leiden University), Samuel Cuellar (Texas A&M University)

Digital Archaeology: Telling the Stories of the Past Using Technology of the Future

New digital technologies have been slow to be adopted by the archaeological field. While archaeologists are encouraged to undertake public education and outreach, we haven't yet fully embraced the immersive visual & interactive online tools available to us. Traditional means of publishing no longer suffices as a strategy for long-term preservation of our field. While young professional archaeologists are attempting to bridge this gap by providing first hand visual data from the field, it isn't effective unless the field wholly embraces this process. Scholars are often challenged by the engaging stories of treasure hunters and amateur archaeologists because these groups have embraced an aggressive digital presence to meet the public on their level of understanding and accessibility. In a world where scientific funding sources are drying up and becoming increasingly competitive, the field needs to utilize these technologies if we hope to continually educate the public on sustainable archaeological practices.

[SYM-004] – Texas Ballroom I, Thursday, 8:45 am - 9:00 am

Elizabeth D. Benchley (University of West Florida), John E. Worth (University of West Florida)

Discovery and Investigation of the Luna Settlement

The unexpected 2015 discovery of the Tristán de Luna y Arellano settlement (1559-1561) overlooking two Luna shipwrecks in Pensacola Bay has expanded research directions and public outreach by University of West Florida (UWF) archaeologists. Working in an established Pensacola neighborhood, UWF archaeologists have found diagnostic 16th century Spanish artifacts (Spanish ceramics, Aztec ceramics, wrought nails, armor, weapons, personal items, trade beads) across at least eight city blocks. Intact features are present in some locations. Ongoing investigations focus on bounding the site and searching for structures and activity areas that will help us understand the history and dynamics of a population of 1500 multi-ethnic colonists stranded at the edge of empire.

[SYM-023] – Stockyards 1, Saturday, 9:30am - 9:45am

Charles D. Bendig (University Of West Florida)

Analysis Of Amidships On The Emanuel Point II Shipwreck

Over the past four years University of West Florida archaeologists have excavated the amidships area of the Emanuel Point II (EP II) shipwreck, which was once part of the ill-fated 1559 Spanish colonizing expedition led by Tristán de Luna y Arellano. During excavation, staff and students were able to uncover and record the mainmast

step and location for two bilge pumps. Archaeologists also recorded and systematically removed over 30 disarticulated timbers related to the pump well enclosure. Through computer-vision photogrammetry, the pump well was rebuilt, revealing an unusual trapezoidal structure. The results from this entire effort indicate a ship built within the Oceanic shipbuilding tradition that was taking shape throughout the 16th-century along the European-Atlantic coastline. Furthermore, several components from EP II have no contemporary parallels in the archaeological record, providing new evidence that regional shipbuilding preferences varied even greater than previously suspected.

[GEN-023] – Texas Ballroom A, Saturday, 2:30pm - 2:45pm

Jonathan Benjamin (Flinders University, Australia) – see [GEN-006] Wendy Van Duivenvoorde

Judith A. Bense (University of West Florida)

Background For Luna: Archaeology At The University Of West Florida

Archaeology at UWF was started in 1980 primarily to study the rich prehistoric archaeological resources in Pensacola and northwest Florida. The program has taken several unexpected and fruitful turns into public archaeology, urban archaeology, historical archaeology, and underwater archaeology. The Early Spanish colonial resources, both documentary and archaeological, have been remarkable. We initially focused on the 1698-1763 Spanish frontier presidios, but in 1992 the first 1559 Luna shipwreck was found by Roger Smith from the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Resources working with UWF. The second Luna shipwreck was located by Greg Cook and John Bratten of UWF in 2006. In October 2015, the remains of the Luna terrestrial settlement were identified by UWF's John Worth. All the well-developed strengths of public, urban, prehistoric, historical, and underwater archaeology are now being applied to examine the settlement and wrecked ships of the Tristan de Luna 1559 colonization attempt in Pensacola.

[SYM-023] – Stockyards 1, Saturday, 9:00am - 9:15am

Melinda M. Berge (Albion Environmental, Inc.), Alyssa N. Cheli (Albion Environmental, Inc.)

California Public Education and the Mexican *Ranchos* - Looking Beyond 4th Grade

The Mexican *Ranchos* of the 18th and 19th centuries represent a niche in California history which is not often well understood by students of any age. From elementary school education to popular media, the focus in California tends to be on either the precontact Native Americans or the Spanish Missions. The *Ranchos* are host to a pluralistic community, including laborers, visitors, traders, owners, and overseers. Fairly representing these multiple voices can be difficult, but by presenting diverse perspectives, the *Ranchos* become accessible to a broader audience. Beginning with Albion Environmental's recent work at the Castro Adobe in Watsonville, California, and expanding to look at other *Rancho* sites under a variety of heritage management systems, we explore the successes and faults of public programs already in place, as

well as suggest ideas for continued interpretation work.

[SYM-029] – Fort Worth Ballroom 6, Saturday, 10:00am - 10:15am

Celia J. Bergoffen (Fashion Institute of Technology), Arnulf Hausleiter (Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, Orient-Abteilung, Berlin), Matthias Kolbe (Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, Orient-Abteilung, Berlin), Georgios Tsolakis (Institute for the Study of the Ancient World, New York University)

The Lager Vaults of Schnaederbeck's Brewery in Williamsburg, Brooklyn

Four adjoining, massive stone and brick lager vaults were discovered fourteen feet below grade in the heart of Williamsburg's former lager brewing district. Unlike other beers, lager yeast ferments at the bottom of the vat and the brew must age at low temperatures. Before refrigeration, this was accomplished in subterranean vaults. Introduced in the U.S. ca. 1840, lager took off in the 1850s when a major influx of thirsty German immigrants arrived in Williamsburg where the water was good and housing plentiful. Schnaderbeck was among the first to produce lager here and his cellars, built before 1860, are the oldest found. Though dozens of others must have existed the 1860s-1870s, only one or two other vaults survive. In this paper, we will present our photogrammetric models of the vaults, analyze their architectural features, and consider the role lager breweries played in the neighborhood's social and economic development.

[GEN-022] – Stockyards 1, Saturday, 2:15pm - 2:30pm

Brandi E. Bethke (Oklahoma Archaeological Survey) – see [SYM-034] William A. White III

Colleen Betti (UNC Chapel Hill), Anna S. Agbe-Davies (UNC Chapel Hill)

Searching for Proud Shoes: The Pauli Murray Project and the Place of Historical Archaeology within a Social Justice Organization

The authors organized an excavation on the site of the Pauli Murray Family Home in 2016. Murray was a fierce advocate for equal rights, especially on behalf of African Americans and women. In her autobiographies she traces her refusal to follow the scripts available to "Negro" "women" in the early 20th century to her upbringing among extended family in Durham, North Carolina. The session abstract urges contributors to consider how historical archaeology can inform contemporary strategies for building a more just world. We'd like to turn this proposition on its head and instead discuss how collaboration with other participants in the Pauli Murray Project has informed our strategies for conducting historical archaeology.

[SYM-014b] – Texas Ballroom B, Friday, 1:30pm - 1:45pm

Franck Bigot (Ouacabou, France) – see [GEN-023] Jean-Sébastien Guibert

Daniel E. Bishop (Texas A&M University, University of Alabama), Kotaro Yamafune (Texas A&M University), Maxfield MacPhee (Texas A&M University), Alex Burford (Texas A&M University)

Tri-Closure: A Quick And Easy Way To Create A Local Coordinate System For

Underwater Photogrammetric Recording

To use 3-D photogrammetric models as scientific data, it is essential for archaeologists to use local coordinate systems to constrain their photogrammetric models to 1:1 scale. This enables archaeologists to take measurements directly from their models. Direct Survey Methods (DSM) are often used to create local coordinate systems; however, DSM often requires several days of diving operations, which may become problematic when recording large or deep-water sites.

As a quick alternative method, the authors propose "Tri-Closure." This method uses only three control points, placed to form an isosceles triangle. The coordinates of the control points can be calculated using the Pythagorean theorem. After the initial photogrammetric recording, coordinates of any points within the enclosed area are automatically established. Tri-Closure is advantageous for photogrammetric recording because it requires only one or two diving operations to set up. In this paper, the authors will explain the step-by-step process of the proposed method.

[SYM-031] – Texas Ballroom C, Saturday, 3:15pm - 3:30pm

Rachel Black (GA DNR- Historic Preservation Division) – see [POS-3] Leslie Johansen

Rachel Black (GA Department of Natural Resources), Chad Caswell (Gridfriday.com), Leslie Johansen (GA Department of Natural Resources)

Streamlining the process: using handheld devices for in-field data collection on Ossabaw Island, Georgia.

The last few years has seen a rise in the development of tools and technology that enable the collection of archaeological data directly into electronic formats using handheld devices such as tablets and smartphones. These applications not only eliminate traditional paper collection issues but also decrease in-field collection errors and reduce post-processing times. This poster will focus on the utilization of *Petroglyph*, an application specifically developed for the first phase of a research project aimed at developing a better understanding of Middle Place Plantation (9CH158) on Ossabaw Island, Georgia. While most applications currently available are primarily form based with the option to attach photographs, *Petroglyph* is a mapping application that allows for rapid data collection on multiple points within a single photograph. The data can then be exported for later management and analysis. While the application was originally developed with this project in mind, it has broader potential.

[POS-3] – Texas Ballroom Foyer, Friday, 9:00am – 11:00am

Lindsay C. Bloch (Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery)

"Refining" Coarse Earthenware Types from the British Coal Measures

Ceramics analysis, particularly the identification and dating of ware types on historic sites, structures our inferences in critical ways. However, our ware types and production date ranges are sometimes built on incomplete information about the origins of these wares. The Coal Measures region of Great Britain, encompassing production centers such as Staffordshire and the major port of Liverpool, was the source for a variety of earthenware products, both coarse and refined during the colonial era. While many coarse earthenwares have been attributed to discrete

locations within the region, with names like “Buckley” or “Staffordshire,” geological, historical, and elemental evidence demonstrates that these ware types conflate products of numerous production centers within the broader Coal Measures. I define the visible and elemental attributes of coarse earthenwares from throughout the Coal Measures, offering enhanced geographic and temporal resolution for wares recovered archaeologically in the British Atlantic.

[GEN-005] – Stockyards 3, Thursday, 1:45 pm - 2:00 pm

Piotr T. Bojakowski (Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency, Scientific Analysis Directorate), Richard K. Wills (Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency, Scientific Analysis Directorate)

DPAA's Efforts to Address Unresolved U.S. Military Overwater and In-water Loss Incidents and Underwater Sites

A significant portion of the Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency (DPAA)'s unresolved loss cases involve incidents that occurred over water, at sea, or otherwise within a body of water. In the context of underwater forensic archaeology, addressing these cases require a complex process of historical and archival research; large-scale GIS analysis; investigation and correlation with known incidents; and site search, survey, and recovery activities to the extent possible. The end goal is to recover and identify the remains of unaccounted for individuals, or to otherwise resolve their fate. These efforts increasingly require a high degree of collaboration and coordination with individual historians and researchers, non-profit groups, universities, and academic organizations; local, state, and federal agencies; and foreign host nations and international organizations. DPAA continues to develop its underwater procedures and capabilities in its pursuit of this challenging mission.

[SYM-003] – Texas Ballroom D, Thursday, 8:15 am – 8:30 am

Thomas Böni (Institute of Evolutionary Medicine, University of Zurich, Switzerland) – see [SYM-036] Francesco Maria Galassi

Juanita Bonnifield (National Park Service), Wanda Raschkow (National Park Service), Erin Dempsey (National Park Service), Beth Horton (National Park Service), Elaine Dorset (National Park Service)

Five Feet High and Rising: Flood Impacts to Archaeological Sites and Response Efforts at Death Valley National Park

On 18 October 2015, a severe storm system stalled out over Death Valley National Park resulting in a massive flood. Rushing flood waters heavily damaged roads, utilities, archaeological sites, and buildings. Grapevine Canyon, a major canyon in the northwest portion of the park and home to the historic Scotty's Castle, was among the areas hit hardest. Post-flood condition assessments on thirty archaeological sites determined that within the canyon, pre-contact and historical archaeological sites were primarily impacted by flood waters eroding stream banks. Once spatially and temporally discrete artifact clusters were translocated downstream or washed out of the canyon entirely. Historical refuse sites associated with the construction and occupation of Scotty's Castle within Upper Tie Canyon are

used as a case study in this paper to examine response strategies resource managers used and how actions can have critical management implications and the power to set precedent.

[GEN-020] – Texas Ballroom C, Saturday, 8:30am - 8:45am

Brooke Bonorden (Texas Tech University), Brett A. Houk (Texas Tech University)

British Ceramics at the Empire's Edge: Economy and Identity Among Subaltern Groups in Late 19th-Century British Honduras

Following the outbreak of the Caste War in the Yucatán (1847-1901), a group of approximately 1,000 Maya migrated into northwestern British Honduras (Belize) and settled 20 small villages. Far from the principal population centers of the Yucatán, the Petén, and Belize City, the only other inhabitants in this region were logging gangs predominantly composed of descendants of African slaves who seasonally inhabited the mahogany camps of the Belize Estate and Produce Company's (BEC) vast land concessions. Recent archaeological investigations at Qualm Hill, a BEC logging camp, and Kaxil Uinic village, a San Pedro Maya settlement, examined the ways in which these two marginalized groups navigated the cultural landscape of late 19th-century British Honduras. This paper focuses on the ceramic assemblages of the two sites to examine differences in access to colonial imports and how the two groups may have selectively participated in the colonial cash economy of British Honduras.

[SYM-032] – Texas Ballroom D, Saturday, 1:00pm - 1:15pm

Courtney Boren (University of West Florida) – see [SYM-023] Ramie Gougeon

Jeremy Borrelli (Queen Anne's Revenge Conservation Laboratory, North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources) – see [POS-5] Erik Farrell

Laura Bossio (Univ. of Michigan-Dearborn) – see [SYM-027] John M. Chenoweth

Douglas K. Boyd (Prewitt and Associates, Inc.)

The Real Value of an 1853 Dollar: A Foundation Rite Date Coin from the Levi Jordan Plantation House in Brazoria County, Texas

The Levi Jordan plantation house in Brazoria County, Texas, is a two-story, antebellum house made of cut lumber on a pier-and-beam foundation. It is currently a state historical park run by the Texas Historical Commission. The house underwent a full structural restoration between 2010 and 2012. It was raised above ground on steel beams and cribs to allow for repairs to the fireplace and wall foundations. Prewitt and Associates, Inc. archeologists investigated the original brick chimney bases and all of the original brick and wood piers under the house. An 1853 US one-dollar gold coin was found between the bottom layers of brick in one of the corner pier pads. It was probably a date coin placed during a foundation-laying ritual conducted by Freemasons. Finding of this coin also answered one of the critical historical questions for the Jordan plantation by confirming that the house construction began in 1853.

[SYM-025] – Texas Ballroom A, Saturday, 9:15am - 9:30am

Sarah J Breiter (Museum Archaeology Program)

After the Dissolution, Where the Abbey Went

One of the most dramatic results of the English Reformation was the Dissolution of the Monasteries. The monastic lands changed hands, often to private owners. In addition, the physical remains of the monastic church were dismantled, with stone and brick being reused in structures and roads.

Using Thornton Abbey as a case study, this project focused on how the stone was reused in the local communities around the monastery. The recycled stones were recorded and analyzed based on the way the stone was being reused and the type of property where the stones were found.

Ultimately, the stone was reused in different ways, depending on the type and age of the property. However, beyond simply noting the stones' location, this study will focus on how the different varieties of reuse reflect the relationships that people had with the Church, the Reformation and their past.

[POS -1] – Texas Ballroom Foyers, Thursday, 9:00 am – 11:00 am

Chafim Belson Braga (Eduardo Mondlane University, Mozambique)

Moving Inland: Archaeological Insights into the Possible Origins of the Slaves on the Shipwrecked Slevor São José.

This paper reviews the findings of recent archeological and archival work undertaken in two slave taking areas, potentially related to the origin of the slaves carried from Mozambique in 1794 on the ventually shipwrecked slaving vessel, São José. Resulting from the triangulation of archival sources and previously conducted archeological surveys, we present the results of preliminary field studies of two “arringas” (fortified camps in the Mozambican interior associated with the slave trade) - one in Muembe Niassa, and the other in Tete-both of which were contemporary with the São José, and one with documentation indicating potential direct linkages. One of this study represents a significant step in the development of a new approach by the Slave Wreck Project that aims to combine terrestrial and maritime archeology with archival and ethno-historical sources to trace the arc of slave trading networks from slaving origination to enslavement destination.

[GEN-010] – Texas Ballroom D, Friday, 10:15am - 10:30am

John R. Bratten (University of West Florida), Janet R. Lloyd (University of West Florida)

Artifacts from Luna's Settlement and Shipwrecks

Thousands of artifacts have been recovered from the two shipwrecks associated with Tristán de Luna y Arellano's 1559 settlement attempt and recently hundreds of artifacts have now been recovered from the associated land site. Even at this early stage in the terrestrial work, we have the unique opportunity to make many interesting comparisons between the two assemblages regarding the relative proportions of different functional categories and the presence/absence of fasteners, armor, and weapons. Hypotheses concerning the fleet's offloading and salvage are also being developed. Together, both sets of data represent a more

complete picture of the material culture and activities at the earliest multiyear colony in North America.

[SYM-023] – Stockyards 1, Saturday, 10:30am - 10:45am

David J. Breitreutz (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, questions remain about layout of the Hanna's Town settlement. This proposal suggests a model for the investigation and management of large historic sites through the application of specialized geophysical surveys. The IDS Multi-Array Stream X ground penetrating radar, the FM 256 Fluxgate Gradiometer, and the Syscal Kid electrical resistivity meter will be 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.

[GEN-018] – Fort Worth Ballroom 8, Friday, 4:00pm - 4:15pm

Lauren Alston Bridges (The College of William and Mary)

Commodity Culture: the formation, exchange, and negotiation of Early Republican Period identity on a periphery of the Spanish Empire in Western El Salvador

During the Early Republican Period, the sugar industry increasingly connected a fledgling Salvadoran country to a global market. A creolized labor force produced sugar on large estates known as *haciendas*. The hacienda was a crossroads of indigenous, African, and European interests as evidenced in the ceramic landscapes of the Río Ceniza Valley. The extensive organization of labor, on a periphery of the Spanish Empire, was underscored by a complex set of power relations. This research focuses on the transitional period of Salvadoran independence; a volatile time when individuals reshaped their social, economic, and political identities. The control and consumption of commodities may be one way individuals reshaped identity, or perhaps it is the physical manifestation of the ways in which identities were wrought. This paper is an exploration of identity and agency, or lack thereof, at a 19th-century hacienda within a larger, possibly illicit, ceramic landscape of western El Salvador.

[GEN-002] – Texas Ballroom G, Thursday, 10:45 am - 11:00 am

John C. Bright (Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary)

Loss of British Tanker *Mirlo* Revisited: New Considerations Regarding the Vessel's Loss of the North Carolina Coast during the First World War

On 16 August, 1918, British tanker *Mirlo* was lost near Wimble Shoals, off the North Carolina Outer Banks. Of the vessel's 52 crew, only 10 were lost as a result of one of

the most dramatic rescues in US Coast Guard history. Despite the well-known story of the rescue operation, the precise cause of the tanker's demise remains unknown, as does the vessel's final resting place. Review of historical documents regarding the vessel's construction and armament provide new details which shed light on the debate over the cause of its sinking: torpedoes from *U-117*, or a series of mines laid by German U-boats along Wimble shoals. Review of these details may prove crucial clues in locating the historically significant vessel's remains.

[GEN-013] – Texas Ballroom A, Friday, 2:15pm - 2:30pm

John C. Bright (Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary)

3D in the Toolbox: An Operational Comparison of Acoustic, Photogrammetric, and Laser Scanning Methodologies Tested at Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary in 2016.

The clear, fresh waters of Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary offer an ideal testing ground for acoustic and light-based imaging systems. During the 2016 field season, Thunder Bay researchers conducted several field operations to acquire, process, and compare side scan sonar, multibeam sonar, laser-scanner, and photogrammetric data at numerous archaeological shipwreck sites. The resulting analysis provided valuable insights into this array of remote sensing systems in terms of their ability to capture archaeological detail versus operational and logistical considerations such as ease of use, complexity of operation, time of acquisition, and physical limitations. Understanding the relationship between such factors will better allow project managers to select and prioritize remote sensing applications, seek and leverage partnerships, and optimize available technological systems.

[GEN-019] – Texas Ballroom B, Saturday, 9:45am - 10:00am

Dawn Bringelson (National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center) – see [GEN-016] Jay T. Sturdevant

Adam C Brinkman (UMass Boston)

Comales and Colonialism - Identifying Colonial Inequality through a Spatial Analysis of Foodways on a Seventeenth Century New Mexican Spanish Estancia.

During the late sixteenth and seventeenth century colonization of New Mexico by Spanish colonists and indigenous Mexican auxiliaries, rural ranches or estancias, were established in close proximity to autonomous Pueblo villages along the Rio Grande. These estancias were the setting for complex negotiations of colonial power structures which were based upon the exploitation of labor from indigenous peoples. At LA-20,000, an early colonial estancia located off a branch of El Camino Real near Santa Fe, people from a diverse array of backgrounds worked and lived, side-by-side, within the structures of Spanish colonialism. I will illustrate how the spatial distribution of foodway materials - ceramics, comales, hornos, and faunal remains - represent the daily negotiation of colonial inequality between Spanish landowners, Pueblo Indians, and enslaved Apache people.

[SYM-029] – Fort Worth Ballroom 6, Saturday, 10:15am - 10:30am

Clinton P. Brooks (Texas A&M)

Construction, Identification, and Conservation of a 19th Century Iron Cannon

There are multiple issues that must be addressed during the archaeological conservation of iron cannon from underwater environments. Due to their size and weight they are difficult to transport and handle, and their size means that the cost of materials for conservation is high. The diversification of cannon types in the 19th century necessitates highly accurate documentation and recording to insure correct identification of type. This paper outlines the methods used for the recording, identification, and conservation of four 19th century cannons sourced from the CSS *Georgia* excavation in Savannah, GA and from the T.M. Brennan Foundry in Nashville, TN, all of which are currently undergoing conservation treatment at the Conservation Research Lab at Texas A&M University.

[SYM-012] – Fort Worth Ballroom 7, Thursday, 2:00pm - 2:15pm

Josef Brožta (Gulag.cz association, Czech Republic) – see [POS-2] Radek Světlík

Kenneth Brown (University of Houston) – see [GEN-014] Tara Ruttley

Peggy Brunache (Northern Kentucky University), Sharyn Jones (Northern Kentucky University)

The 1839 Parker Academy: On the Frontier of Transformative Resistance and Social Justice

The Parker Academy, founded in 1839 in southern Ohio, was the first secondary school in the country to house multiracial, coeducational classrooms. Furthermore, several primary sources suggest it was also a participatory component of the Underground Railroad network. This paper highlights our findings of recent excavations and continuing archival research to explore how the school was a site of everyday resistance under a framework of transformative change through education for a multi-racial community. With the ideology of the Academy founded on anti-racism and gender inequality resistance, this paper also explores various objects of material culture that were created, modified, and utilized by the people (students, teachers, and family members) at the Parker Academy which may symbolize this space as one of resistance. Finally, the paper addresses the broader implications of our work for activism and how historical archaeology may be utilized as a tool for social justice today.

[GEN-010] – Texas Ballroom D, Friday, 11:00am - 11:15am

Marley R. Brown III (College of William and Mary)

From Colony to Empire: Fifty Years of Conceptualizing the Relationship between Britain and its New World Colonies through Archaeology

Through a series of brief case studies drawn from archaeological research in Plymouth, Massachusetts, Portsmouth, Rhode Island, Williamsburg, Virginia, St. George's, Bermuda, and Bridgetown, Barbados, this paper examines how American historical archaeology has developed its understanding of Britain's establishment of its colonies throughout the New World. It is argued that the gradual but significant

shift in geographic scale from regional specialization to frameworks like the Atlantic World, along with the abandonment of an overwhelming concern for folklife studies in favor of complex models of economic and social change rooted in capitalism, has yet to result in a fully satisfactory interpretive approach. The long-standing concept of *anglicization* is proposed as an effective means of integrating archaeological materials from both homeland and colony in order to create a meaningful comparative transatlantic archaeology of British colonialism.

[GEN-015] – Texas Ballroom G, Friday, 3:00pm - 3:15pm

Marley R. Brown III (College of William and Mary) – see [GEN-015] Andrew R. Beaupre

James Bruseeth (Bullock Texas State History Museum)

Lessons Learned: the *La Belle* Shipwreck from Discovery to Museum Exhibition

On the Texas Gulf coast in 1685, France envisioned creating a foothold for maintaining its claim to the Mississippi River Valley and exploiting commercial exchange with indigenous people. A “secret mission” also existed to capture the lucrative Spanish silver mines of Northern Mexico for the French crown. With the wrecking of the expedition’s last vessel *La Belle* in 1686, the colonial enterprise failed. The discovery and excavation of the shipwreck of *La Belle* between 1995 and 1997 was unprecedented, introducing the first and only dry cofferdam excavation of a shipwreck in North America. Over the past 20 years, evolving methods in documentation, conservation, and exhibition have greatly aided the understanding of this important shipwreck and how best to present the findings to the public. The presentation focuses on the methodological lessons learned from this complex, multi-decade project.

[PLENARY] – Texas Ballroom E, Wednesday, 6:30pm - 8:30pm

James E. Bruseeth (Bullock Texas State History Museum)

Kathleen Gilmore and the Archaeological Investigations of La Salle’s Fort St. Louis in Texas

Archaeological investigations at La Salle’s 1685-89 Fort St. Louis in Texas (41VT4) were conducted in 1950 by the Texas Memorial Museum and again in 1999-2002 by the Texas Historical Commission. Kathleen Gilmore analyzed the artifacts from the 1950 excavations and identified the site as the location of the French colony of Fort St. Louis. The 1999-2002 further confirmed this assessment and recovered much information about a Spanish presidio built over the French settlement. Kathleen was a senior advisor on the more recent investigations, and was a consistent source of inspiration for the crew. This paper highlights her work on both the early and the later investigations of La Salle’s Texas colony.

[SYM-007] – Texas Ballroom B, Thursday, 2:00pm - 2:15pm

Jon H. Budd (TxDOT)

TxDOT: Revealing African American History in the State of Texas

Over the last twenty years, the Texas Department of Transportation has conducted extensive historical and archeological research uncovering forgotten aspects of the rich cultural heritage of African Americans in Texas. This discussion touches upon major transportation undertakings where African American history was discovered and documented. These include the Ruben Hancock Site, the Freedman's Cemetery, and the Ransom and Sarah Williams Freedman's Homestead.

[GEN-008] – Stockyards 2, Friday, 10:30am - 10:45am

Nicholas Budsberg (Texas A&M University) – see [SYM-004] Filipe Castro

Nicholas C. Budsberg (Texas A&M University)

Interdisciplinary Solutions for Intradisciplinary Setbacks: An Eclectic Approach to Problem Solving

Disciplines across the social and physical sciences often encounter similar setbacks; however, intradisciplinary solutions addressing these setbacks are rarely identical, or *transimplementable*. Issues such as where to locate funding, how to organizing and streamline access to knowledge, and how to garner public support for the discipline rather than shallow substitutes (e.g. archaeology over treasure hunting) are longstanding setbacks - ones that are not unique to our discipline, alone. Lessons from modern business, management, and marketing fields, parks, recreation, and tourism industries, and the broader disciplines of philosophy, psychology, and political science are presented here as potential alternatives to these issues. Eclectic approaches are often misused and criticized, but typically this is because of a failure to "correlate contexts" - the key step that allows for successful transimpementation of related, but not identical, concepts.

[SYM-004] – Texas Ballroom I, Thursday, 9:45 am - 10:00 am

Eric E. Burant (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), Nicholas W. Richards (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

Paper Tiger: Historic Newspaper Text from the Milwaukee County Poor Farm Cemetery Material Culture Collection

The Milwaukee County Poor Farm Cemetery (MCPFC) is located in Wauwatosa, Wisconsin. This historic cemetery was in use from 1878 to 1974 and interred Milwaukee County's indigent. The individuals represented consist mostly of poor European immigrants, subsequent generations, institutionalized residents, and the unclaimed deceased. Included in the array material culture recovered during 1991-1992 and 2013 archaeological excavations are newspaper fragments. These primary documents survive in varying degrees of completeness. Curatorial processes were utilized to preserve remaining text and stabilize the paper artifacts. Newspaper text identification can be used in conjunction with current burial records and historical documentation to aid in dating and identification of this unique category of material culture. When supplemented by the spatial demographic of individual burials from which these artifacts were recovered, temporally sensitive data may be used to identify individual buried in this unmarked cemetery.

[SYM-017] – Texas Ballroom I, Friday, 9:30am – 9:45am

Alex Burford (Texas A&M University) – see [SYM-031] Daniel E. Bishop

Laura Burghardt (Harris Environmental Group) – see [SYM-007] Susan R. Snow

P. Brendan Burke (Institute of Maritime History) – see [SYM-005] David P. Howe

P. Brendan Burke (Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program)

Five Sites, Sixty Miles, and Nine Tons of Discovery: Spring 2016 Research On and In the Potomac River

The Institute of Maritime History (IMH) and the Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program (LAMP) partnered for a research initiative in the Potomac River from May 12-20, 2016. The multi-phase project investigated several sites including the USS *Tulip*, the wreck of the Confederate schooner *Favorite*, the WWII U-boat *Black Panther* (U-1105), a 19th century centerboard sailing vessel, and a canal barge scuttled in 1862 with heavy ordnance once used to blockade Washington D.C. Additionally, survey was undertaken as a continued effort to locate scuttled vessels from Lord Dunmore's 1776 fleet. High resolution acoustic imagery and magnetic data was gathered on each site and diver investigation was undertaken at one site. This paper provides an overview of the project's results and emphasizes the continued need for avocational/professional partnerships.

[SYM-005] – Fort Worth Ballroom 6, Thursday, 11:30 am - 11:45 am

Austin Burkhard (University of West Florida)

Updates and Progress of the Ongoing Public Oriented Cultural Resource Monitoring Program

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 and collect data on 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 access. This technological feature sends a digital form from which real time data acquisition is provided to archaeologists. The wreck tagging has now been in existence for several years. As a result, the author will present findings and updates of the program.

[SU-028] – Texas Ballroom I, Saturday, 9:45am - 10:00am

John Burns (University of Hawaii) – see [GEN-004] Jason Raupp

Jason W. Bush (Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency)

A Birds Eye View of War: The Role of Historic Maps and Aerial-Based Imagery in the Archaeological investigation of Unaccounted-For U.S. military Personnel.

As “snapshot” documents of the past, historical maps, aerial photographs, and satellite imagery are a valuable source for the archaeological investigation of major conflicts throughout the past eight decades. Although many of these documents were initially acquired and then maintained in secret in the context of major conflict or clandestine purposes, decades later they are proving to be of much benefit and unintended value for historical and archaeological research. This paper will present an overview of how historical maps and aerial-based images are used in conjunction with archaeological data to locate and recover unaccounted-for U.S. military personnel from various twentieth century conflicts throughout the world. In addition, bringing these examples to wider attention illustrates the potential application in a forensic, historical, and archaeological context, as well as encourage further use.

[SYM-003] – Texas Ballroom D, Thursday, 9:30 am - 9:45 am

Leslie Bush (Macrobotanical Analysis)

Garden produce, mass market goods, and other plant remains from four features at an urban, residential site in Iowa City, 1830-1940

Features identified at The Voxman School of Music Site (13JH1436) were investigated by archaeologists in association with construction of a new building on the University of Iowa campus in downtown Iowa City. Historical documents and artifacts indicate residents of the urban site were comparatively affluent people. Two privy features produced abundant seeds of familiar fruits such as blackberry, strawberry, grape, elderberry, gooseberry, tomato, bell or hot pepper, and eggplant. Also present were seeds of garden plants such as "strawberry tomatoes" (*Physalis* species) that are not well-known today. Date fruits recovered from an early twentieth century well correspond to the emergence of southern California as a center of international culture production with the film industry.

[POS-4] – Texas Ballroom Foyer, Friday, 1:00 pm – 3:00pm

C

Victoria Cacchione (University of Massachusetts Boston), Nadia Waski (University of Massachusetts Boston), Laura Medeiros (University of Massachusetts Boston)

Plymouth Memory Capsule: A 19th-Century Tale of Woe?

While searching for remnants of 17th-Century Plymouth, Massachusetts, a collection of organic materials and Victorian-era artifacts of personal adornment—all associated with a female—were uncovered in during excavations associated with Project 400 carried out by the Fiske Center for Archaeological Research at the University of Massachusetts Boston. This unexpected cache provides a rare glimpse into the town of Plymouth's rich history. This memory capsule filled with domestic items including a sewing kit, locket, and assorted brooches, may have been purposefully placed as a memorial for the woman who owned the items. The conservation and analysis of these objects can yield insight into the gender ideologies and mourning practices of 19th-Century America. [

[POS-2] – Texas Ballroom Foyer, Thursday, 1:00 pm – 3:00 pm

Tyler M. Caldwell (East Carolina University)

The Theory Of Coastal Abandonment During Times Of Warfare And Piracy Applied To The Island Of Cyprus During The Crusades

This poster will outline the ten coastal fortifications that ring Cyprus. Using GIS this poster will show the line of site of these fortifications. The line of site will include the Mediterranean Sea. Using this data, it will be possible to extract distance from the shore, and from that it will be possible to calculate reaction time for the population to retreat inland during a raid. The Crusader Era was chosen specifically due to the fact that piracy and raiding was heavily present around Cyprus. Three of the fortifications were specifically placed along the Kyrenia mountain range to be lookouts for raiders. The long term goal is to compare the different occupational periods of Cyprus, changing hands six times during the Crusades, using the layers ability within GIS.

[POS-5] – Texas Ballroom Foyer, Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

George W. Calfas (US Army Corps of Engineers)

Artifacts from US Military Installation: Dusty Treasures or Unwanted Objects

Collections allow archaeologists and other scholars the opportunity a means to view past lifeways. Those lifeways are connected to past histories that are situated in a time and place. Context is everything! However, what happens when artifacts are lost misplaced, or mis-catalogued? Archaeologists across the globe are working on shoe-string budgets and are being asked to do more with less. Due to these shrinking budgets the collections that we painstakingly curate often are given less care and often do nothing more than become reintroduced into a new archaeological record; the collection facility. This paper will explore issues in artifact care, cataloging, and storage encountered by Department of Defense installation archaeologists.

[SYM-021] – Texas Ballroom I, Friday, 2:30pm - 2:45pm

Renae J. Campbell (University of Idaho)

Chawan and Yunomi: Japanese Tablewares Recovered from Three Issei Communities in the American West

Japanese-manufactured ceramics from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries have been recovered from a variety of archaeological sites throughout Western North America, but large collections and in-depth analyses of pre-World War II assemblages are still relatively rare. As a result, standardized formal, temporal, and functional typologies are only just emerging and site comparisons are often difficult. This paper presents a synthesis of ceramic data from three west coast sites occupied by first-generation Japanese immigrants (*Issei*) between the late 1880s and early 1940s. Using a classification scheme based on historical Japanese language terms, this analysis aims to identify commonly recovered vessels and to better understand the regional availability, distribution, and use of Japanese tablewares by Issei across the American West.

[SYM-033] – Stockyards 3, Saturday, 1:45pm - 2:00pm

Kenneth P. Cannon (USU Archeological Services), Kenneth Reid (Idaho State Historical Society), Joel Pederson (Utah State University), Molly Boeka Cannon (Utah State University), Houston Martin (USU Archeological Services), Kelsey Wetzel (Utah State University)

Finding Bia Ogoi: The Application of Historic Documents and Geomorphology to the Understanding of 19th Century Landscape Change of the Bear River Valley, Franklin County, Idaho

On the frigid morning of 29 January 1863 the California Volunteers under the command of Patrick Connor attacked the Shoshone village at Bia Ogoi in response to ongoing hostilities between whites and Native groups. The result was the death of at least 250 Shoshone, many of them women and children, and 21 soldiers. Over the course of the past 150 years extensive landscape modification has occurred from both natural and human agents obscuring the events of this fateful day. A major focus of a recent NPS-funded study was the reconstruction of the 1863 landscape. This effort employed not only traditional on-the-ground geomorphic studies, but also a series of historic documents and maps based upon first hand experiences. We will present the methods employed in this study to describe a changing landscape and its implications for the archaeological study of the Bear River Massacre events.

[GEN-003] – Texas Ballroom J, Thursday, 10:15am - 10:30am

Molly Boeka Cannon (Utah State University) – see [GEN-003] Kenneth P. Cannon

Alicia L. Caporaso (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management)

The Enduring Expression of Historic Memory: The Role of Artistic Works in the Understanding, Protection, and Promotion of Cultural Resources

Maritime disasters, military battles, and other significant traumatic events can develop enduring bodies of creative expression that work to preserve their memory,

impact, and sense of place, and transforms them into shared social experiences even well after the events occurred. It may take the form of song, paintings, physical models, exhibitions, memorials, devotionals, novels, and/or film. In this symposium, archaeologists and historians discuss examples of these forms of artistry as they relate to specific events and their associated archaeological sites and/or landscapes. Of particular interest are how the historical analysis of creative media deepens our understanding of the social importance of archaeological sites, and how their promulgation and persistence aids or hinders our ability to protect and promote vulnerable cultural resources.

[SYM-015] – Texas Ballroom G, Friday, 8:30am - 8:45am

William Caraher (University of North Dakota) – see [SYM-009] Richard Rothaus

Lily E. Carhart (George Washington's Mount Vernon)

A Trail of Tools: An Analysis Exploring the Procurement, Use, and Repair of Agricultural Tools at George Washington's Mount Vernon

During his lifetime, George Washington's Mount Vernon Estate spanned 8,000 acres and encompassed five separate farms, four of which were used for large-scale cultivation of field crops. The exception was Mansion House Farm, where the only cultivation consisted of kitchen gardens, vineyards, and some agricultural experimentation. Yet a substantial number of iron agricultural tools have been found archaeologically. This study addresses the anomaly by focusing specifically on the agricultural hoes as a representational sample of the wider collection of agricultural tools. A comprehensive typological analysis of hoes is carried out to identify forms and specializations, manufacturing methods and origins. These findings are considered alongside Washington's purchasing records and invoices. Ultimately, this investigation seeks to explain the existence of the agricultural tools at Manor House Farm and to suggest the factors influencing the movement, use, and reuse of iron agricultural tools across the five farms and how they developed over time.

[GEN-022] – Stockyards 1, Saturday, 1:00pm - 1:15pm

David Carlson (University of Washington)

Contexts and Consequences of Racialized Labor Relations between Japanese American Workers and Sawmill Town Management in the Pacific Northwest (1890 to 1930)

This paper will explore the historical context surrounding the relationships between Japanese American sawmill workers and sawmill town management in the early 20th century Pacific Northwest. Japanese American sawmill workers found themselves in a highly racialized labor structure, where they were often regulated to hard labor, "low skill" positions. At the same time, there is evidence to suggest that these workers successfully negotiated with sawmill town management, while taking advantage of the unstable logging market, to increase their job security and pay. Using concepts and lessons from the sociology and history of race, I will provide a preliminary exploration and interpretation of this relationship, and draw out its implications regarding the perpetuation of racial inequality on the towns, the

challenges this racialized labor structure presented to Japanese American workers, and the ways they dealt with these challenges.

[SYM-033] – Stockyards 3, Saturday, 2:00pm - 2:15pm

Brandi M. Carrier (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management), Michael Heinz (US Naval Air Warfare Center, Aircraft Division, Air Traffic Control and Landing Systems Flight Test Branch)

Geomagnetic Storms are a Problem in the Gulf of Mexico, Too...

At SHA 2016, evidence was presented, and subsequently published, demonstrating that strong magnetic field perturbations resulting from Earth-directed solar events can adversely affect marine archaeological survey. Survey and observatory magnetometer data from mid-latitude regions confirmed the immediate onset of geomagnetic storms and the fast compression of the magnetopause, creating a short-duration, high amplitude spike in Earth's magnetic field that appears similar to the signature of an archaeological anomaly. Aggressive processing, analysis, and comparison of single instrument, total field marine magnetometer datasets was unable to isolate and remove the storm sudden onset signature. This paper builds on that work by presenting analysis of additional datasets collected from a low latitude region in the Gulf of Mexico. Recommendations will be made for marine magnetic data collection and processing methods that may adequately account for geomagnetic storms, allowing for improved precision in analytical interpretation and thus improved identification and management of archaeological resources.

[SYM-004] – Texas Ballroom I, Thursday, 9:00am - 9:15am

Jose L Casaban (Texas A&M University)

Anatomy of a 16th-century Spanish galleon: The evolution of the hull design

During the 16th century, the evolution of the Spanish galleon as an oceangoing warship followed a different pattern than in other European nations. The galleon was the product of a maritime tradition developed in Spain that combined Mediterranean and Atlantic design and construction methods. It was designed to protect the fleets of the Indies run, the first permanent interoceanic system from Europe to America, and to defend the Spanish territories overseas and the Iberian Peninsula. This paper examines the evolution of the Spanish galleon hull design through the comparative analysis of archival documents, shipbuilding treatises, and archaeological evidence. The analysis also reveals a distinctive design method for the galleons' master frame that remained constant since the second half of the 16th century to the late 17th century, despite of the variations of the ratios between the main dimensions of the hulls.

[GEN-023] – Texas Ballroom A, Saturday, 1:00pm - 1:15pm

Mario Castillo (University of California, Berkeley), Nicholas Perez (University of California, Berkeley)

Time-Geography in the Texas Frontier: Exploring The Topology of Difference at Fort Davis

Social life in the Fort Davis community was cleaved along ethnic, racial and

gendered differences, which were reinforced in the forts architectural layout. The scale of interaction along these social fault lines has been studied in many ways, but the role of the topography in structuring interaction at the fort has not been fully explored. Rather than taking the spatial configuration at Fort Davis as a natural fact, we develop a deep particularism, to determine how entrained geology conditions possibilities for social interaction. Drawing from recent applications of Time-Geography in archaeological GIS, we use a high resolution Digital Elevation Model (DEM) to model potential pathways at different time intervals in the landscape prior to the establishment of the fort. We then place Fort Davis within this

[SYM-030] – Texas Ballroom B, Saturday, 2:45pm - 3:00pm

Filipe Castro (Texas A&M University), Nicholas Budsberg (Texas A&M University)

Publishing Unprovenanced Artifacts

The recent growth in volume and complexity of the illicit antiquities trade is documented, and links have been established between it and criminal activities, such as money laundering, extortion, drug and arms trading, terrorism, insurgency, and slavery. In 2011 Neil Brodie argued that “academic expertise is indispensable for the efficient functioning of the [illicit antiquities] trade,” but the authors argue that a full ban on the study of unprovenanced artifacts is unacceptable from a scholarly viewpoint. This paper discusses the difficult subject of the cooperation between scientists and criminals.

[SYM-004] – Texas Ballroom I, Thursday, 8:15am - 8:30am

Chad Caswell (Gridfriday.com) – see [POS-3] Rachel Black

Alexis Catsambis (Naval History and Heritage Command) – see [POS-6] Blair Atcheson

Štěpán Černoušek (Gulag.cz association, Czech Republic) – see [POS-2] Radek Světlík

William Chadwell (Battle of the Atlantic Research and Expedition Group)

The Battle of the Atlantic, Torpedo Junction, and the Archaeological Record: The Battle of the Atlantic Research and Expedition Group’s Campaign 2021

The waters off the Outer Banks of North Carolina were the scene of some of the most intense activity on the US East Coast by German submarines in World War II, particularly during 1942. Today evidence of that struggle remains in the form of the wrecks of roughly 100 ships and submarines. The Battle of the Atlantic Research and Expedition Group is a 501(c)3 educational nonprofit corporation made up nearly exclusively of avocational archaeologists and historians all of whom are recreational or technical scuba divers. This paper will provide an overview of the Group and its 5-year plan for contributing to the archaeological understanding of this crucial time in American history.

[SYM-005] – Fort Worth Ballroom 6, Thursday, 10:45 am - 11:00 am

Ellen Chapman (College of William & Mary)

Hidden Things Brought to Light: Richmond Archaeological Collections and the

Importance of Curation as Research

Collections associated with urban archaeology, predominantly created by compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, face unique challenges of curation, conservation, and accessibility. This research examines the curation crisis through the lens of archaeological collections from Richmond, Virginia. Despite unique assemblages, including those from a considerable Reconstruction Era incarcerated skeletal population; rare 19th century industrial and commercial contexts; numerous sunken bateaux and canal boats; a Late Archaic site of substantial regional importance; and multiple collections associated with slave jails and slave trader residences, extremely little research is currently undertaken on Richmond collections. The under use of Richmond collections has restricted archaeological understanding of central Virginia and the American South, a situation that emphasizes the continued importance of "curation as research." To address these challenges, this presentation introduces a new tool designed to increase the visibility of Richmond's collections and promote future scholarship using these resources.

[SYM-021] – Texas Ballroom I, Friday, 3:45pm - 4:00pm

Brianne E. Charles (University of WI-Milwaukee)

Medical Practices and Teaching Specimens: A Review of Skeletal Modifications Associated with Medical Intervention and the Educational Use of Human Remains, with Application to Subadult Individuals from the Milwaukee County Poor Farm Cemetery

From life to death and beyond the grave, the bodies of the individuals buried at the Milwaukee County Poor Farm Cemetery have been vulnerable to the actions and authority of medical professionals. Medical procedures and the implementation of human remains for training purposes are two forms of culturally-sanctioned skeletal modifications detected among the juvenile remains recovered from the 1991-1992 Milwaukee County Poor Farm Cemetery excavations. This paper presents the results of a literature search of the topics of archaeological evidence for surgical practices and written documentation of medical practices performed on juveniles that would impact the skeleton. The results of this literature review is used to provide context for the juvenile individuals buried at the cemetery as well as to document post-excavation modifications that were imposed upon the remains for educational purposes.

[SYM-017] – Texas Ballroom I, Friday, 9:00am - 9:15am

Robert Chartrand (Jamestown Rediscovery Foundation)

Risk Assessment of Archaeological Sites Using Lidar: Sea level Rise Modeling at Jamestown Island, VA

Jamestown Island contains low-lying terrain with archaeological sites, known and unknown, threatened by sea level rise. Using data acquired from the United States Geological Survey (USGS), a Digital Elevation Model (DEM) was created using a Light Detection and Ranging Remote Sensing technique (LIDAR) to identify cultural sites and assist in planning for cultural remediation. Four scenarios of sea level rise modeling were created based on historic trends and projected environmental

events compiled by the Virginia Institute of Marine Sciences (VIMS). A time frame to demonstrate land submergence beginning in 2020 was conducted in four 20-year-cycles. Using the most extreme VIMS scenario, submergence of Jamestown Island by 90.43% in the year 2100 was demonstrated. LIDAR proved to be an essential tool for risk assessment of cultural sites due to sea level rise.

[SYM-006] – Stockyards 2, Thursday, 3:30pm - 3:45pm

Alyssa N. Cheli (Albion Environmental Inc.) – see [SYM-029] John P. Ellison

Alyssa N. Cheli (Albion Environmental, Inc.) – see [SYM-029] Melinda M. Berge

John M. Chenoweth (Univ. of Michigan-Dearborn), Mark Salvatore (Univ. of Michigan-Dearborn), Laura Bossio (Univ. of Michigan-Dearborn)

Caribbean Colonialism and Space Archaeology

The analysis of high-resolution satellite imagery to aid archaeological understanding, or “Space Archaeology” as it is sometimes called, presents a largely untapped set of methodologies for historical archaeological work. This project makes use of Normalized Differential Vegetation Indexes (NDVI) calculated on high-resolution satellite images of the British Virgin Islands. These data are combined with historic maps to analyze the different productive potentials of different plantations and parts of former plantation sites, including the site of Kingstown, British Virgin Islands, home to a group of free Africans settled there by the British Government in the 1830s. The technological analysis of the landscape suggests some of the impacts of colonial authorities’ ideas about “proper” farming behavior, possible adaptations by the Kingstown people, and the complexities of plantation life without slavery.

[SYM-027] – Texas Ballroom H, Saturday, 8:45am - 9:00am

John F. Cherry (Brown University) – see [POS-3] Matthew F. Pihokker

John F. Cherry (Brown University – see [SYM-027] Krysta Ryzewski

Elizabeth Chew (The Montpelier Foundation) – see [SYM-014b] Matthew Reeves

Robert Chidester (The Mannik & Smith Group, Inc.), Maura Johnson (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.

[GEN-018] – Fort Worth Ballroom 8, Friday, 1:00pm - 1:15pm

Amelia Chisholm (The Germanna Foundation)

Uncovering German Identity on the Colonial Virginia Frontier

Archaeological excavations began during the summer of 2016 at Fort Germanna, an 18th century piedmont Virginia fort. The fort was built in 1714 at the bequest of Governor Alexander Spotswood to expand the western frontier of Virginia. Fort Germanna was only in existence for 4 years, from 1714-1718, and inhabited by German miners brought to Virginia by Spotswood to set up an iron mine. While building the research agenda for this project we consider how a German ethnicity and identity could be uncovered through archaeological research. Through this paper I hope address issues such as: is ethnicity able to be uncovered through material culture remains and can this be used to build a plan for research? What are other factors that surround the habitation of the fort that could influence how the German settlers used and moved through the landscape?

[GEM-022] – Stockyards 1, Saturday, 4:00pm - 4:15pm

Kim Christensen (University of California Berkeley)

Archaeology, Education, and Gentrification: The View From San Francisco

San Francisco, and the Bay Area more broadly, is currently an epicenter of gentrification due largely to the tech economy. Higher education is implicated in these processes too, though, as universities expand due to increased enrollment pressures. This paper explores how these intersecting issues have played out during the first semester of teaching “Introduction to Archaeology” for the UC Berkeley/UC Extension San Francisco Fall Program for Freshmen as part of the American Cultures Engaged Scholarship (ACES) program. In attempting to partner with community organizations fighting gentrification and homelessness, how can archaeology, as a discipline, help? How can an engaged pedagogy contribute to both student learning and social justice? While this is only the beginning of a longer-term research program, this paper appraises the benefits, pitfalls, and paths forward for engaging archaeological knowledge with higher education and pressing local contemporary issues.

[GEN-016] – Texas Ballroom H, Friday, 3:00pm - 3:15pm

Lauren M. Christian (Program of Maritime Studies, East Carolina University), Victoria L. Kiefer (Program of Maritime Studies, East Carolina University)

Black and White and Red All Over: The Goodrich Steamer *Atlanta*, 1891-1906

Often overlooked in the story of the westward settlement of America, transportation of passengers and cargo through the Great Lakes and northern river systems accounted for a substantial volume of migrant travel. From the mid-1800s through the 1930s, passenger steamers on the Great Lakes were designed to combine luxury

and speed. The Goodrich Transit Company, for example, was one of the longest operating (1856-1933) and most successful passenger steamship lines on the Great Lakes. Passage on the Great Lakes was not without risks and many vessels met disastrous ends, including the Goodrich Company's *Atlanta*. In operation for 15 years, in 1906 *Atlanta* caught ablaze en route from Sheboygan to Milwaukee. All passengers and crew except one safely abandoned ship before the burning vessel was towed to a remote section of coast and run aground. Recent maritime archaeological investigation has provided further insight into the story of *Atlanta*.
[GEN-011] – Fort Worth Ballroom 6, Friday, 9:30am - 9:45am

Robert Church (Oceaneering International, Inc.) – see [GEN-004] Melanie Damour

Bonnie J. Clark (University of Denver)

Passionate Work: Communities of Care and the DU Amache Project

Working at Amache, the site of a WWII era Japanese American incarceration camp, involves several facets of an “archeology of care.” First, over five field seasons the University of Denver Amache Project has revealed significant physical evidence of how these displaced people took care of themselves, their families, and their neighbors. Both artifacts and landscape modification speak to many caretaking strategies. Second, the project creates space for the care of stakeholders through opening up the practice of archaeology. This happens through project structure, with High School internships volunteer programs, and an open house day for people with a personal or family tie to the camp. Finally, the work at Amache is geared to caring for a publically accessible site in a way that is sensitive to many communities of concern. By caring for the site and associated museum, we care for multiple heritages.

[SYM-009] – Texas Ballroom D, Thursday, 3:00pm - 3:15pm

Margaret Clark (CH2M Hill) – see [SYM-033] Molly Swords

Scott Clark (Independent Researcher) – see [GEN-007] Brian Mabelitini

Elizabeth C. Clay (University of Pennsylvania)

“Send Me a Postcard and Don’t Forget to Sign It”: Comments from a Current Schuyler Student

Throughout Robert Schuyler’s career he has mentored leading scholars in the field and continues the tradition of mentorship to this day. As one of his final PhD students, I’ve benefitted from his years of experience, his contribution to forging the discipline of historical archaeology, and his extensive network of former students. All have been invaluable to my growth as an archaeologist. With a liberal advising style, he expects his students to pursue their own research interests and specifically encouraged me to work in the French Caribbean. Schuyler furthermore instills in his students a commitment to historical archaeology: to its history, future potential, and to the SHA organization as a whole. This commitment, supported by Schuyler’s assertion that historical archaeology can be practiced anywhere within the modern

world, gives me a unique approach to my work in French Guiana, where historical archaeology is a developing research program.

[SYM-016] – Stockyards 3, Friday, 4:15pm - 4:30pm

Katherine Clevenger (East Carolina University)

Are ROVs The New VIP?: Developing A Supplemental Method For Recording Shipwrecks

This paper highlights the benefits of utilizing low-cost remotely operated vehicles (ROVs) to photograph and record video footage of several shipwrecks in the Great Lakes. Using such methods, data can be used to create photogrammetric models and orthomosaics of wreck sites, which can then facilitate the creation of scaled, two-dimensional digital site plans. In comparing digital site plans to those produced using traditional mapping techniques, it is possible to determine the accuracy of the site plans created from photogrammetric models and improve or adjust data-collecting techniques if needed. Through the use of ROV technology, time spent collecting data in the field is significantly lowered compared to traditional underwater mapping techniques. This methodology is not only applicable to easily accessible shipwrecks, but also to deepwater wrecks or those located in remote areas where diving is logistically challenging.

[GEN-019] – Texas Ballroom B, Saturday, 9:15am - 9:30am

Kathleen Clifford (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)

Whitehall's Restoration: A Tribute To Horatio Sharpe, A Reflection Of Charles Scarlett

Colonel Horatio Sharpe, governor of colonial Maryland for sixteen years, left behind a testament to his position and wealth in the form of Whitehall, his plantation home on the Severn River. The home has been through many renovations, but in the 1950s, a man named Charles Scarlett bought the home and passionately attempted to restore it to its original glory. The restoration included building an earthwork fortification that at first glance appears to have been part of the original layout, but upon closer inspection simply may have been a suggestion by the architect. The mock fort is an oddity in the repertoire of plantation layouts, and research into the whether or not the fort existed in Colonel Sharpe's time will shed light on Colonel Sharpe's life, as well as Mr. Scarlett's life.

[SYM-022] – Fort Worth Ballroom 6, Friday, 2:45pm - 3:00pm

Kathleen Clifford (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center) – see [SYM-022]

James G. Gibb

Lindsey Cochran (University of Tennessee), Nicholas Honerkamp (University of Tennessee at Chattanooga), Cornelia Walker Bailey (Sapelo Island Cultural and Revitalization Center)

LiDAR, Historic Maps, Pedestrian Survey, and Shovel Tests: Defining Slave Independence on Sapelo Island, Georgia

Slave cabins within two settlements at Bush Camp Field and Behavior on Sapelo Island, Georgia deviate from typical lowcountry Georgia architectural and landscape

patterns. Rather than poured tabby duplexes arranged in a linear fashion, excavations in the 1990s by Ray Crook identified two wattle and tabby daub structures—both with slightly different architecture, and both built in an African creolized style. A 2016 University of Tennessee project attempted to locate additional slave cabins in both settlements to test if these structures are pattern or anomaly. LiDAR, historical maps, pedestrian surveys, and shovel tests allowed for the identification of an additional cabin, also made of wattle and tabby daub. Following Crook's analysis and Geechee oral history, we argue that the nonlinear cabin placement and creolized African, Caribbean, and European architectural elements are both examples of one end of the spectrum of independence within 19th century lowcountry slavery.

[GEN-010] – Texas Ballroom, D, Friday, 10:00am - 10:15am

Rui Gomes Coelho (Binghamton University)

Baudrillard in Castroville, Texas: Traces of Contemporary America in the Biry/Tschirhart Families' Home

In his 1986 travel memoir *Amérique*, Jean Baudrillard defined America as a constant flow of things: cars and highways, screens and electricity, rivers and geological silence. Everything flows as if the continental vastness of the U.S. could be reduced to a smooth surface that flattens historical time. The result is a landscape defined by regular surfaces that are symmetrical to the predictability of social practices. In this paper, I argue that America's flow of things has a genealogy, and that it is rooted in the sensorial transformations of late capitalism. I will explore its traces as they were found in the abandoned house of the Biry/Tschirhart families in Castroville, Texas. Founded in the 1840s by Alsatian immigrants, the property experienced constant transformations while adapting to the growing industrialization of the country and the smoothness that it entailed.

[SYM-001] – Stockyards 3, Thursday, 8:45am - 9:00am

Sara J. Rivers Cofield (MAC Lab/JPPM)

Sex and Penitence: Untold Stories of 18th-Century Contraception and Religious Fervor from Collections Excavated in the 1980s

At the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory (MAC Lab), the philosophy on collections is "Yes, you can have access to that," and making access a top priority has delivered valuable and surprising results. This paper is a tale of two artifacts from 1980s collections that have been reexamined and re-identified in the past year and a half: a possible lamb intestine condom from a ca. 1720-1750 well (originally catalogued as "paper?"), and a cilice recovered from a 19th-century Jesuit context that was identified in 1983 as "bedspring fragments." The condom was identified during the creation of an outreach exhibit tying collections to the popular *Outlander* book and television series, while the cilice was identified by Gloria S. King fellow Laura Masur. Both artifacts make the point that the thrill of discovery does not stop in the field. New eyes examining existing collections can reveal a treasure trove of juicy stories.

[SYM-021] – Texas Ballroom I, Friday, 1:45pm - 2:00pm

Chelsea M. Cohen (Texas A&M University)

Raising Port Royal: A Geospatial Reconstruction of the Colonial City in 1692

When an earthquake struck in 1692, the shoreline of Port Royal, Jamaica, was interminably altered as the town fell to the sea. Using integrated GIS and 3D modeling, this project aims to reconstruct the pre-earthquake shoreline of Port Royal in elevated space. Historical maps and archival data are georeferenced to align the old shore with remaining features, allowing for an outline of the former area. From there, bathymetric data as well as archaeological excavations are used to extrude elevations and reimagine the grounds of the historical city. On this projection, five excavated buildings are modeled in 3D and georeferenced, simulating a portion of the city as it would have stood. Using historical, archival, and archaeological data, this project seeks to apply GIS analysis to 3D modeled data, and create a practical means reconstructing and interpreting data within a site and contextualizing it within a larger geographic context.

[GEN-019] – Texas Ballroom B, Saturday, 10:45am - 11:00am

D. Joshua Cohen (School of Engineering, Virginia Commonwealth University) – see [SYM-006] Martin Levin

Elizabeth A. Comer (EAC/Archaeology, Inc.), Kathy Abbott (EAC/Archaeology, Inc.)

Concealed Clothing or Cold Climate? The Discovery of 103 Articles of Historic Clothing in an Iron-Worker's Cottage

During restoration of a ca.1817 worker's house in Catocin Furnace, Maryland, 103 articles of clothing were discovered inserted between the eaves. The heavily worn and patched clothing for men, women and children includes both current fashion and utilitarian articles. An extraordinary discovery in its own right, the dataset is augmented by the recovery of over 200 buttons, as well as pins, needles, and shoes from excavation beneath the floorboards of the house. This paper shares research on the wearers of this clothing, including age, gender, wear patterning, technology use, and home industry, as well as comparison with the archaeological assemblage to illuminate the living conditions of this population. The project explores the role of climate as an indicator of an assemblage of this type. It also provides data-grounded interpretations for public presentation and restoration efforts that highlight the role of rural industrial workers in the history of the United States.

[GEM-020] – Texas Ballroom C, Saturday, 9:00am - 9:15am

Margaret A. Comer (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)

Remembering the Great Terror: Tangible and Intangible Heritage at Sites of Stalinist Repression

This paper will compare and contrast tangible and intangible forms of memorialization and commemoration at two 'dark heritage' sites from the period of the Soviet Union's Great Terror in the late 1930s. Both the Butovo firing range, near Moscow, and the 12th Kilometer, near Yekaterinburg, are mass graves of Soviet

citizens shot during Stalinist repression. Both are now sites of individual and public remembrance, with mass ceremonies occurring several times each year. However, the narratives of suffering, violence, and loss put forward at each vary considerably, as do the quality of heritage infrastructure and the scope of interpretation. The paper will categorize these differences with reference to a wider range of sites of repression within contemporary Russia. Further, it will outline and forward several reasons behind the discrepancies in resources and interpretative focus, which are linked to larger trends in the post-Soviet development of civil society and Russian Orthodoxy alike.

[GEN-001] – Stockyards 2, Thursday, 9:00am - 9:15am

Dustin W. Conklin (Binghamton University)

The Fruits of their Labor: Spatial Patterns of Agricultural Production and Labor Strategies in the Town of Hector, Schuyler County, New York

In the early 20th century, agricultural professionals classified the farmland located along the Hector Backbone as submarginal. They cited poor soil conditions and unfavorable topography, which resulted in substandard production, as primary culprits. Subsequently, New Deal legislation provided the framework to remove submarginal farms from production. Archaeological research has shown that these environmental conditions do not adhere to the classification scheme. Additionally, the spatial distribution of many agricultural products across the town of Hector occurred in clusters that crosscut different land classes. However, fruit production differed between land classes. Fruit production is an entry point to explore the relationship between agricultural production and the land classification. A focus on labor strategies such as mechanization, wage labor, and tenant occupied farms will show that early 20th century agriculture encompassed a complicated set of social relations unable to be classified based on perceived productive capability and agricultural ideals.

[GEN-022] – Stockyards 1, Saturday, 3:00pm - 3:15pm

David L. Conlin (National Park Service) – see [GEN-011] Theotokis Theodhoulou

Mihai Constantinescu (Francisc I. Rainer" Institute of Anthropology, Bucharest, Romania) – see [GEN-010] Kathleen L. Wheeler

Gregory D. Cook (University of West Florida), Meghan M. Mumford (University of West Florida)

Investigations on a Vessel from Luna's 1559 Fleet and Survey for Additional Ships

Investigations on the second shipwreck identified as a vessel from Don Tristán de Luna y Arellano's 1559 fleet have intensified during the past two years due to a Florida Division of Historical Resources Special Category grant. The site, known as "Emanuel Point II", is a well-preserved example of ship architecture related to early Spanish colonization efforts. This site, along with the Emanuel Point I wreck and the newly discovered settlement site on the nearby shoreline of Pensacola Bay, constitute a maritime landscape of sixteenth-century colonization. Archaeologists

and students from the University of West Florida have focused recent excavations on the vessel's stern and midships. Additional remote sensing surveys have been conducted in the area. This presentation will summarize new findings and outline future research agendas related to the 1559 fleet and nearby settlement.

[SYM-023] – Stockyards 1, Saturday, 10:00am - 10:15am

Eugene M. Costello (Keough-Naughton Institute for Irish Studies, University of Notre Dame)

Gendering herding: an ethnoarchaeology of transhumant settlements in the west of Ireland

In much of Ireland, from early medieval times up to the 19th century, it was common practice to take livestock - cattle especially - up to the hills and mountains for the summer. This was a small-scale transhumance known as booleying, and involved the relocation of a minority of people with livestock to the upland areas. Here they lived in summer (booley) huts and tended to milch cows. The remains of these structures are now the best archaeological evidence of the practice ever taking place. Furthermore, in the late 18th and 19th centuries, it is clear that it was mainly young women who acted as herders on the summer pastures. Drawing from field survey in Connemara and folklore archives, this paper examines the agency of these young women within farming communities and questions whether they maintained genuine social freedoms as a result of their important role as cow herders.

[GEN-017] – Fort Worth Ballroom 7, Friday, 2:00pm - 2:15pm

Matthew A. Cox (SWCA Environmental)

The Little Things

“It’s the little things...” this often-used quote sums up one of the most important things that I learned while working with Dr. Scott. Whether it was taking the time to show us how to properly sharpen our trowels during an excavation, reminding us to double check our data, and to make sure to keep artifacts together by their respective proveniences when in the lab, each of these little pieces of advice helped to shape my own career. I find her advice on the little things coming back to me at the most random times when faced with challenges during my own projects, and have a better understanding and a great appreciation for her persistence on making sure the “little things” were always done.

[SYM-002] – Texas Ballroom A, Thursday, 3:15pm - 3:30pm

Sean C. Cox (East Carolina University)

Virtual Shipwrecks; Photogrammetry and User Interface Design in Archaeological Outreach

In the past decade, new software has made it easier and less expensive for archaeologists to use the tools of photographers and game designers to produce novel outreach tools with photogrammetry. Among these relatively new applications is the ability to create virtual worlds from photographic and video data. The public can now access a number of archaeological sites through game platforms, like Steam, using VR goggles and mobile devices to experience a site. This paper addresses means of enriching photogrammetric data to create enhanced learning

experiences for the public – particularly through the use of virtual reality technology and attention to interaction design. The paper will present examples in terrestrial application, as well as output from the underwater site, the Pillar Dollar Wreck, and detail the method and decisions that can enable VR worlds to be useful outreach tools.

[SYM-020] – Texas Ballroom C, Friday, 3:00pm - 3:15pm

Sean C. Cox (East Carolina University – see [GEN-023] Kristina J. Fricker

Brian D. Crane (Versar, Inc.)

Historic Ethnography and the Early Colonial Delaware Valley

The documentary record and archaeological resources of the Delaware valley present an excellent opportunity to explore the complex interactions among colonial settlers and their Lenape and Susquehannock neighbors. Historic ethnography envisions approaching the culture of a group of people at a specific place and time from as many documentary and material perspectives as possible in order to develop a rich and deeply contextualized understanding of how those people lived. My approach to work on the colonial settlements in the Delaware Valley owes much to the interdisciplinary approach to Historical Archaeology promoted by Robert Schuyler. This approach encouraged archaeologists to explore beyond anthropology and archaeology to understand potential contributions from a wide range of disciplines including folklore, history, architecture history, landscape studies and material culture. The small size of the colonial Swedish community relative to the extent of available documents, sites, and objects presents a perfect place to apply these lessons.

[SYM-016] – Stockyards 3, Friday, 3:15pm - 3:30pm

Leland Crawford (University of Southern Denmark, Denmark) – see [SYM-028] Victor T. Mastone

John Creese (North Dakota State University) – see [SYM-004] Heather Walder

Jimmie Crider (Dewberry) – see [SYM-031] Christopher P. Morris

Thomas A. Crist (Utica College), Michael D. Washburn (Utica College), John H. Johnsen (Utica College), Kathleen L. Wheeler (Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC)

The Public History of Xenophobic Communism: Enver H. Hoxha's Bunker Exhibition in Tirana, Albania

Enver H. Hoxha was the communist leader of Albania from 1944 until his death in 1985. At first an avowed Stalinist, Hoxha later adopted an extreme Marxist-Leninist perspective that emphasized isolationism, atheism, and a strict socialist order. Hoxha's rule was also marked by executions of political opponents and religious leaders, human rights abuses, and widespread poverty. One symbol of his paranoia was the construction in the late 1970s of a 100-room, underground anti-nuclear bunker. Opened to the public in 2014, the complex is itself a well-preserved artifact that has been transformed into a museum and art space that includes Hoxha's

personal apartment and images, videos, and artifacts from Albania's post-war period. Now an attraction for Albanians as well as foreign communist heritage tourists, the BUNK'ART exhibition immerses visitors in a realistic experience that effectively connects them with the material culture of Albania's former dictatorial regime and Hoxha's own cult of personality.

[GEN-001] – Stockyards 2, Thursday, 8:15am - 8:30am

Thomas A. Crist (Utica College) – see [GEN-009] Kimberly A. Morrell

Thomas A. Crist (Utica College), - see [GEN-010] Kathleen L. Wheeler

Hunter Crosby (Binghamton University), Erin N. Whitson (Binghamton University)
Is Close Enough, Enough?: Negotiations of Self and Place in Castroville, Texas through Ceramics.

The mid-to-late-19th century marked a time of enormous material and social change around the world. Newly available lands and a more fluid social structure made life in the American West, and Texas, especially desirable for immigrants from Europe. Immigrants from the French-German border region of Alsace sought and found opportunity in what would become Castroville, Texas. The Birys, a family within the community, sought opportunity like many new immigrants and faced many of the same challenges. They were forced to engage in negotiations of what it meant to be Alsatian in non-Alsatian settings. This paper reflects on these negotiations by examining the ceramic materials recovered from the Biry property. We will principally look at how women, as the primary consumers of ceramics, facilitated this mediation in the home through the deliberate choices made. Perhaps for the Birys, close enough was enough to construct an "Alsatian" home in Texas.

[SYM-001] - Stockyards 3, Thursday, 10:30am - 10:45am

Samuel Cuellar (Texas A&M University) – see [SYM-004] Justine Benanty

Samuel M. Cuellar (Texas A&M University)

Return To The 'Queen City of the West': Preliminary Investigations at the Port of Indianola, Texas

Indianola, Texas was the commercial gem of the western Gulf of Mexico during the height of its existence, from the late 1850s until its abandonment in 1887.

Responsible for much of the commerce entering western Texas and the western territories via the Gulf of Mexico, Indianola has been largely overlooked archaeologically, despite a high potential for the presence of a significant amount of cultural materials. A team of archaeologists from Texas A&M University, the Institute of Nautical Archaeology, and the Texas Historical Commission undertook a three-week marine remote sensing survey investigation of the area in the summer of 2016 to gain a better understanding of the site's formation processes and extent of cultural remains. This paper presents the preliminary findings of the team from their 2016 fieldwork.

[GEN-013] – Texas Ballroom A, Friday, 3:45pm - 4:00pm

Linda Scott Cummings (PaleoResearch Institute), R. A. Varney (PaleoResearch Institute)

Secrets Stashed in Dental Impacta: Best Practices

Material from the root canal of a teen male from Jamestown was removed for study including microscopic analysis. Examination of the material, transported on sealed slides to PaleoResearch Institute, yielded starches, fungal hyphae, pollen, and fibers. Options for safe transport and transfer of materials to working microscope slides are discussed. Principles of microscopy, including having no air in the working light path between the microscope slide and the coverslip, are important to successful analysis. Use of light microscopy, cross-polar illumination, and phase contrast were important in identification of the remains. Images of remains using each of these techniques is illustrated. Results of this study are discussed while addressing best practices.

[SYM-006] – Stockyards 2, Thursday, 3:15pm - 3:30pm

Jay Custer (University of Delaware) – see [GEN-022] Henry M. Miller

D

Emily S. Dale (Northern Arizona University)

A Comparison of Urban and Rural Chinese Sites in Nevada

Nineteenth and twentieth century western mining landscapes were characterized by urban centers that served as hubs of economic and social activities and rural sites that provided the towns and cities with needed goods. Aurora, Nevada and Bodie, California were two prominent mining towns that were serviced by a multitude of rural sites, such as ranches, farms, and woodcutting camps. Chinese immigrants resided in both the urban and rural spaces. This paper compares and contrasts the archaeology of Chinese people in the towns with several woodcutting camps in order to explore the impact of economics, environment, labor, identity, and landscape on Chinese choices.

[SYM-026] – Texas Ballroom D, Saturday, 8:30am - 8:45am

Michelle M. Damian (Monmouth College)

Teaching Without a Wreck: Using Museum Collections in the Classroom

Spring 2016 marked the first time maritime archaeology was taught to undergraduates at Harvard University. No diving was required for this introductory class, so in order to give the students the experience of researching and identifying a “wreck site” the class partnered with the Peabody Museum of Anthropology and Ethnology. The museum collection contained a number of models that were not on display due to space constraints. The class therefore used the museum ship models as substitutes for an actual shipwreck site. Students were required to choose a model and, with only minimal initial information, researched its historical background and construction. This paper will discuss the merits and challenges present in this approach and the benefits for both students and the museum.

[GEN-023] – Texas Ballroom A, Saturday, 1:30pm - 1:45pm

Melanie Damour (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management), Leila Hamdan (University of Southern Mississippi), Jennifer Salerno (George Mason University), Robert Church (Oceaneering International, Inc.), Daniel Warren (Oceaneering International, Inc.), Christopher Horrell (Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement)

Deepwater Shipwrecks and Oil Spill Impacts: An Innovative Multiscalar Approach from Microbial Ecology to 3D Scanning Systems

The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management and partners implemented a multidisciplinary study in 2013 to examine impacts from the 2010 *Deepwater Horizon* oil spill on deepwater shipwrecks in the Gulf of Mexico. The Gulf of Mexico Shipwreck Corrosion, Hydrocarbon Exposure, Microbiology, and Archaeology Project, or GOM-SCHEMA, conducted a comparative analysis to assess micro- to macroscale impacts from the spill by examining microbial community biodiversity, their role in artificial reef formation, and the effects of their response on shipwreck preservation. The study collected microbiological, geochemical, and archaeological data at wooden- and metal-hulled shipwrecks within and outside of the spill-

impacted area. Results of the study have identified multiple lines of evidence that shipwrecks were impacted by exposure to spill-related contaminants. In addition, laboratory experiments simulating spill exposure to metal hull materials yielded results that have implications for long-term monitoring efforts, submerged cultural resource management, and future spill mitigation approaches.

[GEN-004] – Texas Ballroom A, Thursday, 10:15 am - 10:30 am

Shanna L. Daniel (Naval History and Heritage Command Underwater Archaeology Branch), George R. Schwarz (Naval History and Heritage Command Underwater Archaeology Branch)

Chesapeake Flotilla: America's Defense of the Bay

US Navy's Chesapeake Flotilla was a collection of 16 gunboats assembled under the direction of Joshua Barney to defend the Chesapeake Bay during the War of 1812. The Flotilla engaged the Royal Navy in several skirmishes along the Patuxent River but was forced to scuttle the vessels in August of 1814. In 2010-11 Naval History and Heritage Command (NHHC) and state of Maryland partners excavated sections of the flotilla's probable flagship, USS *Scorpion*. Diagnostic artifacts, such as surgical scissors and glass pharmaceutical bottles, were recovered and conserved to further aid in the flagship's identification. From 2014-16, NHHC conducted remote sensing surveys in an effort to locate the remaining flotilla vessels, which, along with the study of the suspected *Scorpion* wreck and artifacts, is expected to provide a better understanding of the flotilla's role in defending the Chesapeake Bay, as well as a glimpse into naval life aboard during this campaign.

[POS-5] – Texas Ballroom Foyer, Thursday, 9:00 am – 11:00 am

Shanna Daniel (Naval History & Heritage Command) – see [POS-6] Kate Morrand

Steve J. Dasovich (Lindenwood University), Gwyneth J. Vollman (Lindenwood University)

Human or Machine? An Analysis Of Saw Marks On Animal Bones From Two Sites In St. Charles, MO

With the invention of the mechanical, circular saw in 1928, can the spacing of the saw marks clue us in to what type of saw was used? Saw marks on animal bones at two sites in St. Charles, MO are analyzed to determine if they were sawed by hand or by a machine and perhaps whether or not people used a circular saw or straight saw. Irregular spacing is thought to be the hallmark of hand sawing and this paper will discuss the findings of differences in spacing and type of saw marks to aid in both dating sites and perhaps determine if a professional butcher sawed the bones or not.

[GEN-024] – Texas Ballroom G, Saturday, 1:15pm - 1:30pm

Steve J. Dasovich (Lindenwood University) – see [GEN-005] Grace I. Smith

James M. Davidson (University of Florida), Edward Gonzalez-Tennant (University of Florida, Digital Heritage Interactive LLC)

The Dynamite Bombings of African-American Homes in mid-20th Century Dallas: Anarchistic Perspectives and Resurrecting the Memory of Domestic Terrorism

A series of dynamite bombings of black residences rocked the communities of Dallas in the 1940s and early 1950s. Although acknowledged by the local and national press while the attacks were ongoing, these events are not a part of the popular or normative history of the city. Current state and federal antiquities laws would almost certainly not perceive these properties as culturally or historically significant, and their materiality could remain unacknowledged and invisible. While the act of dynamite bombing seems anarchistic, their underlying motivation was to enforce, through threat of bodily harm to the point of death, the status quo of Dallas's segregationist residential policies. Acknowledging these events, documenting the residents and their residences, and infilling these landscapes, could be viewed as a form of anarchistic insurgency to challenge the status quo of Dallas's history.

[SYM-024] – Stockyards 3, Saturday, 10:30am - 10:45am

James M. Davidson (University of Florida, Gainesville) – see [GEN-014] Mary Elizabeth Ibarrola

Cathrine M. Davis (Université Laval, Canada)

Threads across the Ocean: Investigating European Cloth in New France through Lead Seal Analysis

This presentation will seek to highlight the use of lead seals (“bale seals”) as documentary artifacts that reveal pertinent information relative to the varieties of cloth and merchant networks once connected with archaeological sites. Used in the 17-18th centuries to mark merchandise, especially cloth, these metal tags are found in Europe and at European colonial sites, where they remain as silent witnesses to the markets and consumers of the past. Their markings and imprints give us a glimpse into textile trade in the French Atlantic world. Included in this presentation will be a discussion of ongoing comparative research concerning seal collections from three French colonial sites (Fort Saint-Joseph, Fort Carillon, Fortress Louisbourg) that differ in function, location, occupation dates, and cultural environment. The steps in the analysis of seals and the way in which the collected evidence reflects differences and similarities in textile consumption between these sites will be considered.

[GEN-002] – Texas Ballroom G, Thursday, 10:30am - 10:45am

Jenifer A. Davis (University of California, Berkeley)

Buffalo Soldiers, Married Soldiers, and Laundresses at Fort Davis, Texas: A Nineteenth-Century Glass Analysis of Medicinal, Health and Hygiene Vessels

This paper investigates the general health practices of lower ranking military communities at Fort Davis, Texas, a nineteenth-century U.S. Army installation. Focusing on an assemblage of glass medicinal vessels collected from sites occupied by enlisted black troops, married soldiers' families, and army laundresses, this study considers health management practices within the changing notions of health and

disease in the context of nineteenth-century medical movements, including temperance, humeric medicine, and germ theory. In recognition of a medical anthropological perspective, factors such as socioeconomic class, military rank, race, gender and geographic location are also considered when reconstructing individual health experiences at the post. Further I address questions of access to army doctors and consider the possible preference of some groups for self-treatment remedies. As part of the larger Fort Davis Archaeology Project (FODAAP) this study provides valuable insight into how various communities at the fort met the challenges of frontier military life.

[SYM-030] – Texas Ballroom B, Saturday, 4:00pm - 4:15pm

John de Bry (Center for Historical Archaeology)

Underwater Archaeology in Cuba: a Critical Review

This paper endeavors to take a critical look at underwater archaeology research in Cuban coastal areas, mostly after 1959. Stress is made on the early research and the organizations which participated and the foreign companies which made an effort in underwater archaeological excavation on the Cuban shelf. However, this paper underlines the controversial role played by Carisub, a company in charge of underwater archaeological research until 2004, and its role in granting permits for commercial exploitation of historic shipwrecks. Archaeological research in Cuba and a synthesis of some of the major shipwrecks as well as new goals and direction since 2004 are covered in this paper.

[GEN-013] – Texas Ballroom A, Friday, 4:30pm - 4:45pm

Lu Ann De Cunzo (University of Delaware)

Reconsidering the First Generations of Colonial Encounters in the Lower Delaware Valley of the North American Middle Atlantic

The Middle Atlantic region is drawing renewed interest among historians, especially during the era of first colonial settlement in the 17th century. Some are reassessing the prominent role of the Lenape and Susquehannock peoples in the course and outcomes of the encounters. Others are challenging previous interpretations of the contests among Dutch, Swedish, and English imperial actors for control over this borderland. Although these scholars are rethinking the concept of frontier, the spatial, material, and representational practices this session is highlighting have received less attention. This paper centers on these practices in the Lower Delaware Valley between the 1620s and 1700.

[SYM-010] – Texas Ballroom H, Thursday, 2:45 pm - 3:00 pm

Mara Deckinga (Texas A&M University)

Conservation of Waterlogged Textiles from CSS *Georgia*

During recovery of material from CSS *Georgia*, numerous textile artifacts were recovered and transported to Texas A&M University's Conservation Research Laboratory for treatment. Unlike terrestrial locations, waterlogged sites like CSS *Georgia* provide a stable environment of constant temperatures, low sunlight, and minimal exposure to micro-organisms, allowing for preservation of organic material normally lost to taphonomic factors. With maritime Civil War sites like USS *Monitor*

and *H.L. Hunley* only relatively-recently excavated, and it becomes clear that the *Georgia* material provides a unique opportunity to study both textile use during the Civil War and techniques in the preservation of waterlogged organics. An overview of the artifacts recovered from CSS *Georgia* will be provided, as well as discussion of the conservation techniques employed. In considering the current state of conservation, best practices in processing large amounts of material will be examined, as well as highlighting areas for future research.

[SYM-012] – Fort Worth Ballroom 7, Thursday, 1:30pm - 1:45pm

Kathryn H. Deeley (Georgia Gwinnett College)

Using Archaeology to Understand Strategies of Racial Uplift, Past, Present, and Future: A Case Study from Annapolis, Maryland

Following the end of Reconstruction, the leaders of the African American community strove to combat negative stereotypes presented by the White majority using various strategies of racial uplift designed to develop a positive Black identity. In the 19th and early 20th centuries, these strategies could be classified as strategies of inclusion, advocated by scholars such as Booker T. Washington and Nannie Helen Burroughs, and strategies of autonomy, described by W.E.B. Du Bois and Anna Julia Cooper. In the 21st century, these same strategies are called “the politics of respectability” and “the Black Lives Matter movement”. Using archaeological examples from Annapolis, Maryland, this paper explores how these strategies were incorporated into the behaviors of individuals in the past, especially African American women who had to negotiate multiple levels of domination in order to achieve racial uplift, in order to better understand the manifestations of the same strategies in the present.

[SYM-014b] – Texas Ballroom B, Friday, 2:15pm - 2:30pm

J. Eric Deetz (UNC Chapel Hill)

Pilgrim’s Progress: Neighborhood redevelopment and the historical landscape of “America’s Hometown”

By the end of the nineteenth century Plymouth Massachusetts had become a typical New England Town with an active industrial base and a vibrant waterfront. With the decline of the textile industry Plymouth re branded itself by highlighting its unique history. This was achieved not only by highlighting the Pilgrim story but also by the removal of many aspects of its 19th century landscape. This paper addresses the changes made in the mid-twentieth century through neighborhood redevelopment.

[SYM-022] – Fort Worth Ballroom 6, Friday, 1:45pm - 2:00pm

Matthew DeFreese (New Mexico State University)

Camino Real de Tierra Adentro: Locating Trail Segments through Predictive Modeling

The Camino Real de Tierra Adentro was a trail connecting Mexico City with New Mexico from 1598 until the early 20th century. This period reflects significant trail alteration in response to transportation change from carreta carts, stagecoaches, wagons, and automobiles plus localized weather conditions during travel. These shifts caused travelers to create alternate trail segments, leaving the Camino Real a

series of trail segments, not a single path. As it travels through the Jornada del Muerto, a region of limited water resources roughly thirty-five miles north of Las Cruces, New Mexico, a few segments have been identified with more expected. A predictive GIS model will be created to locate these segments by understanding how transportation traveling the trail moves and how other factors cause alteration. Implications of this model allow researchers to better understand how the Camino Real's use changed over time and help learn about little investigated regions.

[POS-3] – Texas Ballroom Foyer, Friday, 9:00am – 11:00am

Annaliese Dempsey (Texas A&M University)

Documenting and Reconstructing the Hull Remains of *Queen Anne's Revenge*

The wreck site of Blackbeard's flagship *Queen Anne's Revenge*, found in 1996, yielded a section of surviving hull structure that has yet to be fully studied. The first stage in a long term research project was conducted in 2016, and involved the detailed recording of the framing timbers so far recovered from the wreck site. The goal of this in-depth study is a full reconstruction of the vessel's hull and rig, with a set of lines, construction drawings, and sail plans. The preliminary results of this research will be presented, as well as the impact of 3D modeling techniques on the study of shipwreck timbers. This project is being undertaken as dissertation research for a Ph.D. at Texas A&M University, and is part of the overall QAR Project research program being managed by the North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources.

[SYM-031] – Texas Ballroom C, Saturday, 1:45pm - 2:00pm

Erin Dempsey (National Park Service) – see [GEN-020] Juanita Bonnifield

Leo A. Demski (University of Nevada, Reno)

The Luxury Of Cold: The Natural Ice Industry In Boca, California: 1868-1927

Before the invention of refrigeration and artificial ice, naturally harvested ice was an important seasonal commodity for food storage and heat regulation. In 1852, Boston ice was shipped to San Francisco and sold as a luxury. Shortly thereafter, high demand led entrepreneurs to create ice companies in the Sierra Nevada Mountains along the newly-completed transcontinental railroad. The railroad could transport ice to customers, and utilized it to ship perishable food items over long distances in refrigerated (reefer) cars. The town of Boca, in the eastern Sierra, dominated the Californian ice market from the late 1860s- late 1920s, thanks to its extremely cold and dry conditions, purity of water, and close proximity to the railroad. This presentation will discuss the archaeology taking place at Boca, as well as attempting to situate the Sierra ice industry in the broader context of economic and industrial development of the late 19th-early 20th century West.

[SYM-026] – Texas Ballroom D, Saturday, 10:00am - 10:15am

Robert Carl DeMuth (Indiana University)

Structural racism and archaeological practice - the archaeology of razed African American industrial communities.

The coal company towns found throughout West Virginia and Central Appalachia

were compact, racially diverse communities housing African Americans, white americans, and various european immigrant groups. However, when the industry contracted after World War II, racial firing practices meant that many African American families were forced to leave the area. These newly vacant lots were often repurposed for further industrial use, effectively destroying the material record of many of the African Americans that once called the region home during its industrial boom. A severe lack of both material remains and modern descendants has effectively led to a 'whitewashing' West Virginia's labor history, that does not consider the important roles carried out by people of color. This paper examines how these forces of structural racism affect our ability to study minority groups archaeologically, and suggests solutions to begin overcoming these problems.

[GEN-021] – Texas Ballroom G, Saturday, 10:45am - 11:00am

R. Carl DeMuth (Indiana University) – see [POS-4] Heather N. Alvey-Scott

R. Carl DeMuth (Indiana University) – see [POS-4] Kelly C. MacCluen

R. Carl DeMuth (Indiana University) – see [POS-4] Tyler Dean Allen

L. Meghan Dennis (University of York, United Kingdom)

Unethical Pasts, Uncertain Presents, and Potential Futures: The Evolution of Archaeological Representation in Video Games

Since the late 1970s, archaeology and archaeologists have appeared within games presented on every major video game and console format. From the earliest depictions as treasure hunters within games such as the Atari 2600's temple crawler, Quest for Quintana Roo, to more nuanced portrayals within PC gaming's recent field school simulator, C14 Dating, changes to how the public privileges and disregards the reality of archaeological practice can be traced through how the discipline is represented in gaming media. By examining key moments in the development of the archaeological narrative within video games, and establishing connections to larger problems of representation of the field, issues of public perception and effective outreach can be addressed, with a goal of resituating ethical archaeological practice within the common conceptualization of the discipline.

[GEN-018] – Fort Worth Ballroom 8, Friday, 2:15pm - 2:30pm

Sean Devlin (University of Minnesota), Lynsey Bates (The Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery), Jillian Galle (The Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery)

A Case for STP Survey on Carribean Plantations: Stewart Castle, Jamaica

In this paper, we argue that site survey, prior to and in addition to open area excavation, is essential to addressing our understanding of the contested landscapes of plantation life. Building on a research strategy employed by DAACS on former British Caribbean plantations, preliminary results from 2016 fieldwork at the eighteenth-century Jamaican sugar estate of Stewart Castle suggest the

methodological power and analytical opportunities of systematic shovel-test-pit (STP) survey. This technique promotes identification of site stratigraphy, horizontal distribution patterns, as well as architectural and occupational features. At Stewart Castle, data recovered from STPs indicate shifting patterns of spatial usage over time in the main house yard area, and hint at changing politics of space during the Stewarts' occupation. More broadly, systematic survey and standardized context and artifact data recovery, as facilitated by the DAACS database, enables comparative temporal and spatial analysis of such changes across sites of slavery.

[GEN-014] – Texas Ballroom D, Friday, 3:00pm - 3:15pm

Steven L. DeVore (National Park Service)

Geophysical Investigations at Fort Larned National Historic Site, 14PA305, Pawnee County, Kansas

During April 2016, archeologists from the National Park Service conducted a geophysical investigation within the core and cemetery areas of the Fort Larned site. Fort Larned served as the base of military operations against the hostile Plains Indians and for the protection of commerce along the eastern part of the Santa Fe Trail during the 1860s and 1870s. The 2016 geophysical investigations included a magnetic survey of the core area and cemetery, as well as a ground penetrating radar survey of the cemetery. Additional magnetic surveys of the core area were conducted in 2009 and 2010. The results of the geophysical survey indicated the use of the fort during its period of operation, use as a farm after its decommission in the late 1800s and 1900s, and park activities after the site was designated a National Historic Site in 1864.

[POS-3] – Texas Ballroom Foyer, Friday, 9:00am – 11:00am

Eve H. Dewan (Brown University)

Expanding the Historical Archaeology of College Hill: Updates in Excavation, Digital Technologies, and Outreach in Providence, Rhode Island

The Archaeology of College Hill is a course at Brown University, taught by two graduate students, that aims to train undergraduates in various field methods, documentary research, and readings and discussions of archaeological theory. In 2016, the course underwent several exciting changes. First, it relocated from Brown's campus, where it had been conducting excavations for several years, to the nearby Moses Brown School. This paper presents the results of two seasons of fieldwork at this new site where students investigated the material culture of a nineteenth century family of German immigrants who made significant contributions to Rhode Island's textile industry. Additionally, it discusses the design and implementation of a new paperless recording system, as well as the introduction of drone technology to this innovative course that combines the theory and practice of historical archaeology with pedagogy and outreach in the local community.

[GEN-016] – Texas Ballroom H, Friday, 3:45pm - 4:00pm

Jenna K. Carlson Dietmeier (College of William and Mary)

Lowcountry Livestock Production: Eighteenth-Century Cattle Husbandry at

Drayton Hall

The Proprietors of colonial South Carolina had wanted the colonists to be “planters and not graziers.” However, the mild winters of South Carolina and the abundant range-lands were perfect for livestock production, and the livestock industry soon provided the financial foundation for many colonists to be planters as well as graziers. Utilizing faunal evidence from eighteenth-century assemblages from Drayton Hall, this paper explores the changing cattle husbandry strategies employed in the South Carolina Lowcountry. Butchery and kill-off data from Drayton Hall exhibit temporal differences suggestive of changes in livestock utilization at the site. Additionally, an examination of pathologies present on cranial and lower limb elements indicates different husbandry strategies employed at different times at the site. By understanding eighteenth-century Drayton Hall as a landscape comprised of multiple human and non-human interactions, one can appreciate fully the changing relationships between humans and cattle that went into Lowcountry livestock production.

[SYM-018] – Texas Ballroom J, Friday, 8:15am - 8:30am

Justin Dix (University of Southampton, United Kingdom) – see [GEN-006] Elizabeth Krueger

Justin Dix (University of Southampton, United Kingdom) – see [GEN-019] Michael Murray

Tricia J. Dodds (California State Parks Maritime Heritage Program), Matthew Lawrence (NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries Maritime Heritage Program), Deborah Marx (NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries Maritime Heritage Program)

Shipwrecks, Doghole Ports, and the Lumber Trade: Maritime Cultural Landscape Survey of California’s Sonoma Coast

California’s Sonoma Coast is a rugged and beautiful seashore with a wealth of natural resources extending from kelp forests to redwood groves. Humans have interacted with this marine environment for thousands of years; it has shaped their lives and they have left their mark on the landscape. During the mid-19th and early 20th century, the Sonoma lumber trade greatly affected the coastal environment as it contributed to the economic development of the American West Coast. In 2016, California State Parks and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration’s Office of National Marine Sanctuaries conducted a maritime cultural landscape survey along the Sonoma Coast that integrated the study of submerged and terrestrial archaeological resources to reveal the lumber trade’s maritime cultural landscape. From upland lumbering operations to doghole ports and shipwrecks, the Sonoma Coast holds the physical traces of its role in building California and developing the nation’s economy.

[GEN-013] – Texas Ballroom A, Friday, 4:15pm - 4:30pm

Kirsten Dollarhide (Texas A&M University)

The Conservation of the *Brother Jonathan* Chest

Two hours into the voyage from Crescent City, California to Victoria, British Columbia in July 1865, Captain Samuel DeWolf ordered SS *Brother Jonathan* to set a return course. Eight miles outside of Crescent City, a wave smashed the vessel into a rock, sinking it in under an hour—along with most of the cargo and passengers. It wasn't until the 1990s that the wreckage was rediscovered; in May 2016, a shipping crate salvaged from the wreck was sent to Texas A&M University's Conservation Research Laboratory for excavation and conservation. The conservation and historical analysis of the items found in the crate can provide insight into both the past and the future. Study of the crate's contents will shed light on the needs and ways of life in the Northwest during the Civil War, while a report on the methods of waterlogged artifact conservation will aid in the efforts of future conservators.

[SYM-012] – Fort Worth Ballroom 7, Thursday, 2:30pm – 2:45pm

Michael R. Dolski (DPAA)

Offers You Can't Refuse: An Overview Of DPAA's Strategic Partnerships Initiative

This presentation describes DPAA's Strategic Partnerships program, which is a novel effort within DoD to leverage the resources and expertise of external sources. Partnership categories broadly include public-private partnerships (P3s), grants, cooperative agreements, voluntary arrangements, and even contracts. The intent is to expand or improve DPAA's ability to account for the missing by selectively outsourcing some components of the overall workload. In addition, DPAA pursues initiatives that create a foundation of relevant skills, experience, and interest in the larger community. Over time, DPAA hopes to have a partnership capacity that responds to specific requirements, such as a field recovery of a loss site, while also serving as a conduit for trained, interested personnel to assist with the mission in a variety of ways. Partnerships, naturally, depend upon identifying common interests and fostering truly collaborative endeavors. To date, DPAA has partnered with other government entities, universities, private organizations, NGOs, and individuals.

[SYM-003] – Texas Ballroom D, Thursday, 11:00am - 11:15am

Elaine Dorset (National Park Service) – see [GEN-020] Juanita Bonnifield

Christopher Dostal (Texas A&M University)

The 3D Digitization of the World Trade Center Wreck

Accurate documentation of cultural heritage materials is the lynchpin for all aspects of archaeological investigation. When it comes to the reconstruction and interpretation of shipwrecks, this is especially true. The more accurate and true to life the documentation is, the more accurate the interpretation and reconstruction of a ship will be. The methods by which ships have been documented have evolved rapidly over the years, though each new and innovative method is tied to foundational principals of reconstruction. Building on the innovative work that others have done in this field, this paper demonstrates a methodology for recording individual ship timbers with highly accurate laser scanning, converting these scans

to CAD bodies, and then using the CAD bodies to virtually reassemble the ship.
[SYM-031] – Texas Ballroom C, Saturday, 3:00pm - 3:15pm

Christopher Dostal (Texas A&M University) – see [GEN-011] Grace Tsai

Christopher Dostal (Texas A&M University) – see [SYM-031] Kotaro Yamafune

Joe A. Downer (George Washington's Mount Vernon)

“Show Me the Maps!” An Application of Story Maps to Archaeological Interpretation

This paper discusses how ESRI Story Maps can aid in the interpretation of archaeological sites to both the public and professionals alike. Story Map technology offers us a way in which to share archaeological data and narratives to a global audience by incorporating text, high-resolution photographs, videos, and interactive maps into a user-friendly, web-based application. As a component of ArcGIS, Story Maps enable users to employ a vast amount of geospatial tools, conduct detailed analysis, and package data in a manageable and accessible way. This presentation will highlight the ease with which Story Maps can be used for archaeological interpretation by briefly showcasing two applications being employed at George Washington's Mount Vernon. These Story Maps provide context and content to audiences who wish to know more about the role of archaeology at Washington's estate, and how archaeological research adds to our understanding of 18th century plantation life.

[GEN-018] – Fort Worth Ballroom 8, Friday, 3:00pm - 3:15pm

Crystal A. Dozier (Texas A&M University)

Military Diet on the Border: Butchery Analysis at Fort Brown (41CF96) Cameron County, TX

Archaeological investigations at Fort Brown (41CF96) have provided a wealth of information about military life in south Texas. This re-analysis of the faunal material recovered by the Archaeological Research Laboratory's survey efforts in 1988 investigates butchery patterns found at the site. The butchering patterns for cattle are decidedly unlike modern practice; while some evidence for typical modern cuts, like steaks exist, beef ox coxae and sacrum were sliced similarly to more meat-bearing regions. The assemblage reflects cuts of meat that would have been fairly inexpensive and the process of slices carcasses in such ways would have allowed for easy cooking within stews or soups. The butchery patterns seen at Fort Brown are compared and contrasted to early 20th century military standards. Local, and particularly Mexican, influences on foodways are evidenced through the faunal record at Fort Brown.

[SYM-018] – Texas Ballroom J, Friday, 10:00am - 10:15am

Lisa M. Dretske (Kenosha Public Museums)

Expressing ethnic identity in a French town: study of the Janis-Ziegler Site (23SG272) in Ste. Genevieve, Missouri

Dr. Elizabeth Scott introduced me to many aspects of understanding ethnicity in the historical and archaeological record through her years of work at the Janis-Ziegler site (23SG272). Despite Ste. Genevieve being founded by the French, the German Ziegler family resided in the town beginning in the early 19th century. In 2006, archaeological investigations went underway on the Janis-Ziegler site, directed by Dr. Elizabeth Scott and Donald Heldman. The purpose of my research was to discover to what degree the Ziegler family showed their ethnicity while living at the Janis-Ziegler house, as well as, to figure out whether the German ethnicity of the Ziegler family could be uncovered through the material culture. In this research, I reviewed the English and German newspapers from 19th century Ste. Genevieve. I then compared the findings of the advertisements to the material culture from the Janis-Ziegler site, the Ziegler probate inventory, along with other data.

[SYM-002] – Texas Ballroom A, Thursday, 1:45pm - 2:00pm

Carl G. Drexler (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

The Battlefields Are the Only Thing We Have: Archaeology, Race, and Thanatourism in the Trans-Mississippi South

Archaeology has a long history with the tourism industry. Thanatourism focuses on sites associated with death and violence, such as battlefields, and conflict archaeology can be a powerful means to connect with the public and aid in the development of war-related sites as tourist draws. For American Civil War sites, thanatourism is a potential boon to depressed rural southern economies and a means to improve preservation and interpretation of archeological sites. Archaeologists can have a crucial role in developing these resources, but that role must be clearly thought through to avoid exacerbating the structural violence of popular memory of the conflict. Work now ongoing in Arkansas is beginning to focus on sites specifically identified as tourism resources, and this paper is a meditation on how that work can progress to be more than a retelling of white, Southern narratives for an unreconstructed audience.

[SYM-026] – Texas Ballroom D, Saturday, 9:15am - 9:30am

Brooke L. Drew (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

What We Knew Then and What We Know Now: How New Archival Research Has Changed Our Understanding of the Milwaukee County Institution Grounds Cemetery Population

During the initial Milwaukee County Poor Farm Cemetery investigation, the most significant documentary source was the *Register of Burials at the Milwaukee County Poor Farm Cemetery*, believed to account for all burials between 1882 and 1974. Preliminary research based on the Register of Burials, Milwaukee County Death certificates, and the spatial analysis of grave goods recovered from excavations conducted in 1991 and 1992 resulted in the tentative identification of 190 individuals. We now know that the Register is not a complete list of all burials on the Milwaukee County Institution grounds. Using new data compiled from a comprehensive search of county death certificates as well as coroner's inquests, a more inclusive and detailed demographic profile has been constructed. Comparing the two profiles along multiple variables of interest including age and sex, marital

status, immigration and residence will highlight the importance of multiple documentary sources.

[SYM-017] – Texasd Ballroom I, Friday, 10:45am - 11:00am

Tomasz Dudzinski (Grajewskie Centrum Kultury) – see [SYM-036] Dawid M. Grupa

Justin P. Dunnivant (University of Florida)

Ethiopia and the Politics of Representation in Local, National, and Privately-funded Museums

The Wolaita people are a minority cultural group within southern Ethiopia. In 1896 Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia engaged in one of his bloodiest campaigns to unseat King Tona and absorb the land and people under the aegis of the Abyssinian Empire. Since then, the Wolaita and other southern groups have been ascribed relatively marginal status in larger representations of Ethiopian identity. In 1994, however, the Ethiopian government began to actively facilitate the development of cultural museums throughout the country, developing space for cultural groups to create new exhibitions in local museums. Since then these new museums have created cultural representations that sometimes counter national narratives while reifying certain localized archetypes. This paper compares representations of Wolaita cultural identity in national, local, and privately-funded museum exhibitions to explore how various rhetorical strategies -- such as symbolic annihilation and segregating knowledges -- mobilize Wolaita identity to various ends.

[GEN-001] – Stockyards 2, Thursday, 9:45am - 10:00am

Christopher K. Dvorscak (University of West Florida)

The Steamer *Columbia* - A New Discovery in the Blackwater

As the University of West Florida continues to survey Pensacola waterways, many new anomalies have been discovered. One of the most significant is a 105' long sidewheel steamer, which was located in the Blackwater River using side-scan sonar. The shipwreck's three distinct sections – the bow, boiler, and propulsion-related machinery in the stern – remain mostly intact. The most indicative of the artifacts examined are bricks associated with the boiler that have the name "KILLIAN" impressed on them. After further historical research, the wreck is believed to be the *Columbia*. Built in Pensacola in 1900, she was used by the W.B. Wright Lumber Company and also operated as an excursion vessel. A fire of unknown origin caused her to sink in 1911. This project focuses on the life history of the *Columbia*, why she was built, how she sank, and the role she played in the economy of the region.

[GEN-013] – Texas Ballroom A, Friday, 3:15pm - 3:30pm

Emma Dwyer (University of Leicester, United Kingdom)

The New Normal: Seeking Household Experiences of Inter-war Public Housing

The 1920s and 1930s saw the renewal of large parts of Britain's housing stock. In Birmingham, England, new housing projects were constructed in the suburbs, each home having three bedrooms, bathroom, indoor lavatory, garden, and local amenities – a contrast to the back-to-back housing in the centre of Birmingham that

new suburban homes sought to replace. The back-to-backs were seen as crowded and insanitary, children sharing bedrooms with adults and non-family lodgers. The form and fabric of new housing was a response to such sensitivities and designed for the nuclear family, but not all households conformed to this ideal. This paper looks at the strategies that households and the Birmingham City Corporation put in place to manage the gap between the expectation of life in new, modern housing projects, and the lived reality, and how these can be seen through adaptations made to homes and in oral history testimonies of residents.

[SYM-011] – Texas Ballroom H, Thursday, 11:30am - 11:45am

E

Graeme Earl (University of Southampton, United Kingdom) – see [GEN-019] Michael Murray

Andrew D. Earle (University of Indianapolis), Christopher R. Moore (University of Indianapolis)

Xenia, IN: A Comparison Study Based on the Carolina Artifact Pattern

During the early to mid-19th century, Xenia, Indiana was an occupied town in Carroll County. As the region grew, Xenia did not and the town was abandoned. During the summer of 2011, the University of Indianapolis performed a siteless survey of a 60+ acre agricultural field that included portions of the abandoned town. We used Stanley South's Carolina Artifact Pattern to categorize data from the site.

Additionally, we used South's mean ceramic date formula to confirm the mean dates of habitation for Xenia to be between 1840 and 1860.

[GEN-005] – Stockyards 3, Thursday, 2:15pm - 2:30pm

Justin Eichelberger (National Parks Service)

Material Expressions of Rank: Non-Verbal Communication Amongst Commissioned Officers at Fort Yamhill and Fort Hoskins, Oregon, 1856-1866

The 19th century U.S. Army was a hierarchically ranked subculture characterized by a caste-like system of institutional inequality. Individual officers were commissioned into hierarchically ranked military classes, known as ranks, that were both authoritatively and socially distinct and within which each officer behaved in accordance with military discipline and a strict set of non-militaristic social norms. This paper examines how commissioned officers at two mid-19th century U.S. Army posts in Western Oregon, Fort Yamhill and Fort Hoskins, used material culture to express and negotiate their rank and social position within this social and military hierarchy. Variations in artifact quantity, quality and variety between these assemblages 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.

[GEN-007] – Fort Worth Ballroom 8, Thursday, 10:30am - 10:45am

Katrina C. L. Eichner (University of California Berkeley)

Queer Frontier Identities: A Look at the Laundresses' Quarters and Enlisted Married Men's Quarters of Fort Davis, Texas

This paper defines frontiers as queer locals that shape the relationships and practices of individuals within them. Frontiers are liminal spaces where normative ideals are actively challenged and thrown into flux by competing ways of knowing, both new and old. Inhabitants of these heterogeneous communities simultaneously assert, contest, and reassert their positionality and personhoods daily through a

series of meetings between and within cultural groups. As a result a third space of fluidity and liminality is created in which cultural slippage between competing worldviews creates new conditions for alternative, innovative, and layered performances of intersecting identities. Using an assemblage of materials collected from the remains of nineteenth century Fort Davis 's laundresses quarters and enlisted married men's housing. I am to explore how gendered /sexual relationships and negotiations were shaped by the queer location of frontier. Moreover, I ask how the Texas frontier specifically shaped the identities of its inhabitants.

[SYM-030] – Texas Ballroom B, Saturday, 2:30pm - 2:45pm

Melissa Eiring (UTSA-CAR)

Cemetery Vandalism: The Selective Manipulation Of Information

Few universal protocols are in place for cemetery preservation and its associated records. Typically, vandalism is associated with physical objects. Often overlooked are the written records. Despite the potential wealth of information, there is currently no guarantee that the record keeping of a cemetery or individual gravemarkers exists or is accurate. The selective disclosure of information or manipulation of records-or documentary vandalism- can lead to vandalized historical records and reveal considerable mishaps in record management and gravestone accuracy. Consequently, we are forced to question the final historical record. This paper explores the extent of this “documentary vandalism” within historical preservation of cemeteries and the measures needed to protect our cemeteries' cultural value.

[GEM-020] – Texas Ballroom C, Saturday, 9:45am - 10:00am

Samantha Ellens (Wayne State University)

“No lovlir sight”: Tracing the Post-Emancipation Lime Industry on Montserrat and Dominica

In the second half of the 19th-century, Montserrat citrus limes were world famous, appearing regularly in British advertisements and utilized in the global perfume and beverage markets. But the ways in which this industry impacted the lives of Montserrat's formerly enslaved laborers has yet to be clearly understood.

Preliminary research for a landscape survey of Montserrat, utilizing a comparative approach with Dominica, is presented. As in the case of Montserrat, lime agriculture on Dominica gradually increased, and by 1875, this crop became the dominant industry and many estates were yielding exceptional profits. This study seeks to understand how wage-based systems of labor came to transform island economies after emancipation and how this shift manifested itself both physically and socially for the islands' inhabitants. Tracing the trajectory of the lime industry engages historically with methods of transferrable technology, sustainable agriculture, and networks of agency and identity vis-a-vis these post-emancipation island populations.

[SYM-027] – Texas Ballroom H, Saturday, 10:45am - 11:00am

John P. Ellison (Albion Environmental Inc.), Ryan C. Phillip (Albion Environmental

Inc.), Alyssa N. Cheli (Albion Environmental Inc.)

Room for All: A Pluralistic Approach to Privileged Spaces

During the 18th and 19th centuries, California Rancho adobe residences were the center of daily interactions between laborers, visitors, traders, owners, and overseers. Common interpretive recreations of the region's adobe residences emphasize the land owners and residential uses of adobe structures. This is done to the exclusion of understanding the pluralistic nature of the adobe uses in space and time, and the diverse community of colonists and indigenous laborers who worked and lived within these adobes. In this paper, we focus on artifacts related to indigenous practices recovered from Rancho household spaces, such as flaked stone materials and modified imported goods. In doing so, we illuminate how Rancho adobes in California's central coast can be conceptualized as pluralistic spaces in which indigenous traditions were maintained within privileged family spaces.

[SYM-029] – Fort Worth Ballroom 6, Saturday, 9:00am - 9:15am

Leigh Anne Ellison (Arizona State University), Francis Pierce-Mcmanamon (Arizona State University)

The Future of Collections Driven Research is Digital: Proper Care for Long Term Preservation and Access

Existing collections represent a significant untapped potential for future research. Their value is made possible, and often greatly enhanced, by the associated records that provide context about their discovery. Other times, physical collections may be incomplete or lost all together and the information about these collections is all that remains. To ensure that future scholars are able to make use of this information it needs to be properly preserved and accessible for discovery. Paper materials need to be made digital for enhanced discovery, and digital records need proper care to ensure their long-term preservation and to promote wide dissemination. This presentation provides an overview of the proper steps to care for digital collections about historical archaeology.

[SYM-021] – Texas Ballroom I, Friday, 2:00pm - 2:15pm

Patrick Eppenberger (Institute of Evolutionary Medicine, University of Zurich, Switzerland) – see [SYM-036] Francesco Maria Galassi

Emily Mueller Epstein (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), Patricia B. Richards (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

Unnoticed All His Worth, a Dog Burial at the Milwaukee County Poor Farm Cemetery

One dog (*Canis lupus familiaris*) was recovered from a six-sided wooden coffin among the human interments identified during the Milwaukee County Poor Farm Cemetery Removal Project of 2013. Milwaukee County used the cemetery (ca. 1880 – 1920) to bury people who died at institutions located on the country grounds or to bury individuals with survivors unable to afford burial elsewhere. The cemetery is contemporaneous with the establishment of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Wisconsin Humane Society, and the increasing popularity of pet cemeteries in the U.S. The authors have not identified

documentation of dog interments in comparable settings, suggesting the Milwaukee Country Grounds Cemetery case is novel. In this paper, we present the bioarchaeology of the dog's interment and explore its position within the broader context of human-animal relationships at alms houses and within Milwaukee, Wisconsin during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

[SYM-017] – Texas Ballroom I, Friday, 10:30am - 10:45am

Cynthia Ericson (University of Houston) – see [GEN-014] Tara Rutley

Kelley S. Esh (Defense POW-MIA Accounting Agency)

Mind the Gap: The Evolution of Forensic Archaeology in Military Remains Recovery

The Defense POW-MIA Accounting Agency (DPAA) is responsible for the recovery of U.S. service members' remains from past conflicts. This paper will briefly review the history of military remains recovery by the U.S. government, focusing on the personnel responsible for field recovery as well as the methods typically employed. We will then explore the evolving role of archaeologists in the accounting community, and how this parallels the modern development of forensic archaeology as a distinct discipline. At the DPAA, archaeology fills the gap between historic research and the identification of recovered remains, although in the past this role has not been fully recognized. We argue that an increased focus on archaeological methods, technology, and innovation will be critical to the success of field recovery as DPAA continues its mission in the future.

[SYM-003] – Texas Ballroom D, Thursday, 8:00am - 8:15am

Ryan Espersen (Saba Archaeological Center, Saba, Dutch Caribbean; Leiden University), Jay Havisser (Saba Archaeological Center, Saba, Dutch Caribbean; Leiden University)

Forget We Not: Continuity and Change in Saba's Unique Burial Practices, Dutch Caribbean

This paper analyses continuity and change in burial practices through time on Saba, Dutch Caribbean, from first colonization in the mid seventeenth century to the modern era. The Saba tradition of stone-lined vaults surrounding the buried coffin is a cultural element from English migrants that dates back to early Welsh and Anglo-Saxon burial traditions, and continues into the present day. This practice, however, appears to be limited to the free dominant culture, as it has not been observed among enslaved African burials. Dry stone grave markers were used exclusively across Saba until the early nineteenth century, where a style dominant in nearby St. Eustatius was introduced among the island's upper class. Changes in mark

[GEN-009] – Stockyards 3, Friday, 9:30am - 9:45am

Salvador Estrada (Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, Mexico) – see [SYM-013] Ruben Manzanilla

Lynn L. M. Evans (Mackinac State Historic Parks)

Michilimackinac and the Modern World: The View from an English Trader's House

Archaeological excavations have taken place at Michilimackinac every summer since 1959, pre-dating the Society for Historical Archaeology. The project and its approaches have evolved along with the discipline. This paper examines current research at an English trader's house within the fort. His wide range of ceramics and other goods provide insight into the cosmopolitan nature of life on the edge of the eighteenth-century British empire.

[SYM-016] – Stockyards 3, Friday, 3:30pm - 3:45pm

F

*Brian M. Fahy (University of Oxford, United Kingdom, National Museum of Manila),
Veronica Walker-Vadillo (University of Oxford, United Kingdom)*

"What happens in the Embocadero, stays in the Embocadero": An Archaeological interpretation of the early Spanish exploration of the Pacific and the establishment of the Manila-Acapulco Galleon Trade.

This paper lays out the the current archaeological findings of the Manila-Acapulco Trade route, and analyzes the navigation pattern as they travel from Manila, through the embocadero then travelling the northern trade winds over to North America. The route can take 4-6 months, and takes a heavy toll on the crew and their passengers. almost one third of this time is taken to traverse the Embocadero, a water route weaving through the middle of the Phillipine Islands. Knowing there were other faster ways to get to the northern tradewinds, we hypothesized that there is another reason for sailing this route: A trade in contraband. The paper lays out signs of illicit trade tactics on these galleons from Manila to Acapulco.

[SYM-013] – Texas Ballroom A, Friday, 9:30am – 9:45am

Andrea A. Farmer (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District; Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections), Michael K. Trimble (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District; Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections)

Employing Innovative Approaches to Curation and Collections Management: The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Archaeological Curation Program

The recognition that our field is based on scientifically curated national collections has re-emerged as a core value of the archaeological community. While most archaeologists recognize curation and collections management as being integral to our field, resource allocation for these collections have never adequately addressed our national need. The preservation and digitization of collections is now seen as key to the survival of the field and the science of archaeology. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) has developed a coherent national archaeological curation program to ensure our national collections are cared for as significant scientific data. The Corps approach to curation is centered on the development of a Veterans Curation Program (VCP). The success of this program has made it a viable option for addressing modern curatorial needs.

[SYM-021] – Texas Ballroom I, Friday, 3:30pm - 3:45pm

Erik Farrell (Queen Anne's Revenge Conservation Laboratory, North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources), Jeremy Borrelli (Queen Anne's Revenge Conservation Laboratory, North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources)

Cleaning Submerged Artillery: Tools and Methods Used to Conserve Cannon

from Blackbeard's Flagship, *Queen Anne's Revenge* (1718)

The conservation cleaning of concreted marine-archaeological cannon is a complex and multidimensional problem. At present, archaeologists have uncovered 30 cannon amongst the shipwreck remains of Blackbeard's flagship, *Queen Anne's Revenge* (QAR). Currently, the QAR Conservation Laboratory holds 18 of these cannon in various stages of conservation. This places the QAR Lab in a unique position to develop practical treatment solutions for such a large collection of submerged artillery. Various tools and methods are used to progress the conservation process, many of which have been modified in some manner from their original or previously-published forms. This poster will detail the tools currently used at QAR Lab, their construction or modifications, as well as the methods and protocols surrounding their use. Additionally, the known and suspected limitations of these techniques will be addressed.

[POS-5] – Texas Ballroom Foyer, Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

Glenn J. Farris (Farris & Schulz)

The World in his Pocket: the diverse coins used in the California Gold Rush

During the California Gold Rush, hopeful Argonauts from all over the world descended on California, bringing whatever coinage they had with them. Merchants of the time were adept at accommodating the new arrivals. Whereas the silver reales of Spanish America had long been a mainstay of the economy on the East Coast of America, now many other forms of coinage made their appearance. Silver and gold were the accepted forms of currency because with the runaway inflation copper coins were of inadequate value to be useful, although some have been found, possibly retained as keepsakes. This paper will focus on archaeological collections found in Monterey and Sacramento, the other source for numismatic collections for this presentation. In addition to the archaeological finds, some intriguing contemporary historical comments on the diversity of coins found in most people's pockets will be presented.

[SYM-025] – Texas Ballroom A, Saturday, 8:45am - 9:00am

Andrew Fearon (Materials Conservation), Christopher P. Morris (Dewberry)

A Lot Harder Than It Looks: Conservation Of A Worst Case Scenario

Piecing together and conserving weathered timber skeletons of shipwrecks is a daunting undertaking in the best of circumstances. But, when those timbers are ripped from their resting place during a massive construction project, displaced, left exposed to the elements and general public, for weeks before being locked away, untreated, in storage for over a year, that undertaking can become a near impossible challenge. In the flurry of massive multi-agency infrastructure projects undertaken to repair the damage from Superstorm Sandy, historic preservation practices had to be adapted to fit disaster recovery priorities, and timelines. On one project, conservators, and maritime archaeologists employed modified conservation and recordation techniques to make those adaptations work for a badly damaged wreck site. Can these adaptations be used in the future not just on similar projects, and disasters, but as lessons in the planning of projects long before the coming disasters hit?

[GEN-004] – Texas Ballroom A, Thursday, 9:45am - 10:00am

Michael P. Fedoroff (United States Army Corps, Mobile District) – see [GEN-020] Allen D. Wilson

Rachel J. Feit (AmaTerra Environmental)

The Road to Wealth: How the EP & NE Railroad Changed New Mexico

The EP & NE rail system in New Mexico was built between 1898 and 1903. This railroad system immediately became a critical economic force, opening an uninhabited frontier of deserts and mountain forests to exploitation. The EP & NE system also comprised an immense sociopolitical machine that controlled vast lands, timber and mineral resources, water rights, and towns. This talk discusses the historical context for the railroad, and its impact on the settlement of eastern New Mexico. Archeological investigations conducted in 2015 at six stops along the route between El Paso and Alamogordo uncovered a fascinating assortment of features and artifacts that attest not just to programmatic planning and maintenance, but also the day to day lives of the workers housed at these remote locations in harsh environments. These investigations combine with new historical research to bring fresh understanding of how one corporate entity shaped 20th century eastern New Mexico.

[SYM-026] – Texas Ballroom D, Saturday, 10:15am - 10:30am

Kristen R. Fellows (North Dakota State University)

Robert Schuyler as a Model of Making Space for Diversity of Thought

As one of the first historical archaeologists to publish on issues of race and ethnicity, Robert Schuyler's legacy on such topics has been carried forward by many of his students. My research centers on a free black American enclave who settled on the island of Hispaniola, enslaved laborers on plantations in the Caribbean, and an African American brothel owner and the women who worked for her in Fargo, ND. While all of these projects are united through a focus on race, identity, and power dynamics, they also serve to illustrate Dr. Schuyler's role in my development as a scholar. With this paper I will offer the perspective of a more recent graduate (2013) and new faculty member. Although many former students have diverged from Dr. Schuyler's theoretical leanings, the space he has created for such diversity in thought is perhaps one of his most notable impacts on the field.

[SYM-016] – Stockyards 3, Friday, 3:45pm - 4:00pm

Katherine Fennelly (University of Sheffield, United Kingdom)

Housing for the metal trades in the industrial colony of Parkwood Springs, 1860-1970

This paper will explore housing for working-class metal workers in Sheffield. The focus of the paper will be the nineteenth-century industrial colony of Parkwood Springs in north Sheffield, in the United Kingdom. Residential housing was constructed on the Parkwood Springs site to house workers employed in metal

trades. The neighbourhood was isolated, as access was limited to a road tunnel running under a railway bridge, and later a footbridge - the primary route for local school children to the nearby Council school. The residential area was demolished in the 1970s, along with the school, and concurrent with the decline of the metal trades in Sheffield, and was left overgrown until recent industrial development, which indicates that the former residential area will soon be transformed and repurposed. Employing a combination of standing building survey, GIS analysis, archival research, and oral testimony study, this paper seeks to reconstruct the material arrangement and social geography of Parkwood Springs.

[SYM-011] – Texas Ballroom H, Thursday, 9:00am - 9:15am

Antonia L. Figueroa (Center for Archaeological Research, University of Texas at San Antonio)

All Them Ditches: The Spanish Colonial Water Management System of San Antonio de Bexar

Remnants of one of the largest and most extensive Spanish Colonial acequia water systems in the United States can be found in San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas. Acequias contributed to the flourishing of the missions and colonial farming settlements in San Antonio de Bexar. This extensive system of ditches redirected water in various parts of present day Bexar County for agricultural and household purposes. At least six principal acequias and numerous secondary branches have been identified with the aid of archival and archaeological research. Recent investigations by the Center for Archaeological Research at the University of Texas at San Antonio has documented secondary branches of the Espada acequia in south Bexar County. Using archival and archaeological data, this presentation will focus particularly on the Espada acequia system and the management of water supplied to farmlands (labores) and households.

[SYM-029] – Fort Worth Ballroom 6, Saturday, 9:15am - 9:30am

Lisa E. Fischer (Jamestown Rediscovery Foundation)

Toward a 3D James Fort: The Opportunities for Digital Heritage at Jamestown

Digital technologies are creating new ways to record, interpret, and present archaeological data. GIS and other technologies have long been part of the approach to field recording and data management for the *Jamestown Rediscovery* project, which has been ongoing since 1994. With approximately 80% of the original 3-sided fort excavated to date, the timing is opportune for exploring new approaches, like 3D modeling, for analyzing and interpreting James Fort. Creating 3D models of the site will allow the team to visualize how it changed over time and will provide new opportunities for engaging the public, both online and on-site. This paper will discuss plans for modeling as well as how the virtual environments will help to expand the interpretation to explore not just the fort's early period but also key years, such as 1619 when the first representative assembly is held and the first Africans arrive in North America.

[SYM-006] – Stockyards 2, Thursday, 3:45pm - 4:00pm

Chandler E. Fitzsimons (UC Berkeley)

An Early 20th-Century Midden from Fort Davis, TX

This paper presents the preliminary analysis of material recovered from a 1910-1940's domestic midden. Located in Fort Davis, Texas, a former frontier military community, this assemblage dates to roughly forty years after the fort's closure. The paper will address how the removal of army resources and personnel at the turn of the century lead to a change in community demographics and, in turn, resulted in new modes of economic production and consumption. Moreover, the removed location of the dying 'frontier' town resulted in a shift in the construction of racial, ethnic, national, and class identities. By looking at the byproducts of daily life we aim to show how these intersecting identities affected local social interactions and civilians' understandings of their location on a regional and national landscape.

[SYM-030] – Texas Ballroom B, Saturday, 3:45pm - 4:00pm

Peter D. Fix (Texas A&M University)

La Belle: Lessons Learned and Applied in Order to Restructure the Use of Watercraft Data

Although the archaeological team excavating *La Belle* performed an extraordinary job at timber recording, all 1:1 drawings were traced by hand on Mylar and then digitized into AutoCAD. That data was later assembled into lines drawings, profile and plan-view scale drawings. In advance of freeze-drying individual components of *La Belle*, there was an immediate need for precision measurements from drawings that were already two generations removed from the original source. The painstaking process to loft the required timber shapes worked in the case of reconstructing *La Belle*, but also set in motion a thought process of how to be more efficient and far more precise. Recent advancements in recording 3-dimensional forms offer that efficiency and are already in motion on subsequent watercraft stabilization projects. This paper contrasts some of the issues between “analog” recording and 3-dimensional digital recording, and how new approaches might be introduced into watercraft conservation projects.

[SYM-031] – Texas Ballroom C, Saturday, :30pm - 1:45pm

Candace A. Fleck (Adams State University)

How Geomorphology Can Benefit Archaeology

This research demonstrates the importance of geomorphology in archaeological field observations and studies. To receive accurate and faster results of terrestrial sites, one must see the area in a geomorphic view. Just from recognizing geomorphic characteristics, one can see the patterns of how the environment has cultivated. Turning back chronologic time and being able to visualize how people lived in their environments is extremely important for any archaeologist. The everyday life of past cultures relied on their environment. In this study, geomorphology was used to debunk mysterious mounds, which were thought to be US Union Soldier graves, at the archaeological pre-civil war site of Fort Massachusetts located near Fort Garland, Colorado. Results conclude that geomorphology can be used to examine possible grave sites, find past roads, uncovers previous environments, and by

looking at aerial topography, it also can help determine structures that no longer exist.

[GEN-018] Fort Worth Ballroom 8, Friday, 2:45pm - 3:00pm

Ayana Flewellen (University of Texas at Austin)

Digging in Our Mothers' Gardens: Unearthing Formations of Black Womanhood

Alice Walker's 1974 essay, "In Search of our Mothers' Gardens," ask "just exactly who, and of what, we black American women are." In searching for her own mother's personhood, Walker explores the garden as a space of self-making where formations of identity took root for black women who lived during the 19th and 20th centuries. Through this lens the garden becomes a space where black women during the 19th and 20th centuries shaped an existence counter to what would later be institutionalized as Black Codes and Jim Crow segregation. The garden becomes a metaphor for spaces where axis of race, gender and class intersect to reveal the complexity of identity formations. Through an artifact analysis of the Ransom and Sarah Williams Farmstead this paper examines Walker's theorization of space, within a black feminist framework, to unearth the materiality of African American women's identity formations during post-emancipation Texas.

[SYM-014a] – Texas Ballroom B, Friday, 10:30am - 10:45am

Elizabeth Flores (University of California, Berkeley)

What Trash Tells Us: A Look at Fort Davis's 20th-Century Population

Following closure of the military post in 1891, the racially and socially diverse community that had grown around Fort Davis lost one of its main economic resources. In the decades after, the civilian population saw a shift of resources from predominately military issued goods to items brought in by rail through the neighboring communities of Alpine and Marfa. This paper analyzes a select assemblage of metal, ceramic, and faunal materials excavated from an early twentieth-century domestic trash midden located directly adjacent to the abandoned fort. I aim to show how the change in supply line from government to civilian acquired goods affected the materials used in daily life. Moreover, I will address how these daily activities reflected a change in social demographics relating to race, ethnicity, nationality, and class.

[SYM-030] – Texas Ballroom B, Saturday, 3:15pm - 3:30pm

Cory M. Fogg (International Society of Automation)

Discovering Archaeology Through Video Games: A Non-Archeologist's Enlightenment

Gamers interact with the past, present and future of the archeological world regularly, whether they realize it or not. We can experience the past through tools, clothes and weapons. We embark on virtual quests to recover cultural treasures from fictional peoples and worlds. We can even see all the efforts that archaeologists have made over the years in these games, depicted in the landscapes and characters of our favorite virtual worlds. Indeed, video games and the systems we play them on are likely to be important artifacts by which future archaeologists study us in the

centuries to come. This presentation will, using several popular examples from today's video games, discuss how a non-archaeologist has acquired a basic understanding of the discipline, and the important role it has played throughout our history, from his own couch.

[SYM-035] – Texas Ballroom I, Saturday, 1:15pm - 1:30pm

Kevin R. Fogle (University of South Carolina)

Shifting Regimes: Progressive Southern Agriculture and the Enslaved Community

The late antebellum period witnessed the rise of an agricultural reform movement aimed at revitalizing the southern plantation system. Soil degradation from intensive cash crop cultivation contributed to the decreasing productivity of once prosperous farmland in many southern communities. Drawing on Enlightenment principles and scientific farming innovations such as crop rotation, fertilization, and soil chemistry, this progressive agricultural discourse attempted to maximize the efficiency of the entire plantation system from the land and the crops to the enslaved labor that drove it. Using historical and archaeological data, this paper looks at the implementation of agrarian reform principles on a single 19th century cotton plantation and the complex influence these reforms had upon the local enslaved community.

[GEN-014] – see Texas Ballroom D, Friday, 2:00 pm – 2:15 pm

*Brendan Foley (Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, Argo, Greece) – see [GEN-011]
Theotokis Theodhoulou*

Paul E. Fontenoy (North Carolina Maritime Museum)

Queen Anne's Revenge: A Very Lore-ful Site

Long before the discovery of *Queen Anne's Revenge*, Blackbeard and his flagship loomed large in popular literature and art; large enough even to prompt production of two Hollywood movies about him. Twenty years of excavation and conservation have only increased the lure of these topics. Hundreds of contributions by scholars and more popular writers have enriched the literature with books, articles, and presentations. Artists and illustrators have found subjects in the man, the ship, and the artifacts themselves. Blackbeard and *Queen Anne's Revenge* appear in documentaries, docudramas, and feature films, and as toys, plastic kits, and even Lego sets. Businesses, from carwashes to subdivisions, have adopted their names. This lore, most importantly, also draws millions of visitors to exhibitions of the artifacts staged around the country (and overseas), demonstrating that the general public can find archaeology exciting and, therefore, worthy of support.

[SYM-015] – Texas Ballroom G, Friday, 9:30am - 9:45am

Ben Ford (Indiana University of Pennsylvania) – see [GEN-007] Mike Whitehead

Ben L. Ford (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

Pennsylvania Archaeological Shipwreck and Survey Team – A New

Professional/Avocational Maritime Archaeology Organization

PASST, the Pennsylvania Archaeological Shipwreck and Survey Team, was founded in 2013 as a collaboration between the Erie Regional Science Consortium, Pennsylvania Sea Grant, Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, and local constituents. The organization focuses on the submerged cultural heritage of the Pennsylvania portion of Lake Erie through education, outreach, and site documentation to inform divers and the general public of the importance and fragility of Pennsylvania's underwater sites. PASST has successfully developed a secondary education program, a museum exhibit, and assisted in the nomination of a NOAA National Marine Sanctuary. PASST has also taught two underwater archaeology recording courses to increase diver awareness and build a cadre of divers to record existing shipwrecks. Initiatives in the near future include developing a website and listing known wrecks in the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission site files.

[GEN-006] Texas Ballroom C – Thursday, 9:15am - 9:30am

Deirdre A Forde (Oxford Archaeology, United Kingdom)

Queen Elizabeth Barracks, Church Crookham; Housing the British Army's Gurkha Regiments

In 2004, an archaeological investigation and recording began of the barracks at Church Crookham in Hampshire prior to its demolition. Although these simple 1930s structures were of limited intrinsic architectural significance, as a collection of structures the site was of considerable historical and social interest. Hastily constructed before the outbreak of World War II, its function changed over time. Notably, between 1970 and 2000, the barracks housed Gurkha regiments, military units of the British Army composed of Nepalese soldiers. During these years, they left a distinctive mark of their way of life on the buildings. Although the structures were never considered worthy of listing, neither collectively nor individually, the data collected before redevelopment of the site increases our understanding of the daily lives of the standing army in post World War II Britain. It also provides a valuable record that contributes to the wider characterisation of 20th century barrack buildings.

[SYM-011] – Texas Ballroom H, Thursday, 10:30am - 10:45am

John Foster (California State Parks), see [GEN-006] Denise Jaffke

Maddy E. Fowler (Flinders University, South Australia), Amy L. Roberts (Flinders University, South Australia), Lester-Irabinna Rigney (University of South Australia, South Australia)

The 'Very Stillness of Things': Object Biographies of Sailcloth and Fishing Net from the Point Pearce Aboriginal Mission (Burgiyana) Colonial Archive, South Australia

This paper details the discovery of early 20th century sailcloth and fishing net samples pertaining to the lives of Aboriginal peoples on Point Pearce Aboriginal

Mission (Burgiyana). Biographies for the samples are explored, from which it is argued that these objects may have many viewpoints assigned to them. The sailcloth and fishing net samples allow the telling of complex stories from the past and present. These stories include the resilience, adaptability and strength of Narungga culture when exposed to colonial contextual risk. Indeed, these objects reveal efforts of missions and government agencies to control the lives of Aboriginal peoples (through the lenses of 'racism', paternalism and self-interest), as well as agency and the involvement of Aboriginal peoples in capitalist economies. Objects as subjects can also reveal ongoing struggles for traditional and commercial fishing rights—with the aforementioned being informed by the traditional knowledge and lived experiences of Narungga peoples.

[SYM-034] – Texas Ballroom H, Saturday, 1:00pm - 1:15pm

Maxwell M. Forton (Binghamton University)

Buttoning Up The Social Fabric: Clothing Fasteners Of An Alsatian Immigrant Household

Excavations of the Biry House of Castroville, Texas have produced a diverse assemblage of clothing buttons dating from the 1840s through the 1930s. This paper explores how these buttons are being used to create a more holistic understanding of the lives of these Alsatian immigrants and their descendants. Such buttons are a common occurrence among domestic assemblages of the 19th and 20th century, but these humble artifacts may actively shape the narratives of individual lives and the communities they inhabited. Clothing buttons are the fossils of the fashion world, resisting the wares of time, but still conveying the diverse expressions of identity and social relationships articulated in clothing. Themes of gender, economic choices, and changing domestic practices may all be explored through the buttons of the Biry House. In this sense buttons may be seen as not only fastening garments, but also the very social fabric of Castroville.

[SYM-001] – Stockyards 3, Thursday, 9:45am - 10:00am

Adam Fracchia (National Park Service)

It is Christmas and the House is on Fire: Understanding Labor Relations in Late Nineteenth-Century Baltimore

On Christmas Day 1877, a fire spread through a block of homes in the small quarry town of Texas in Baltimore County, Maryland. Although the fire destroyed the large stone rowhouse building, the flames also sealed the material record of the lives of a group of laborers and their families at that moment in time. Examining labor relations within the town of Texas and the wider Baltimore area in the latter half of the nineteenth century places these artifacts in context and helps to explain the possible cause and reaction to the mysterious fire. A comparison of similar sites in Texas and the Baltimore area shows the reality of working-class life and the effects of the industrial environment which still resonate today.

[SYM-002] – Texas Ballroom A, Thursday, 2:15pm - 2:30pm

Cheryl A. Frankum (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

A pXRF Analysis on 18th-Century Colonial Redware

This portable X-ray fluorescence (pXRF) research addresses questions concerning economic status and procurement strategies through the study of redware ceramics. The use of pXRF is a high-tech, newly emerging analytical technique for archaeologists that provides quantitative data concerning the chemical composition of ceramics. The ceramics were produced by local or regional manufacturers, and this research is a comparative compositional study with collections from several archaeological sites in Westmoreland County and southwestern Pennsylvania. Previous studies using pXRF for ceramic analysis have shown that there is great potential for positive outcomes of reliable data when examining ceramics. Redware was the first pottery produced in Colonial America, and an examination of how it traveled and how consumers chose pieces allow us to better understand human behavior during early frontier development.

[POS-1] – Texas Ballroom Foyer, Thursday, 9:00 am – 11:00 am

Chelsea R. Freeland (Battle of the Atlantic Research Expedition Group)

Lost to the Minefield: The Wreck of *F.W. Abrams* off Cape Hatteras, NC

The U.S. Merchant Marine provided a necessary supply line to Allied troops through the entirety of WWII. In June 1942, the crude oil tanker *F.W. Abrams* fell victim to the Hatteras minefield, a defensive mechanism meant to protect U.S. merchant vessels. The ship struck three mines before sinking just off the coast of Ocracoke Island, North Carolina. In May 2016, the Battle of the Atlantic Research Expedition Group began a Phase I survey of the site, primarily to corroborate or compare to historical sources on the operational history of the vessel and the circumstances of its loss. This paper will briefly describe the results of both that historical research and the data collected during the archaeological survey.

[SYM-005] – Fort Worth Ballroom 6, Thursday, 10:30 am - 10:45 am

Mark Freeman (University of Tennessee), Barbara Heath (University of Tennessee)

Curles Neck: a collections reassessment.

The Curles Neck excavation, under the direction of Dan Mouer at Virginia Commonwealth University, produced a wealth of information about a significant mid-seventeenth to mid-nineteenth century site. Unfortunately the collections ended up housed in a non-archaeological repository, separate from the unordered documentation. A 2016 reassessment, undertaken by staff and students at the University of Tennessee, conducted an inventory of the physical collections; converted old digital files; digitized paper records (including code sheets); added metadata; and created and populated a project website.

While the project goals were met, future comparative use of these archaeological data is complicated. What are the minimum standards for a useful archaeological database? What authorities exist for data fields? How do archaeologists provide metadata that tracks the creation of these data from the field, to digital surrogates? This paper discusses the recovery of these data, and the related issues of interoperability, access, and data provenance.

[SYM-021] – Texas Ballroom I, Friday, 3:15pm - 3:30pm

Shannon K. Freire (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

Approaches to Sample Selection for Strontium Isotope Testing Within Historic Cemetery Contexts: An Illustrative Example from the Milwaukee County Poor Farm Cemetery Project

Strontium isotope analyses have become a vibrant frontier for historic cemetery research in the United States. Isotopic analyses can make vital contributions to our understanding of the past, particularly in the categories of demographics, temporal refinements, and individual identifications. This analytical method can be understood as a catalyst for research- similar to a catalyst in a chemical reaction. When utilized in combination with multiple lines of evidence, strontium analyses become a powerful, albeit expensive, tool. Thus, one of the most important components of strontium isotope research is sample selection. How a sample set is developed depends on the proposed research questions and what additional types of evidence are available for a given historic cemetery context. An illustrative example of how to negotiate the process of sample selection is provided within the framework of a major ongoing research project based on the Milwaukee County Poor Farm Cemetery (MCPFC) Collection.

[SYM-017] – Texas Ballroom I, Friday, 8:15am - 8:30am

Kristina J. Fricker (East Carolina University)

Using Photogrammetric Scanning to Account for Vertical Control in Underwater Excavations

In terrestrial archaeology, creating a vertical stratigraphic profile of a site is crucial to fully understanding site formation processes and wider contexts. Vertical profiling in underwater archaeology however, is more challenging and time consuming. As a result, profile data is often not collected unless there is a distinct difference in stratigraphic layers or it is reserved for more crucial aspects of an excavation such as ship timbers. The purpose of this paper is to propose that photogrammetric scanning during excavation may be used to quickly and efficiently collect data that may be compiled during post-processing to create stratigraphic profiles.

[GEN-019] – Texas Ballroom B, Saturday, 8:30am - 8:45am

Kristina J. Fricker (East Carolina University), Sean C. Cox (East Carolina University), Trevor Hough (East Carolina University)

Force Analysis of Ancient Greco-Roman Rams and Warships

Ancient naval warfare is a subject of fascination for many archaeologists, but little is known about the actual warships; the lack of available archaeological material makes the study of naval warfare largely hypothetical. The recovery of the Athlit Ram in 1980 and other subsequent finds, such as the Egadi Rams, expanded the available archaeological material drastically, and may provide some insight as to the physical characteristics and limitations of warships of the era. The purpose of this paper is to mathematically analyze the designs of extant rams, specifically the Athlit Ram, to determine the type and amount of damage they could inflict upon enemy vessels given different conditions and variables. This analysis will primarily focus on the manner in which different speeds and forces damage or alter mortise and

tennon hull planking.

[GEN-023] – Texas Ballroom A, Saturday, 2:15pm - 2:30pm

Craig Fuller (Aviation Archaeological Investigation and Research (AAIR)) – see [POS-6]
Walt Holm

G

Francesco Maria Galassi (Institute of Evolutionary Medicine, University of Zurich, Switzerland), Thomas Böni (Institute of Evolutionary Medicine, University of Zurich, Switzerland), Patrick Eppenberger (Institute of Evolutionary Medicine, University of Zurich, Switzerland), Michael E. Habicht (Institute of Evolutionary Medicine, University of Zurich, Switzerland), Urs Leo Gantenbein (Institute of Evolutionary Medicine, University of Zurich, Switzerland), Frank J. Rühli (Institute of Evolutionary Medicine, University of Zurich, Switzerland)

Medieval Mummies: the next interdisciplinary frontier for paleopathology and the case of the Holy Roman Emperor Charlemagne (742 - 814)

Since its humble and pioneering beginnings, mummy research, as a branch of paleopathology, has grown remarkably. The implementation of state-of-the-art radiological techniques, as well as molecular and chemical methodologies, has advanced our knowledge of how mummification was performed in ancient Egypt, at the same time allowing us to get a clearer idea of the history and morphology of diseases in primeval times, thus shedding light on the evolution of pathogens and biological responses to them. These techniques have also been used for the analysis of natural mummies, most famously the Tyrolean Ice Man. In spite of such advancements, our understanding of medieval mummies is far from complete. To overcome this difficulty, historical sources are analysed through state-of-the-art paleopathography and used to extract vital information on medieval mummies. Besides theoretical considerations, we present, among others, the most notable case of the Frankish king Charlemagne (742 - 814), combining osteological analysis and paleopathography.

[SYM-036] – Fort Worth Ballroom 8, Thursday, 2:15pm - 2:30pm

Mary Jo Galindo (Pape-Dawson Engineers)

Con Un Pie En Cada Lado: Nuevo Santander Ranching Communities Along The Lower Rio Grande

Before the Río Grande became a contested border between the United States and Mexico, and between predominantly Latino and Anglo-American societies, it was the northern frontier of Spanish Nuevo Santander and a border between Spanish Mexico and indigenous societies to the north. The *pobladores*, or colonists, who moved into the region—and their descendants to the present day—had to adapt constantly to the changing political, economic, and social environment. The eighteenth-century colony of Nuevo Santander attracted my attention after a look up my grandfather Pedro Hernández Barrera's family tree. What I learned about my lineage made me question the version of Texas history that I was taught as a child growing up in Texas public schools. That version did not credit the contributions of Nuevo Santander pobladores to this state's modern cattle industry, yet theirs were some of the earliest ranches in Texas, from Laredo to the Gulf coast.

[SYM-029] – Fort Worth Ballroom 6, Saturday, 10:30am - 10:45am

Jillian Galle (The Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery) – see [GEN-014] Sean Devlin

Dan Gamble (Jamestown Rediscovery Foundation)

You Can't Tell a Book by its Hardware: An Examination of Book Hardware Recovered from James Fort

Book Hardware was utilized both to protect books and to keep them closed. Books typically do not survive in an archaeological context but the hardware does. This is the case at James Fort. After over twenty years of excavations, more than one hundred of these artifacts have been recovered. Book hardware consists of many materials, numerous designs, and varying sizes. But what can be gleaned from this hardware? First, where they were made can be determined using XRF (X-Ray Fluorescence) and LIBS (Laser Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy) technology. Secondly, book sizes can be established, which can assist in identification. Finally, and the most difficult to ascertain, to what types of books was this hardware attached? This question will give insight into the books colonists brought to give comfort, assist in scientific knowledge, and help confront the unknowns they faced during the colonization effort.

[SYM-006] – Stockyards 2, Thursday, 2:15pm - 2:30pm

Urs Leo Gantenbein (Institute of Evolutionary Medicine, University of Zurich, Switzerland) – see [SYM-036] Francesco Maria Galassi

David Camarena Garcés (Texas Historical Commission) – see [SYM-026] Mark L. Howe

A. Dudley Gardner (WAARI)

Chinatown 1868 to 1920: Rock Springs, Wyoming

The Chinese settlement in this nineteenth century southwestern Wyoming coal mining town has unique elements. On September 2, 1885, when Chinatown was attacked and burned to the ground. This attack was devastating but by 1885 the Chinese immigrant population that lived in Rock Springs had developed a well-ordered, sophisticated interaction sphere that extended to most mining and railroad communities in southern Wyoming. This presentation looks at how the archaeological evidence from Chinatown indicates a distinct social structure had evolved in Rock Springs that was functional and interconnected. Both the archaeological and historical records give a good indication of how space was ordered in Chinatown and how Chinese individuals were linked together over a broad area to acquire critical resources. That ability to acquire critical resources enabled Chinatown to recover from the tragedy of September 2nd 1885.

[GEN-012] – Stockyards 2, Friday, 2:30pm - 2:45pm

Scott T. Garrold (The Museum of Texas Tech University)

Firearm Identification and Cartridge Comparison using Three Dimensional Photogrammetry to Compare Firing Pin Impressions and Tool Marks.

The use and applicability of multi-image photogrammetry was investigated to identify and compare the tool marks left on fired brass cartridges found in archaeological contexts. The firing marks imprinted on brass handgun and rifle cartridges were used to identify the firearm from which the particular cartridge was chambered and fired. A Nikon DSLR camera and Agisoft Photoscan software were used to create 3D models of cartridge headstamps. For analysis of tool marks, measurements were taken and cross analyzed with other cartridges of the same caliber and provenience. Measurements were compared and deductions made in order to determine which cartridges were fired from the same firearm. Graphic overlays of the cartridge headstamps were combined with measurements and comparison of similarly chambered rounds. A plausible count was extrapolated for how many firearms could be associated with each specific site in the research area.
[POS-3] – Texas Ballroom Foyer, Friday, 9:00 am – 11:00 am

Jack A. Gary (Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest)

From Forest to Field: Over Three Centuries of Vegetation Change at Poplar Forest

A sealed context dating to the mid-17th century at Poplar Forest, Thomas Jefferson's plantation and retreat in Bedford County, Virginia has provided an opportunity to examine aspects of the protohistoric environment prior to the introduction of large-scale European agriculture in the 18th and 19th centuries. Palynological analysis conducted on this context reveals ratios of arboreal to non-arboreal pollen as well as the presence or absence of disturbance indicators that provide a baseline for comparing the impacts of later plantation agriculture on the local and regional vegetation. The pollen evidence from this protohistoric context when paired with previous palynological studies at Poplar Forest chronicles over three centuries of human interaction with the land and the resulting environmental impacts. This paper will highlight the scope of deforestation associated with the creation of the plantation and the agricultural management practices employed by Jefferson.

[GEN-014] – Texas Ballroom D, Friday, 2:45pm - 3:00pm

Donald Gaylord (Washington and Lee University) – see [GEN-014] Crystal Ptacek

Austin J. George (Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project), Erika K. Loveland (Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project)

Looking Through The Eyes Of The Archaeologist

A primary goal of the Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project is to ensure the community's education and engagement with the investigation and interpretation of an eighteenth-century mission, garrison, and trading post in present day Niles, Michigan. This paper discusses how archaeologists, community members, and online viewers experience the site from a first person perspective. Throughout the 2016 field season, we filmed hours of point-of-view footage using two Go-Pro cameras to show the ways in which we work and involve the community. We then compiled a brief and fast paced three minute video to promote and educate viewers on public archaeology. We evaluated the video's effectiveness to reach new audiences through a series of survey questions. This research is significant because

it uses the Go-Pro technology to observe the site and public outreach programs through the eyes of the Project participants.

[GEN-016] – Texas Ballroom H, Friday, 1:30pm - 1:45pm

Austin George (Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project) – see [POS-2] Elizabeth Mantyck

James G. Gibb (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center), Kathleen Clifford (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)

Three Lives of Belair Plantation: Colonial Governor's Retreat to Gentleman Farmer's Racing Stable

Belair began in the 1740s as the plantation of Samuel Ogle, one of Maryland's proprietary governors and a prominent member of one of the colony's most influential extended families. Field archaeology and archival research identified two significant alterations to the mansion and curtilage: removal of surrounding dependencies and construction of a telescoping addition in the early 19th-century, and removal of the addition and construction of flanking hyphens and wings in the early 20th century, as well as construction or reconstruction of terraces. The early 20th-century alterations, to current sensibilities, created a truer statement of Palladian architectural principles than did Ogle's original design. This statement, however, came at a time when the owners transformed the plantation-cum-farm into a retreat and stable for racing horses.

[SYM-022] – Fort Worth Ballroom 6, Friday, 2:30pm - 2:45pm

Kevin A. Gidusko (Florida Public Archaeology Network), Bernard K. Means (Virginia Commonwealth University, Virtual Curation Laboratory)

Virtual Public Archaeology: Using 3D Imaging and Printing to Engage, Educate, and Enthrall the Public

Three-dimensional (3D) modeling and printing are cutting-edge applications at the frontiers of archaeological data collection and dissemination. Recent advances in 3D modeling, coupled with reduced costs, provides broad access to these technologies, making them increasingly viable tools for archaeologists to share information not only with each other, but also with the public. Two case studies representing this type of public archaeology can be found in the separate efforts currently undertaken by the Virginia Commonwealth University's Virtual Curation Laboratory and the Florida Public Archaeology Network. These efforts include laser scanning and photogrammetric rendering of artifacts or archaeological sites for public consumption, providing educational and research opportunities in 3D technology for archaeology students, and the integration of both 3D digital models and 3D printed replicas in educational and public outreach.

[POS-2] – Texas Ballroom Foyer, Thursday, 1:00 pm – 3:00 pm

Calvin J. Gillett (Western Michigan University)

The Looting Paradigm: Looting Activity and Popular Culture

To most archeologists, looting is a destructive force that destroys a site's integrity. However, popular culture and many law enforcement professionals have a slightly different view. If you were to ask a non-archaeologist what comes to mind when

they think of looting, it usually is not taking place on a site in a National Forest. Many outside the field of archaeology would immediately think of the looting of businesses during a riot or some type of civil unrest. This conclusion is not surprising considering the popularity of television shows and movies that perceive looting in a positive light. Even Indian Jones, the staple icon that is synonymous with archaeology is in all reality a looter. For this paper, I explore the reality of looting within the field and compare it to popular opinion. Then I consider how this paradigm should change, if at all, over the next 50 years.

[GEN-016] – Texas Ballroom H, Friday, 2:00pm - 2:15pm

Donna L. Gillette (Dana Adobe)

Interpreting a Changing Cultural Landscape – A California Rancho

The Dana Adobe, site of an 1837 Mexican Land Grant issued to William Goodwin Dana, provides a model example of a managed landscape with a story to tell. This chronicle, situated on the Central California Coast, includes the prehistoric past, rancho period, emergence of statehood, the American Period, and a look to the future in the stewardship and management of the land and resources. This unique 130 acre site, which is a California State Historic Landmark and on the National Registry, is owned and managed by a private, non-profit 501c3 organization, the Dana Adobe Nipomo Amigos. This organization has completed a full restoration of the original Dana residence and is presently completing a Nature Education Facility that includes an expanded children's and adult public education program, interpretive nature trails, repaired riparian restoration, and a Native American interpretive area, all while maintaining its original viewshed.

[SYM-029] – Fort Worth Ballroom 6, Saturday, 8:45am - 9:00am

David Givens (Jamestown Rediscovery Foundation)

Holy Ground: The 1608 Church and Chancel Excavations at James Fort

During the 2010 and 2013 field seasons, Jamestown Rediscovery archaeologists excavated the remains of the site's first substantial church (1608 – 1617) and the remains of four individuals buried within the chancel. The dimensions and location of this "pretty chapel" as noted by secretary of the colony William Strachey matched the post-in-ground structure found by Rediscovery archaeologists in 2010.

Additionally, the location of the building closely aligns with a cross-like symbol drawn on a ca. 1608 Spanish map outlining the Fort and the landscape in which it is situated. The four individuals were identified through historical documents, forensics, chemistry, and science. The identification – of both the structure and the individuals contained within – highlights the process of discovery and contextualizes these finds adding to the greater narrative of early James Fort. This paper will provide a context for several of the subsequent presentations in the session.

[SYM-006] – Stockyards 2, Thursday, 1:30pm - 1:45pm

David Givens (Jamestown Rediscovery Foundation) – see [SYM-006] Michael Lavin

David Givens (Jamestown Rediscovery Foundation) – see [SYM-006] Martin Lavin

Genevieve Godbout (University of Chicago) – see [SYM-027] Matthew Reilly

Edward Gonzalez-Tennant (University of Florida)

Building an Anarchist Historical Archaeological Theory

The goal of this paper is the articulation of an anarchist historical archaeological theory. The emergence of anarchism as a political philosophy in the late-17th/early-18th centuries suggests that historical archaeologists are well-positioned to articulate the intersections between anarchy and archaeology. This paper provides a brief overview of the central tenets of anarchist theory, and particularly its robust criticism of hierarchy. Anarchists continue to explore issues related to horizontal power structures, decentralization, free association, and various approaches to consensus building. These concerns neatly intersect well-established and emerging concerns in historical archaeology, and an anarchist perspective forces a re-framing of many of these concerns. For instance, the focus of historical archaeology's critique of capitalism, when viewed through an anarchist lens shifts from exploitation to domination. Ultimately, the author contends that one does not have to identify as an anarchist to find value in the diversity of perspectives within the umbrella of anarchism.

[SYM-024] – Stockyards 3, Saturday, 10:00am - 10:15am

Edward Gonzalez-Tennant (University of Florida, Digital Heritage Interactive LLC) – see [SYM-024] James M. Davidson

Charlotte Goudge (University of Bristol, United Kingdom)

Seeding Colonialism; European trade Beads within Native American Contexts

The typological and scientific study of trade beads in Native American contexts has contributed a great deal to understanding contact period sites (ca. 1607–1783). The Cape Creek site, NC is a perfect example of British-indigenous connectivity in the contact period and is important for understanding interaction in the Southeast. Unlike other studies of this type that mostly focus on mortuary sites, Cape Creek is a village settlement and will therefore provide a different view of day-to-day bead usage in a domestic context. This paper will discuss the change of field methodologies that allowed for increased detection of beads within the complicated strata of Cape Creek, and will also apply previous methodologies to analyse the beads and discuss possibilities for dating and sourcing.

[GEN-002] – Texas Ballroom G, Thursday, 9:15am - 9:30am

Ramie Gougeon (University of West Florida), Courtney Boren (University of West Florida)

“And the Land Is Not Well Populated”: The End of Prehistory on Pensacola Bay

The sixteenth century was marked by Spanish expeditions that brought the prehistoric lifeways along Pensacola Bay to an end. Accounts from the 1559 Luna expedition indicate a meager population of Indian fishermen lived along the bay of Ochuse. Collectively, this and subsequent documentary evidence illustrates

movements of people in and out of the region and hints at the dramatic cultural changes already underway. Interestingly, archaeological evidence supports the idea that the native populations of west Florida were not the same as those who came to live in association with Pensacola's later Spanish forts and missions. Who were these last prehistoric Indians and how did they fit into the broader cultural patterns of the central Gulf Coast? This paper summarizes our current approaches to understanding Pensacola's prehistory and outlines several lines of evidence being brought to bear on questions of identity, lifeways, and responses to colonialism.

[SYM-023] – Stockyards 1, Saturday, 9:45am - 10:00am

Lotte E. Govaerts (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Smithsonian Institution)

The River Basin Surveys: Studying Twentieth Century Archaeological Investigations and their Nineteenth Century Subjects

The 1803 Louisiana Purchase included most of the present-day states of North and South Dakota. I study the US colonization of this area, particularly the Upper Missouri Basin. During the mid-twentieth century the Smithsonian's River Basin Surveys (RBS) program investigated several nineteenth century historic sites associated with the earliest US presence in the area including fur trade posts, US military and government establishments, and sites associated with US settlement. I study RBS collections related to these sites, as well as the RBS program itself and the dam-building projects that precipitated this large-scale archaeological salvage effort. I have found that many analogous social processes similarly influenced colonization of the Upper Missouri Basin in the nineteenth century and its later development in the twentieth century. Moreover, these influences also impacted the twentieth century study of early settlement in the region.

[GEN-012] – Stockyards 2, Friday, 1:15pm - 1:30pm

Sarah A. Grady (University of Maryland, College Park), Esther D. Read (Charles County Consulting Archaeologist)

Recovering the Landscape of an Abandoned Town in Port Tobacco, Maryland

During the eighteenth century, Port Tobacco was a bustling port town located along the Port Tobacco River in Charles County, Maryland. Today it is a small village with few surviving structures and no commercial establishments. Between 2008 and 2011, systematic archaeological survey of the town defined the locations of many of the town's early buildings. We recently began a new phase of research within the remains of a print shop. Our current excavation builds on earlier work and allows us to begin to tell the forgotten stories of this once vibrant village and its inhabitants.

[GEN-022] – Stockyards 1, Saturday, 2:00pm - 2:15pm

Rebecca S. Graff (Lake Forest College)

"Our Silence Will Be More Powerful Than Words Could Be": The Haymarket Martyrs Monument and Commemorative Authority

Forest Home Cemetery is the final resting place for a large cross-section of Chicago's population. Not far from its entrance lies the cemetery's most visited section: the burials of seven of the eight men tried and convicted for their involvement in the 1886 Haymarket Square bombing. Dominated by a monument to the Haymarket

“martyrs” and an adjoining “Radical Row”—internments of over 60 labor activists and anarchists including Emma Goldman—the site is held in trust by the Illinois Labor History Society. Labor groups and anarchists regularly visit the site, with the later of routinely modifying the monument. These parties’ competing claims to interpretative and commemorative authority of the site reflect a larger contested landscape within the city. 2016 archaeological fieldwork at the site attempted to locate a 1892 time capsule placed alongside the Haymarket burials, while entering another claim to the landscape and interpretive authority: urban archaeology.

[SYM-022] – Fort Worth Ballroom 6, Friday, 3:00pm - 3:15pm

Amber J. Grafft-Weiss (University of Florida)

Sacred or Mundane? Use of Comparative Zooarchaeology to Interpret Feature Significance at Kingsley Plantation, Jacksonville, Florida

Field schools offered by the University of Florida between 2006 and 2013 yielded exceptional potential to understand the lifeways of enslaved Africans who lived and labored at Kingsley Plantation, located on Fort George Island in Jacksonville, Florida (1814-1839). In 2013, excavations included a high-density deposit discovered in front of a slave cabin. It resembled an ordinary trash pit in some ways, but also contained some objects that have been associated with ritual or religious activity in other contexts across the plantation. Comparison with another nearby trash pit, beginning with a sample of the faunal remains recovered from each, will facilitate determination of whether this feature represents something sacred or mundane (or had changing meaning). Zooarchaeological analysis holds particular potential to draw comparison or contrast; in addition to subsistence-related activity, some faunal remains at the Kingsley cabins (including a chicken burial) use of animals for ritual purposes.

[GEN-024] – Texas Ballroom G, Saturday, 2:00pm - 2:15pm

Christopher M. Grant (University of Chicago)

From Field to Faubourg: Race, Labor, and Craft Economies in Nineteenth-Century Creole New Orleans

The effects of the Haitian Revolution on the city of New Orleans have been the subject of historical inquiry for several decades. Scholars have detailed the political and cultural transformations that were set into motion when some 10,000 refugees arrived in the port city from the Saint-Domingue. While it is acknowledged that they contributed heavily to everyday practices in New Orleans, the extent to which the refugees - and free people of color in particular - actively sought to preserve the lifestyle that had developed on Saint-Domingue’s plantations remains unknown. This paper asks, how did the refugees - and their physical and symbolic relationship to the plantation - shape the urban landscape of early New Orleans? Recent archaeological evidence suggests that the semi-autonomous Creole faubourgs fostered the development of nineteenth-century Creole aesthetic practices and livelihoods, enabling a critique of not only the plantation but the city’s racialized political economy as well.

[SYM-027] – Texas Ballroom H, Saturday, 10:00am - 10:15am

William G. Green (Terracon) – see [GEN-014] Natalie A. Pope

Matthew C. Greer (Syracuse University)

Starting Over After Being Taken Away: Enslaved Women, Forced Relocation, and Sexual Relationships in Antebellum Virginia

Despite decades of archaeological research on enslaved communities, few studies have directly addressed the impact of the forced movement of Black women and men between sites of slavery. Such relocations could dramatically alter the lives of enslaved individuals by removing them from their existing social networks and inserting them into a new community where such connections would have to be created anew. While ongoing excavations at Belle Grove Plantation (Fredrick County, Virginia) are aimed at exploring this issue, detailed biographical information recorded in the property's Common Place book between 1783 and 1851 affords us a preliminary glimpse into the effects of forced relation on enslaved women. Specifically, this paper uses these records to explore how three enslaved women may have chosen to enter into, or abstain from forming, new sexual relationships after arriving at Belle Grove in the 1780's and 1790's.

[GEN-017] – Fort Worth Ballroom 7, Friday, 1:15pm - 1:30pm

H.F. "Pete" Gregory (Northwestern State University) – see [SYM-007] George E. Avery

Nicole Grinnan (Florida Public Archaeology Network), Della Scott-Ireton (Florida Public Archaeology Network), Mike Thomin (Florida Public Archaeology Network)

Luna by Land and Sea: Public Outreach at America's First European Settlement

The people of Pensacola have long been proud of their connection with the 1559 Tristán de Luna expedition and to the earliest European multi-year settlement of the United States. The recent discovery of Luna's colony site on land, together with the ongoing excavation of ships associated with his wrecked fleet, has stimulated renewed public interest and excitement in the community's heritage. Archaeologists with the University of West Florida and its(?)theFlorida Public Archaeology Network work closely to enable the public to experience these fascinating new discoveries. This paper will describe a wide variety of public outreach initiatives related to the Luna expedition both on land and underwater, including public presentations, media relations, site tours, community involvement, hands-on activities, children's programs, and diving opportunities.

[SYM-023] – Stockyards 1, Saturday, 10:45am - 11:00am

Nicole Grinnan (Florida Public Archaeology Network) – see [SYM-020] Della Scott-Ireton

Mark Groover (Ball State University) – see [GEN-003] Amanda E. Balough

Mark D. Groover (Ball State University)

Happy Trails: The Archaeology of Backcountry Cowpens in Colonial South Carolina

Cattle raising was prevalent and lucrative in 1700s South Carolina. Site investigations conducted at the Thomas Howell and Catherine Brown cowpens revealed the material characteristics of mid-century cattle raisers in the South Carolina interior frontier or backcountry. The study households were of Welsh ancestry and enslaved Africans also lived at the two cowpens. Although financially prosperous, archaeology illustrates the Brown and Howell families experienced frontier living conditions probably typical of other colonial cattle raisers. The site residents lived in modest earthfast dwellings, used colonoware, and also were active users of consumer goods, especially English ceramics. Regarding foodways revealed through fauna data, as expected the Howell and Brown households mainly relied upon beef, but also supplemented their diets with a noticeable amount of wild game. Rather than being indicative of impoverished living conditions, the wild game consumed at the cowpens is viewed as providing dietary variety from the usual domesticated fare.

[SYM-018] – Texas Ballroom J, Friday, 8:45am - 9:00am

Dawid M. Grupa (Nicolaus Copernicus University Torun Poland, Poland), Tomasz Dudzinski (Grajewskie Centrum Kultury)

Mummies in the crypts of the church of The Holy Virgin Mary in Szczuczyn

In the course of archaeological explorations conducted within churches and church yards, the researchers meet the most often skeletal burials. Their better or worse conditions depend on the environment of the burial location. In case of crypt burials, mummies of the deceased aren't frequently excavated, which fact is conditioned by special factors enabling corpses' natural mummifying process. This very situation was observed in Szczuczyn church listed above. In winter 2013, inventory and arrangement works started inside two crypts, situated under the church presbytery. The exploration brought the burials of men, women and children of noble families and numerous monks, which underwent the process of skeletonization or natural mummification. During the works many problems of archaeological, conservation and ethical nature appeared. Due to special conditions, archaeological exploration is conducted only in winter seasons.

[SYM-036] – Fort Worth Ballroom 8, Thursday, 2:30pm - 2:45pm

Valerie J. Grussing (NOAA)

Decolonizing Landscapes: Documenting culturally important areas collaboratively with tribes

The Characterizing Tribal Cultural Landscapes project outlines a proactive approach to working with indigenous communities to identify tribally significant places, in advance of proposed undertakings. A collaborative effort among BOEM, NOAA, tribal facilitators, and the THPOs of the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde in Oregon, Yurok Tribe in California, and Makah Tribe in Washington, we use a holistic cultural landscape approach to model methods and best practices for agencies and tribes to work together more effectively and appropriately. Case studies from each tribe demonstrate these transferable and transparent methods. The approach is adaptable by other tribes to record information on important places, and can help

agencies and stakeholders engage with tribes prior to the proposal of activities that may impact tribal resources and areas. It can increase appreciation for past and present indigenous interests in the national landscape, and give its original stewards a stronger voice in shaping its future.

[GEN-003] – Texas Ballroom J, Thursday, 9:45am - 10:00am

Valerie J. Grussing (NOAA)

Cultural Resources Toolkit for Marine Protected Area Managers

In marine protected area (MPA) planning and management, cultural resources are often undervalued, misinterpreted, or overlooked. However, cultural resources and the cultural heritage they embody offer dynamic opportunities for improving outcomes in nearly every MPA. Whether preserving fish stocks, saving habitat, or protecting archaeological sites, MPAs themselves are a new facet in the cultural heritage of a nation committed to maintaining and improving its human connections with the marine environment.

This online toolkit is designed to help change MPA manager perceptions of cultural heritage and resources. It will help managers and others engaged with MPAs to better understand and meet their legal obligations and embrace new heritage-based opportunities for achieving and maintaining successful MPAs.

Topics include:

- Cultural Landscape Approach
- Integrating Cultural Resources into MPA Management
- Engagement, Outreach & Interpretation
- Tribal and Indigenous Communities
- Research, Monitoring & Evaluation
- Intellectual Property & Sensitive Information
- Climate Change Adaptation
- Disaster Preparedness
- Underwater Archaeology

<http://marineprotectedareas.noaa.gov/toolkit/>

[POS-6] – Texas Ballroom Foyer, Friday, 9:00am – 11:00am

Jean-Sébastien Guibert (Université des Antilles, Martinique, France), Marine Sadania (Université de Nantes, France), Noémie Tomadini (Sorbonne Université, France), Jean-Jacques Maréchal (Ouacabou, France), Franck Bigot (Ouacabou, France)

Second campaign of excavation on the Saintes Bays Wreck, Guadeloupe, FWI

In 2015 a first campaign led to the identification of the Saintes Bay's wreck as the *Anemone*, a French schooner built in 1823 in Bayonne and used as a custom ship in Guadeloupe. It was lost in Saintes Bay in September 1824 during a hurricane. The second campaign focused on gaining a better understanding of the site. Test trenches were opened that looked to exposing the wreck structure to enable a more precise recording of the timbers and gain a better interpretation of shipbuilding techniques of schooners, built following a specific type plan of 1823. The work also sought to study material cultural remains on the wreck and look to understanding such material on a ship in use as a custom ship in French West Indies for that period.

Both archival and archaeological records permitted us to document the ship's history, crew, every days life onboard.

[GEN-023] – Texas Ballroom A, Saturday, 1:15pm - 1:30pm

Miguel Gutierrez (Texas A&M University)

You Missed a Spot: How Proper Conservation Revealed Much about an Obscure Aspect of Nineteenth Century Naval Technology

The Texas A&M Conservation Research Laboratory is currently in charge of the conservation of artifacts from the CSS *Georgia*, a massive Confederate ironclad vessel purposely scuttled in 1864. Among the artifacts being treated are brass gun sights used to enhance the accuracy of naval cannon. However, literature on these specific sights is simply nonexistent. Yet, great research is not always the consultation of numerous scholarly articles or thick, heavy tomes. Sometimes, great research is just a matter of being more thorough while cleaning an artifact. Proper conservation of these brass gun sights has led to the discovery of crucial information in the form of five key words literally etched on the surface of the artifact at the time of manufacture. These five words have done more to reveal the history and manufacture of the brass gun sights from the CSS *Georgia* than previous consultation of any publication.

[SYM-012] – Fort Worth Ballroom 7, Thursday, 3:15pm - 3:30pm

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Michael E. Habicht (Institute of Evolutionary Medicine, University of Zurich, Switzerland) – see [SYM-036] Francesco Maria Galassi

Daniel A Haddock (Forum Energy Technologies)

Managing Missteps: Complications with Marine Magnetometer Surveys and Data Interpretation

Marine magnetometer surveys are incredibly useful for identifying buried cultural resources. Magnetometers are extremely sensitive instruments that measure anomalies within Earth's magnetic field. Ferrous materials often associated with man-made objects create these anomalies that archaeologists can identify to potentially find historic and prehistoric sites. Due to the potentially small size of the magnetic readings, any complications in the survey can mask or mislead the interpreter. Much of the surveyors that operate within the oil and gas industry rely heavily on surveying with a single magnetometer, which if not utilized properly can create multiple problems for archaeologists. Magnetic data with bottom strikes or collected during geomagnetic storms are common issues. This paper will address how to identify common errors within magnetic data and how to prevent or workout these errors.

[SYM-004] – Texas Ballroom I, Thursday, 10:00am - 10:15am

Megan C. Hagseth (Texas A&M University), Grace Tsai (Texas A&M University)

Marine Turtle Consumption at the 17th Century Site of Port Royal, Jamaica

The 17th century city of Port Royal, Jamaica was one of the most economically important English ports in the New World. Inhabiting the south side of the island, this defensive fortification protected the entrance to Kingston Harbour. It is well documented that 17th and 18th century ships stopping at this economic center would often provision by hunting marine turtles. Sold at the west market on High Street in Port Royal, these animals were also consumed locally. This paper aims to identify the roles of marine turtle consumption at this site. The importance of this taxon in the Port Royal diet is reflected in its abundance in the faunal assemblage. Analysis of the butchery marks found on the Port Royal turtle specimens informs on the social functions of this food source within the urban context, and reveals details about preparation, butchery methods, and the ways in which turtles were consumed.

[GEN-024] – Texas Ballroom G, Saturday, 2:15pm - 2:30pm

Megan C. Hagseth (Texas A&M University) – see [GEN-011] Grace Tsai

Tommy Ike Hailey (Northwestern State University) – see [SYM-007] George E. Avery

Valerie M. J. Hall (Veterans Curation Program)

“I’m a lumberjack, and I’m okay . . .”: Inspiring Critical Reflection on Gender

and Bias

The archaeology of gender is a complex field, examining the intersection of gender, sexuality, and class as performed through material culture. Research in the field also turns a spotlight on biases inherent in Western culture that are often blindly projected onto the past.

Dr. Elizabeth Scott's work challenges these biases, inspiring students and colleagues to think critically about perception and perspective while examining the lives of people "of little note." Her research elucidates the routine practice of those whom the history books have largely overlooked, while inspiring many students and colleagues to explore feminist theory as a framework for research.

[SYM-002] – Texas Ballroom A, Thursday, 3:30pm - 3:45pm

Molly A. Hall (AR Consultants, Inc.), Brett Lang (AR Consultants, Inc.)

The Grave Diggers' Lament: Early 20th Century Solutions to a Loose Sediment Predicament

Early 20th century excavators had to contend with loose, sandy sediments when digging the graves at the Scott Family Cemetery in Dallas. More than a century later, archaeologists had to find solutions for the same problem while moving that cemetery. Even with advances in technology and methodology, the pitfalls and solutions were surprisingly similar. The archaeologists found evidence that the original excavators shored the walls with wood, stepped the shafts, and had to dig the holes larger than necessary in order to overcome the loose, slumping sediment, which were exactly the things they found themselves doing in 2016.

[SYM-019] – Fort Worth Ballroom 7, Friday, 3:15pm - 3:30pm

Leila Hamdan (University of Southern Mississippi) – see [GEN-004] Melanie Damour

Donny Hamilton (Texas A&M University)

Conservation Research Laboratory, Texas A&M University - An Overview

The Conservation Research Laboratory (CRL) was founded in 1978 as part of the Nautical Archaeology Program (NAP) at Texas A&M University (TAMU) to treat the material from the archaeological sites excavated by TAMU and the Institute of Nautical Archaeology. Now CRL is one of six laboratories that comprise the Center of Maritime Archaeology and Conservation (CMAC) and CRL's scope has considerably increased with an active contract conservation program treating archaeological material from both shipwreck and terrestrial sites across the United States and foreign countries. CRL remains an integral part of the NAP graduate program where conservation classes are taught and students get hands-on practical experience. An overview of CRL's facilities and major conservation projects such as Port Royal, *La Belle*, *USS Westfield*, Mardi Gras, Monterrey and currently *CSS Georgia* and the World Trade Towers shipwreck is presented followed by seven papers on specific aspects of different projects.

[SYM-012] – Fort Worth Ballroom 7, Thursday, 1:45pm - 2:00pm

Casey J. Hanson (Texas Historical Commission)

Neutral Ground and Contraband: Trade and Identity on the Frontier

Béxar's location on the frontier coupled with stifling colonial economic policies prompted Tejanos to look to the east for economic opportunities and initiated an active contraband market during the colonial period that became a robust import economy during the Mexican period. While many have focused on the implications of the relationships created through these frontier markets, there has been less of an effort to examine the goods that formed the basis of this trade and the roles that the market played in subject formation. This paper examines the themes of frontier markets and illicit trade as they appear in the archival and archaeological records. These data suggest that foreign goods and illicit trade served integral functions throughout the colonial and Mexican periods and I argue that participation in foreign trade not only forged important relationships, but that the mundane items involved were also significant to the formation of Tejano identity.

[SYM-007] – Texas Ballroom B, Thursday, 2:15pm - 2:30pm

Meredith Hardy (National Parks Service)

National Parks Service and the Slave Wrecks Project

The National Park Service, as a partner in the Slave Wrecks Project, has begun a community archeology program at the site of the slave residences at the Danish West India and Guinea Company, St. Croix, in anticipation of the 100th anniversary of the transfer of the Virgin Islands to the United States. This program is part of multi-year effort combining underwater and terrestrial archeology with public engagement activities including educational and training programs, museum exhibits, professional internships, and archival research. This paper will highlight the efforts for the 2016 field season at Christiansted National Historic Site, to identify archeological components pertaining to the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade during the Danish colonial period on St. Croix, Virgin Islands.

[GEN-016] – Texas Ballroom H, Friday, 1:15pm - 1:30pm

John S. Harris (University of Montana)

Leafy Legacies: Social Implications Of Anthropogenic Vegetation At 19th Century Montana Sites

This landscape archaeology-oriented presentation concerns on-going thesis research that seeks to change the way archaeologists perform site surveys, noting human-modified vegetation communities present at sites. This research examines three questions about a comparison of on extant vegetation growing over a variety of historic archaeological sites and features in Montana. The first portion of research addresses how to define and identify anthropogenic vegetation, visiting the various definitions and models presented in previous interdisciplinary case studies and personal findings from fieldwork. The second portion of research concerns the phytoarchaeological and historical ecological question of past human activities and processes resulting in anthropogenic vegetal signatures. The third portion addresses a proposed framework for the social analysis of the human processes behind these vegetal signatures, such as landscape perceptions and beliefs. This

work demonstrates the overlooked ecofactual value of living plants to field archaeologists, not just raising issues but offering procedural solutions.

[GEN-003] – Texas Ballroom J, Thursday, 9:00am - 9:15am

Khadene K. Harris (Northwestern University)

Freedom Come: The Archaeology of Postemancipation Life in Dominica

Archaeological interest in postemancipation life on plantations has received significantly less attention than those dating before emancipation. The resulting neglect misses several opportunities to unveil the complexities of postemancipation social and economic life and the impact of full freedom on the material and spatial practices of formerly enslaved individuals. I show how both planters and free people reorganized their physical surroundings and what this reorganization can reveal about the various networks individuals were embedded in. Utilizing evidence of post-slavery spatial practices on two Dominican estates, I discuss how the patterns that emerge reveal shifts in social and power relations in the years after full freedom. After emancipation a substantial amount of shifting around took place, leaving behind spatial patterns that this presentation explores. A close examination of both spatial and material practices allows us to construct broader understandings of newly freed populations and how they went about reconstituting their daily life.

[SYM-027] – Texas Ballroom H, Saturday, 9:15am - 9:30am

Lynn B. Harris (East Carolina University)

Public Use of Beach Shipwrecks on African Shores

Shipwrecks on African beaches serve as archaeological field training sites, history classrooms for school children, tourist hiking, horse riding or driving trails, as fashion show props and as outdoor studios for film productions. Public uses of beach shipwrecks, often more accessible than underwater sites, has potential to enhance appreciation and management of global maritime heritage. This paper presents case studies in South Africa, Namibia and the Transkei. Examples include *Kakapo* (1900) on Noordhoek beach in the Cape, *Eduard Bohlen* (1909) in the Namib-Naukluft National Park, and *Jacaranda* (1971) on the Wild Coast, each representing diverse stakeholder uses and management challenges.

[SYM-028] – Texas Ballroom I, Saturday, 9:15am - 9:30am

Noel Harris (Middle Tennessee State University)

Between the Mythic and the Material: Texas Exceptionalism and Early Austin History

Popular histories portray the Republic of Texas capital city of Austin between 1839 and 1846 as a crude frontier town, characterized by Anglo-American heroism and material deprivation. By stressing these aspects of Republic-era life, such histories omit many facets of early Austin's social history, including enslaved forced migration and individualism that diverge from this narrative. This research carefully examines extant objects, architecture, and primary source documents to suggest an alternate historical reading of early Austin's cultural identity that contradicts the mythic identity of Texas exceptionalism. Material evidence belies the stoic acceptance of a handmade, hard-scrabble existence. Rather, this telling reflects an

attempt to recreate established social institutions and material comforts through commercial trade and by the work of enslaved people, a narrative which broadens and complements popularly accepted notions of early Texas cultural identity.

[GEN-008] - Stockyards 2, Friday, 9:15am - 9:30am

Zachary J. Harris (Florida Public Archaeology Network)

The Single-Use Vessel: Reuse And Recycling In The Construction Of The Cuban Chug

There is no singular theoretical model that explains the life cycle of the Cuban chug. Its creation as a single use vessel is singularly unique to boat construction. The vessel must be strong enough to withstand and ride the Florida Current, constructed of materials that are readily available to the average Cuban citizen, and be able to be transported and launched quickly to avoid detainment by Cuban authorities. Once a chug reaches the territorial waters of the United States its passengers will ultimately abandon it. This sort of abandonment, however, is uncharacteristic of typical abandonment practices as discussed by Richards (2008). The boats are not abandoned in an effort to eliminate navigational hazards but rather because they are simply no longer needed by the passengers. This paper will focus on several examples of vessels used in the migration of Cuban citizens to the United States.

[GEN-023] - Texas Ballroom A, Saturday, 1:45pm - 2:00pm

Mary Anna R. Hartley (Jamestown Rediscovery Foundation)

Leaving a Mark: An Analysis of Graphite at Jamestown

Excavations at the 1607 James Fort site have recovered several pieces of high-quality vein graphite not local to Virginia. Many examples were shaped for use as pencils, but the majority was brought to Jamestown as raw nodules. Tight dating of the graphite found at Jamestown offers new insight into the form in which graphite was sold in London during the early 17th century and into early graphite pencil use. Drawing upon archaeological and documentary evidence, this paper examines the graphite's likely provenance, highlights its use as a writing implement in the colony, and explores alternative uses for the graphite nodules during the first decade of English settlement in North America.

[SYM-006] - Stockyards 2, Thursday, 2:30pm - 2:45pm

Corena Hasselle (Rhodes College) - see [POS-3] Claire Norton

Arnulf Hausleiter (Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, Orient-Abteilung, Berlin) - see [GEN-022] Celia J. Bergoffen

Jay Haviser (Saba Archaeological Center, Saba, Dutch Caribbean; Leiden University) - see [GEN-009] Ryan Espersen

Barbara Heath (University of Tennessee)

Life On The Borderlands Of The Colonial Potomac: Exploring Chicacoan

During the earliest decades of English colonization of the Chesapeake, the Potomac River Valley was a politically complex borderland between the colonies of Virginia

and Maryland and Native American tribal groups. Here I trace the origins and development of the historic community of Chicacoan that emerged around 1640, and explore the domestic landscape of its leader, John Mottrom. Mottrom settled a tract of land on the Coan River, south of the Potomac, which he acquired from the Chicacoan werowance Machywap. This property became home to a multi-ethnic, multi-racial household, the headquarters of the first English settlement on Virginia's Northern Neck, a place from which Ingle's Rebellion was plotted; and the seat of local religious practice and government. In this paper I explore the ways in which life on the borderlands shaped the development of Mottrom's holdings at Coan Hall and the broader historic Chicacoan community.

[SYM-010] – Texas Ballroom H, Thursday, 2:00pm - 2:15pm

Barbara Heath (University of Tennessee) – see [SYM-021] Mark Freeman

Erin N. Hegberg (Office of Contract Archeology, University of New Mexico)

Sisneros and Cisneros: Place-Based Community Development Among Hispanic Homesteaders in Northeast New Mexico

In 2016 the Office of Contract Archeology surveyed 9,466 acres of private land in northeast New Mexico. The block survey included several entire homestead allotments belonging to Hispanic families between 1900 and 1940. Due to their location on private land, many of the sites are in relatively pristine condition. Analysis of the sites, architecture, and archival documents was a unique opportunity to understand how these dispersed Hispanic homesteaders relied on each other and organized into a community in one of the most rural areas of the state. Hispanic homesteaders worked together to contend with the social and economic influence of large-scale Anglo-American ranching operations, GLO bureaucracy, and the arid environment. As in other areas of the American West, homestead community development was shaped by the environmental, social, and economic aspects of place. However, this community was also strongly rooted by the connections between place and New Mexican Hispanic culture.

[SYM-026] – Texas Ballroom D, Saturday, 9:00am - 9:15am

Michael Heinz (US Naval Air Warfare Center, Aircraft Division, Air Traffic Control and Landing Systems Flight Test Branch) – see [SYM-004] Brandi M. Carrier

Bryan Heisinger (National Park Service) – see [POS-6] Walt Holm

Jess Hendrix (University of West Florida)

Bricks on Black Water: Excavations and Public Education at an 1830s Gulf Coast Brickyard

In the mid-1820s the newly acquired American port town of Pensacola began to develop a huge military complex. Resulting from the demand for brick needed in the construction of a number of third-system masonry coastal forts and a Naval Yard, Pensacola developed a substantial brick industry almost overnight. Today, little remains of the many brickyards that supplied millions of bricks for forts

located from New Orleans to the Dry Tortugas off the coast of Key West, Florida. Over the last several years, students at a public high school in Milton, Florida, have been participating in a Florida Public Archaeology Network joint-education program to uncover and document one of Pensacola's most significant historic industries, by conducting archaeological investigations at a historic brickyard on the Backwater River. This paper will describe this project, including education initiatives, archaeological research and results, and comparative brickyard analyses.

[GEN-016] – Texas Ballroom H, Friday, 3:15pm - 3:30pm

Andrew S. Higgs (Northern Land Use Research Alaska, LLC)

Deconstructing Ubiquity: the Interpretive Value of Metal Drum Container Artifacts

As 20th and 21st century artifacts, metal drum containers straddle historical and contemporary archaeological studies that will be conducted during the next 50 years. They are found across the globe as repurposed objects within site features, as components of expedient structures, as well as vernacular landscape artifacts. Although often simply described in CRM reports as “ubiquitous 55 gallon drums,” archival research and field data demonstrate that not all drums are created equal in function, design or size. Current research has revealed datable drum attributes, including container manufacturer end marks that display the exact year of manufacture, making them a valuable asset for site interpretations. This poster will present drum nomenclature as well as highlight many documented uses of drums in historical and contemporary contexts at subsistence gathering sites, and within farming, mining, military, urban and other cultural landscapes.

[POS-1] – Texas Ballroom Foyer, Thursday, 9:00 am – 11:00 am

Kay Hinds (City of San Antonio), Susan Snow (National Park Service)

300 Years: Archival and Archaeological Investigations at the Mission San Antonio de Valero (The Alamo) Probable First Site

The Mission San Antonio de Valero (known as The Alamo) was established in 1718, by Father Antonio Olivares. The mission was believed to be located in its first location for about 12 months before it was moved to a second location. The third and final location is where it is located today in Alamo Plaza.

The first site location has been lost for almost 300 years. In February, 2013, Kay Hinds, City Archaeologist for the City of San Antonio located a number of artifacts that are colonial in age in property owned by the Christopher Columbus Italian Society, located just north of downtown San Antonio. Excavations at the site occurred in March, 2013, and again in February, 2015. The presentation will discuss the discovery, as well as archival and archaeological investigations at the site along San Pedro Creek that is believed to be the 1718 founding site of the mission.

[SYM-007] – Texas Ballroom B, Thursday, 4:00pm - 4:15pm

Bert Ho (National Park Service - Submerged Resources Center), Kelly Gleason Keogh (NOAA - Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument)

Sunken Aircraft of the Battle of Midway

In June of 2017, the 75th anniversary of the Battle of Midway will occur as archeologists begin the first dedicated project to discover the sunken aircraft at the atoll involved in the battle. Often considered as the turning point of the Pacific Front in World War II, Midway has been difficult to study archaeologically because of the remoteness of the location, and the difficulty in surveying around the treacherous reefs that surround it. Efforts to locate submerged aircraft have been made within the last several years, and successful identifications of lost aircraft have been made. To date, only a small fraction of what was lost has been found. This paper will discuss preliminary findings, and the plans to return to Midway in 2017 in a joint project led by NOAA's Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument and the U.S. National Park Service's Submerged Resources Center.

[GEN-013] – Texas Ballroom A, Friday, 2:45pm - 3:00pm

Elizabeth Hoag (Cleveland Institute of Art, Cuyahoga Community College), Hanson Paul (Cuyahoga Community College)

(Re)Telling the History of Cleveland Urban Neighborhoods

Like many Rust Belt, Midwest cities, Cleveland has seen a large demographic shift over the last century in its urban neighborhoods. In many cases, the same street or city block has been shaped by the unique sociocultural practices and material arrangements specific to a range of different racial and ethnic groups. In this paper we focus on the 20th century history of two different downtown neighborhoods, Hough and Cedar-Central. We examine how the representations of urban space specific to Cleveland city planning and development affected how those neighborhoods are preserved, lost, and re-invigorated over time. Building on the theoretical work of Henri Lefebvre and Joseph Varga, and by examining the archeological and historical record, we document a representational space that emerges from the interaction of planned and lived space and is a realm not fully captured by the dominant narrative of Cleveland planners.

[SYM-022] – Fort Worth Ballroom 6, Friday, 1:00pm - 1:15pm

Lukáš Holata (University of Exeter United Kingdom), Michal Preusz (University of West Bohemia in Pilsen, Czech Republic)

Abandoned Rural Settlements and Landscape Transformations in the Early Modern and Modern Period: Innovative Methodological Approaches of Historical Archaeology within a Central European Context

Settlement and landscape transformations in Central Europe during the Early Modern/Modern period were beyond interest until 1990s and, ironically, remain insufficiently recognised despite better preservation of sites, larger collections of artefacts and broader data sources. Nevertheless, complexity of sites, often with extensive destructions, and a requirement of integration very variable data sources (especially a combination with written evidence and historical maps is significant) generate a specificity of historical archaeology in term of the applied methodology and differ it from prehistoric/medieval archaeology.

This paper presents two innovative methodological approaches which constitute 'advancing frontiers' in the research of postmedieval/modern rural settlement. 1) Close range photogrammetry (Structure from Motion method) as a tool for a field documentation (its advantages compared to conventional techniques will be discussed). 2) GIS as a platform for an integration and evaluation of archaeological, written and cartographic evidence (case study of the impact of Thirty years' war on settlements).

[GEN-001] – Stockyards 2, Thursday, 8:45am - 9:00am

Lukáš Holata (University of Exeter United Kingdom)– see [GEN-001] Radek Světlík

Anna G. Holloway (National Park Service)

"Up Pops The *Monitor*": The Battle Of Hampton Roads In Popular Culture

On March 9, 1862 in the placid waters of Hampton Roads in Virginia, the Union steam-battery *Monitor* met the Confederate ram *Virginia* (née *Merrimack*) in battle. Though this first clash of ironclads was technically a draw, it helped to usher in a new era in naval warfare. It also ushered in over 150 years of popular music, poetry, artwork, alcohol, clothing, sports teams, farm equipment, and home appliances inspired by the meeting of these two vessels. Interest in the *Monitor* in the 20th and 21st centuries has been further sustained by the public's fascination with the archaeological remains of the ship. From polkas, to refrigerators, to Swedish speed metal, this presentation will explore the arc of the popular response to the battle of the ironclads—and the *Monitor* herself—from March 10, 1862 to today.

[SYM-015] - Texas Ballroom G, Friday, 9:15am - 9:30am

Walt Holm (OpenROV), Craig Fuller (Aviation Archaeological Investigation and Research (AAIR)), Bryan Heisinger (National Park Service), Gary Quigg

The Hester Lake B-24 Crash: A Case Study For Small, Low-Cost ROVs

Remotely-operated vehicles (ROVs) have been used for years to explore underwater archaeological sites. Recent technology advances have improved the capabilities of ROVs, while greatly shrinking their size and lowering their cost. Small, battery-powered ROVs can now be taken to remote sites, opening up areas for research that were previously unavailable.

In August of 2015 a team of archaeologists and ROV operators packed deep into California's Kings Canyon wilderness to explore the wreckage of a World War II B-24 bomber lying in Hester Lake, at an altitude of over 11,000'. Over a two-day period, multiple dives were conducted to survey the main body of wreckage and to scan the remainder of the lake bottom. The information captured gives new insight into the tragic fate of the bomber and her crew.

The ROVs used, made by OpenROV of Berkeley, California, each weighed six pounds and cost approximately \$1500 to build.

[POS-6] – Texas Ballroom Foyer, Friday, 9:00 am – 11:00 am

*Nicholas Honerkamp (University of Tennessee at Chattanooga) – see [GEN-010]
Lindsey Cochran*

Stewart Hood (University of West Florida)

Espionage And United Fruit: An Analysis of the SS *San Pablo* Using 3-D Modeling And Photogrametry

The refrigerated fruit cargo vessel, SS. *San Pablo* was torpedoed while docked at Puerto Limon, Costa Rica in 1942 by German U-boat 161. Prior to its sinking, the vessel allowed the United Fruit Company to maintain a near monopoly in the Caribbean and Latin American region. The vessel was later raised and sunk again in 1944 in the Gulf of Mexico near Pensacola, Fl. as part of a test project headed by the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) and the United States Army Air Force (USAAF). The project, codenamed CAMPBELL, was testing the use of remote television and radio guided weapons to sink enemy shipping. This vessel allows us a unique opportunity to investigate an early refrigerated fruit cargo carrying vessel and OSS test ship using both 3-D modeling and remote sensing.

[GEN-019] – Texas Ballroom B, Saturday, 10:00am - 10:15am

Audrey J. Horning (Queen's University Belfast, United Kingdom)

Fears, Frontiers, and Third Spaces: Rethinking Colonial Encounters in the Early Modern British Atlantic

The concept of the frontier is often understood to be by definition one sided- one group's frontier is of course another's homeland. The idea of the frontier is thus the sign of a failed imagination; a mote in the eye blocking perspective. But the notion of a frontier can also convey liminality and lawlessness, a place apart from rules and regulations, laws and orders. If there is any truth in this construction, then frontiers might also be understood as third spaces. In this paper I will consider the utility of the concept of the frontier as a third space, with a particular focus upon violence as culturally meaningful and a key element in the emergence of colonial identities in the early modern British Atlantic.

[SYM-010] – Texas Ballroom H, Thursday, 1:15pm - 1:30pm

Christopher Horrell (Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement) – see [GEN-004] Melanie Damour

Beth Horton (National Park Service) – see [GEN-020] Juanita Bonnifield

Trevor Hough (East Carolina University) – see [GEN-023] Kristina J. Fricker

Brett A. Houk (Texas Tech University) – see [SYM-032] Brooke Bonorden

Jerry Howard (University of Massachusetts Boston)

Ceramics, Foodways, and Identity in Bocas del Toro, Panama

The Island of Isla Colon in the western Caribbean archipelago of Bocas del Toro, Panama has long been a place of trade and exchange. In the period shortly before Old World contact, different native groups visited the region producing an array of material evidence. Regionally diverse ceramics found on the island demonstrate a plethora of styles and traditions from both northern and southern regions during

this ancient period. The practice of ceramic diversity on Isla Colon continued well into the historic period, as Afro-Caribbeans who migrated to the island established extensive trade networks with native and English merchants, introducing English made ceramics to the culture. The historic ceramics recovered from Sitio Drago reveal signs of continuity and change present in foodways. Through a specific selection process these ceramics also offer another glimpse into the identity of Bocas' historic inhabitants. I suggest that such contributions are the foundations for a Bocatoreno identity.

[SYM-032] - Texas Ballroom D, Saturday, 1:30pm - 1:45pm

Aaron J. Howe (American University), Jan Brashler (Grand Valley State University)

Life in the Ruins: Logging and Squatting at a 19th Century Village in Southwest Michigan

In this paper we examine archaeological data from Blendon Landing, a village centered on logging in Southwest Michigan during the mid-nineteenth century. When the logging ceased, most left. However archaeological and historical analysis suggests that a period of squatting occurred following Blendon Landing's "abandonment". Squatting, as a 'mode of existence' outside the primary relations of capitalism, is often neglected in historical and archaeological research. Life, however, does not end with capital accumulation. Blendon Landing was a lively place, even after the predatory nature of capitalism, which devours both human and non-human labor, announced its death. In this paper we aim to abstract a more complete story of Blendon Landing by putting 'life in the ruins' back into context. This paper contains an obvious critique of the unnatural, contradictory essence of capitalism. However, at its heart, this paper is about exploring life after capitalism, within the ruins it creates.

[GEN-021] - Texas Ballroom G, Saturday, 9:30am - 9:45am

David P. Howe (Institute of Maritime History), P. Brendan Burke (Institute of Maritime History)

To Scuttle and Run: The Institute of Maritime History's Search for Lord Dunmore's Floating City of 1776

Since 2008 the Institute for Maritime History (IMH) has supported a research project at the confluence of the St. Marys and Potomac rivers. This area is the suspected locus of Lord Dunmore's scuttled fleet from 1776. As the last British colonial governor of Virginia, Dunmore fled the colony with a flotilla of loyalists, soldiers, and sailors. Aboard the civilian fleet, guarded by Royal Navy sloops and a frigate, Dunmore unsuccessfully attempted to restore order to an unravelling colony. After his floating city suffered numerous defeats at the hands of Virginia rebels, Dunmore ventured up the Potomac River in a cruise of reprisal, culminating in his departure from the colonies for good. Hastily gathering a flotilla for the voyage, as many as 23 vessels were scuttled for want of seaworthiness or crew. IMH continues to search for the scuttled fleet and this paper outlines the historical background, field methods, and results.

[SYM-005] - Fort Worth Ballroom 6, Thursday, 11:15 am - 11:30 am

*Mark L. Howe (International Boundary and Water Commission, United States Section),
David Camarena Garcés (Texas Historical Commission)*

The International Boundary Commission Monuments – 1848 to Today.

After the Mexican – American War (1846-1848) the International Boundary Commission (IBC) was formed. In 1944, this changed to International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC) and its counterpart la Comisión Internacional de Límites y Aguas (CILA) due to evolving regulatory duties along the U.S. – Mexico Border for both Sections. Since the inception of the formal IBC in 1889, the present International Border from the Pacific Ocean to El Paso, Texas has increased to 276 international border monuments. For land management along the Rio Grande River border with Mexico, additional survey monuments were installed from El Paso to the Gulf of Mexico. This presentation discusses the role of the Commission, border monuments and archeology along the International Border from San Diego, California to the Gulf of Mexico. Further discussion will tailor on the nomination process for a National Register Linear Historic District for the land monuments from El Paso to San Diego.

[SYM-026] - Texas Ballroom D, Saturday, 9:30am – 9:45 am

Ellen Hsieh (University of California, Los Angeles)

Finding The Indigenous – A Study Of Locally Made Earthenware In Early Spanish Manila, The Philippines

The Spanish colonists created the first urban landscape in the Manila area during the late 16th century and certainly changed the lives of the Tagalog people. Although the ethnic-based residential policy makes it possible to compare lives of different groups in the colonial society, there are no archaeological sites representing indigenous settlements in the early colonial period to date. This paper shows that locally made earthenware found in non-indigenous settlements sheds light on the participation of the Tagalog people in the Spanish colonial project. Some of the earthenware can be traced back to pre-Spanish tradition, while others show the application of new technologies as well as the inspiration from colonial influences. A close look of the indigenous earthenware excavated from the Spanish walled city and a Chinese diaspora settlement thus demonstrates the complexity of early Spanish Manila.

[SYM-034] – Texas Ballroom H, Saturday, 1:45pm - 2:00pm

Jackson Huang (University of California, Berkeley), Erin C. Rodriguez (University of California, Berkeley)

A Geological Approach to a Historic Midden Site in Fort Davis, Texas

This paper focuses primarily on the depositional processes of a historical midden site through a geoarchaeological analysis of an early 1900s domestic midden from Fort Davis Texas. Microscopic investigation has traditionally been used to interpret pre-history archaeological sites with poor emphasis on historical contexts. The examination of Fort Davis' 2014 collection of heavy-fraction artifacts and soil micromorphological samples will show how geoarchaeology can be used in

historical settings to strengthen anthropological interpretations of site contexts. The second purpose of this investigation will show how microscopic investigations such as soil micromorphology, can be used to identify the formation of recent archaeological sites through a comprehensive investigation of depositional profiles.

[SYM-030] – Texas Ballroom B, Saturday, 3:30pm - 3:45pm

Lorelea Hudson (SWCA Environmental Consultants)

Expressions of Ethnicity in a Modern World, Archaeological and Historical Traces of Pre-WWII Japanese-American Culture

Artifacts and structures produce data for historical archaeology. They can be used to construct chronologies, explore social arrangements, and identify function and ethnic groups. Japanese men came as laborers to the Pacific Northwest in the late 19th century, working in logging camps, on the railroad, and in other industrial settings. By the early 20th century, Japanese families (re)turned to farming as they sought greater economic opportunity. Two such first generation Japanese families, the Fukudas and Horis, were independent farmers and tenants on the Neely Farm in the White River Valley of King County. The most prominent signature of this occupation is a bathhouse, or furo, and associated artifacts. While nearly three quarters of the state's Japanese-American farmers were in the White River Valley, only one furo has been identified to date. This paper explores the potential for identifying other such structures and archaeological deposits in agricultural and industrial settings in the region.

[SYM-033] – Stockyards 3, Saturday, 2:30pm - 2:45pm

Jessica Hughston (University of Massachusetts – Boston)

Theories of Place and the Archaeology of Late 19th and Early 20th Century Experiences at Stewart Indian School

This paper explores the usefulness of employing theories of place in illuminating the nuanced experiences of Native children in the late 19th and early 20th centuries at Stewart Indian School in Carson City, Nevada. Stewart Indian School was established in 1890 by the Bureau of Indian Affairs with the goal of stripping surrounding Washoe, Paiute, and Shoshone children of their tribal identity through the imposition of Euroamerican education and vocational training. During the last two centuries, despite colonial aims to eradicate Native culture, Stewart has transformed from a space of colonial domination to a place of Indigenous heritage. I argue that theories of place allow us to materially trace and heuristically present the complex and contradictory history at Stewart through concepts of phenomenology, dwelling and memory.

[GEN-008] - Stockyards 2, Friday, 9:45am - 10:00am

Jack G. Hunter (Morro Bay Maritime Museum), Brooke Basse (Los Angeles Maritime Museum Research Society)

What Could Possibly Go Wrong... Small Craft in Search of a Manila Galleon

The Baja California Manila Galleon shipwreck site location was established from analysis of onshore artifact distribution. Increasing attempts have been made to investigate the offshore source of this material by utilizing magnetometry and the

excavation of detected anomalies. The magnetometer surveys went well and buried iron associated with the wreck site were buoyed and mapped. However, investigation of the buried anomalies proved to be more difficult than anticipated, as they were found to occur largely in the wave break zone of an open coast where a perpetual onshore wind blows day and night. In the course of effort pangas were swamped and equipment was flooded. Even a well-attached propwash deflector was ripped out of the stern of an anchored 30 ft boat by the continuous slapping of the hull back on the water as three and four foot waves passed beneath.

As usual, the solution to these situations is always: "We need a bigger boat!"

[SYM-013] – Texas Ballroom A, Friday, 9:00am - 9:15am

Marika Hyttinen (University of Oulu, Finland), Timo Ylimaunu (University of Oulu, Finland), Titta Kallio-Seppa (University of Oulu, Finland)

Living In Danger: The Spatial Practices In The Pre-industrial Pitch Mill Site In Early Modern Oulu, Finland

In the early 17th century the coastal towns in the present-day northern Finland's Gulf of Bothnia, at that time a part of Swedish kingdom, became home to the pre-industrial mills manufacturing pitch by boiling tar. Producing pitch by fire was a dangerous process as tar was a highly flammable material, so the pitch mills were often founded on the islands or secluded places outside the inhabited urban area. This poster discusses the spatial practices of the pitch mill society and how the physical space of Pikisaari pitch mill area in the town of Oulu was organized in the face of a range of dangers.

[POS-4] – Texas Ballroom Foyer, Friday, 1:00pm – 3:00pm

I

Lisa A. Iadanza, (Mercyhurst University), Mary Ann Owoc (Mercyhurst University)

Queering the Heteronormal: Memorial Practices in the Historic Cemeteries of Erie County, Pennsylvania

This project determined, using a Queer Theory approach, to what extent burial pattern, grave marker, and accompanying text and images reflected and reproduced presumed dominant heteronormative ideologies. Grave marker styles and text have highlighted the constant change in familial ideologies from the colonial period to the present. Burial and marker attributes from over 4,000 adults in cemeteries in Erie County, PA between 1880-2015 were recorded and examined. The results indicate that the heteronormative has competed with other ideologies over time and, that different attribute categories uphold the heteronormative at different times and to different extents. After 1980 it appears that individuals have sought to make multiple statements about personhood beyond the heteronormative. This study presents a challenge, via material cultural analysis, to the long held belief in the exclusive dominance of a heteronormative in America, and expands Queer Theory discourse beyond LGBTQ critiques.

[GEN-017] – Fort Worth Ballroom 7, Friday, 1:45pm - 2:00pm

Mary Elizabeth Ibarrola (University of Florida, Gainesville), James M. Davidson (University of Florida, Gainesville)

“Representativeness” and Sampling Dilemmas: A Comparison of Slave Cabins at the Bulow Plantation (1821-1836), Flagler County, Florida

For three summers University of Florida researchers have worked at the Bulow Plantation, a large sugar plantation in East Florida founded in 1821 and destroyed by fire in 1836 during the Second Seminole War, in an attempt to understand the parameters of enslavement at that site. In 2014 and 2015, the UF Archaeological Field School completely exposed the footprint of Cabin 1; relatively few artifacts were recovered, including an almost complete lack of buttons, beads, and other personal possessions, but the cabin did exhibit a distinct African architectural feature in the form of a stone lined sub-floor pit. This cabin was presumed to be representative of slave life at Bulowville and a narrative of austerity emerged. However, in 2016 we began the process of excavating a nearby contemporaneous slave cabin, and in the process recovered objects that substantively changed this nascent narrative of African enslavement in early 19th century Florida.

[GEN-014] – Texas Ballroom D, Friday, 1:45pm - 2:00pm

Mary Elizabeth Ibarrola (University of Florida, Gainesville), see [GEN-003] Becca Peixotto

CJ Idol (Körner's Folly Foundation)

Interacting with the Past: Assassin's Creed, Landscapes, and Other Talking Points

Assassin's Creed is a multivolume series, developed by Ubisoft, with 17 games across a variety of platforms. One of the most successful aspects of this franchise is its ability to recreate historical settings. In recreating these settings, the developers and writers draw from all available sources, including sponsoring their own archaeological investigations. Through the use of these sources, developers and writers are able to not only create largely historically accurate plots, but interactive landscapes that are equally as accurate. This paper will focus on the Kenway Trilogy, showing how Ubisoft has used archaeological research to recreate the Colonial Americas, and how archaeologists can use these games as tools to educate the public.

[SYM-035] – Texas Ballroom I, Saturday, 1:30pm - 1:45pm

Megan E. Ingvoldstad (Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency), see [SYM-003]

Sergio A. Iruegas (GTI Environmental, LLC)

18th-Century San Antonio Spanish Colonial Mission Complexes: An Evolution, American Revolution, and Tejano Ranchos1

Recent historical archaeology studies have provided new perspectives of indigenous interaction with Spanish Colonial Missions in the United States. By 1718, Texas colonists were the product of Spanish and native intermarriage for over 200 years before their arrival. Few studies have considered the multicultural aspects' effect to the historic landscape and archaeological record. An emic perspective of how 18th-Century Tejano Ranchos evolved from the Spanish Mission complex has yet to be incorporated into the archaeological literature, particularly the impact of successful Tejano Ranchos on the American Revolution. San Antonio Founding Initiative Project researchers have reviewed and analyzed original Spanish Colonial written texts, verified 20th-century translations, incorporated oral histories, and evidence from the archaeological record at three historic Tejano Ranchos. Researchers offer a model of five evolutionary stages that are important for our understanding of land tenure, illicit and sanctioned trade, and identity that comprise aspects of Spanish Colonial Mission archaeology. *Kimberly A. Maeyama*

[SYM-007] – Texas Ballroom B, Thursday, 4:15pm - 4:30pm

Jessica Irwin (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)

Public Underwater Archaeology: Public Perception VS. Plausible Reality in the Case of the CSS Pee Dee Cannon Raising.

Managing the expectations of the public and the timeline in which many expect archaeology to happen is a challenge for every public archaeological organization. When you add the underwater component and restrictions related to maritime law, public perception and plausible reality often conflict. The raising of the CSS Pee Dee Canons serves as an example of mitigating multiple agencies as well as making underwater archaeology visible. This crossover also highlights many of the problems with public underwater archaeology and public misconceptions that present unique challenges.

[SYM-004] – Texas Ballroom I, Thursday, 8:00am - 8:15am

J

Misty M. Jackson (Center for Maritime and Underwater Resource Management (CMURM), Arbre Croche Cultural Resources) Kenneth J. Vrana (Center for Maritime and Underwater Resource Management (CMURM), Michigan Technological University)

“Sad And Dismal Is The Story”: Great Lakes Shipwrecks And The Folk Music Tradition

Music has often taken maritime disasters for its theme, and Great Lakes wrecks claim no shortage of songs. Some were written at the time of the disaster, and others appeared years later, reviving the memory of the event. In an effort to understand the relationship between shipwrecks, folk traditions, memory, and preservation of the wrecks themselves, this paper will focus on four famous Great Lakes shipwrecks: the *Lady Elgin*, the *Eastland*, the *Rouse Simmons* (a.k.a. the Christmas Ship), and the *Edmund Fitzgerald*. In order to explore the relationship between music, memory and preservation and make preliminary assessments as to whether the exposure of music and folk traditions serve to aid or deter preservation and understanding, this paper will focus its examination on the “folk” music but will also survey other source data such as archival documents, photographs, books, exhibits, documentaries and interviews with fishermen, folk musicians and others.

[SYM-015] – Texas Ballroom G, Friday, 9:00am - 9:15am

Morris K. Jackson (Texas Stewardship Network) – see [SYM-007] George E. Avery

Denise Jaffke (California State Parks), John Foster (California State Parks)

A Mini-ROV Expedition to the S.S. Tahoe: Citizen Scientists, Engineers, and Archaeologists Exploring the Deep—Together

The Steamer *Tahoe* is the most celebrated vessel of Lake Tahoe’s historic past and represents the golden age of recreation and transportation in the region. She was launched with great fanfare on June 24, 1896 and spent the next 40 years in service around the lake. The *S. S. Tahoe* was scuttled off Glenbrook, Nevada in 1940 where she settled at a depth between 350-470 feet. A multidisciplinary team, including an online community, explored the wreck in June 2016 using an OpenROV drone to record video of the vessel, capturing the highest resolution imagery available to date. This paper will present our findings from this monitoring effort and explore ways archaeology can include citizen scientists to help explore, identify, and report new submerged cultural resource findings.

[GEN-006] – Texas Ballroom C, Thursday, 8:45am - 9:15am

Bryan Jameson (Texas Archeological Stewardship Network) – see [POS-2] Becky Shelton

Ross W. Jamieson (Simon Fraser University, Canada)

The Other Half of the Planet: The idea of the Pacific World in Historical Archaeology

The Pacific Ocean has been an imposing barrier to human travel since the first

humans ventured into the region. It has also been an important route of travel joining vastly different peoples that surround and inhabit it. The Pacific takes up half the surface of the planet, and yet historical archaeologists have rarely taken the time to treat it as a single entity. The “Atlantic World,” “the Black Atlantic,” “Atlantic Worlds” are our stock in trade. But does the Pacific World exist? If so, how do we define it and what does it mean for archaeologists who study the last 500 years?

[GEN-018] – Fort Worth Ballroom 8, Friday, 1:15pm - 1:30pm

Ross Jamieson (Simon Fraser University, Canada) – see [SYM-032] Fernando Astudillo

Meta F. Janowitz (School of Visual Arts)

Schuyler’s “Guide to Substantive and Theoretical Contributions”—Then and Now

Robert Schuyler’s *Historical Archaeology: A Guide to Substantive and Theoretical Contributions* was first published in 1978 and is now in its fifth printing. The *Guide* was the first work to gather together some of the most important founding documents of the relatively new field of historical archaeology and is still in use in undergraduate and graduate courses today. This paper will review the themes of that volume, as selected and edited by Dr. Schuyler, and will discuss how the ideas put forth in the “future trends” section have developed over the past thirty-nine years.

[SYM-016] – Stockyards 3, Friday, 1:45pm - 2:00pm

Tracy H. Jenkins (University of Maryland, College Park)

An Intersectional Archaeology of Women’s Reproductive Rights

Black feminist activists working in reproductive rights have long pointed out that access to abortion must be part of a larger project that also addresses poverty, racism, and other vectors of oppression that impact on women’s ability to exercise free choice over their reproduction. Family planning decisions sit at the intersection of these power structures. This is illustrated at an early 20th-century tenement in Easton, Maryland, where gender ideals, racial segregation, slumlord renting, commercialization, and medicalization create the provenience for a 1903 package of Chichester’s English Pennyroyal Pills.

[SYM-014a] – Texas Ballroom B, Friday, 9:00am - 9:15am

Kelly Jenks (New Mexico State University)

A New Kind of Frontier: Hispanic Homesteaders in Eastern New Mexico

The rural community of Los Ojitos in Guadalupe County, New Mexico was settled in the late 1860s by the first generation of Hispanic homesteaders. Many of these founding families came from Spanish- and Mexican-era land grant communities where grantees shared the rights to common lands and the responsibility to build and maintain irrigation ditches and other public structures. In claiming homesteads in New Mexico’s Middle Pecos Valley, these families were forced to adapt some of their traditional practices to meet the requirements of new American land tenure laws and an unfamiliar physical environment. Recent archaeological and historical

research at this site has focused on understanding this transition, tracking these families from their arrival in the 1860s to their eventual departure in the mid-twentieth century. This paper reflects on this research, considering the evidence of and reasons for shifts in agricultural and domestic practices.

[GEN-008] – Stockyards 2, Friday, 9:30am - 9:45am

Patrice L. Jeppson (Cheyney University of Pennsylvania)

Researching an African American Founder With the Help of One of Historical Archaeology's Founders

This Robert Schuyler-dedicated Symposium paper considers three of Schuyler's contributions to the field—his reflections on historical archaeology's potential for the study of American national identity as a cultural and evolving process (1971, 1976), his call for an awareness of the importance of cultural context in archaeology research (1973), and his writing about the importance of conducting historical ethnography (1988). These foundational ideas shaping historical archaeology practice are then examined in a recent public archaeology project that is helping to interpret African American archaeology in Independence National Historical Park. The project engages African American college students in crafting archaeology-based history narratives useful for navigating a 3D, immersive, virtual landscape based in the Oculus Rift platform. This 'user-centered' navigation of the archaeological findings should better reveal the social role and life experiences of free African Americans in the earliest days of the country.

[SYM-016] – Stockyards 3, Friday, 2:00pm - 2:15pm

Leslie Johansen (GA DNR- Historic Preservation Division), Rachel Black (GA DNR- Historic Preservation Division)

All Inclusive: an Archaeological Investigation and Material Analysis of Tabby Remains at Middle Place Plantation (9CH158), Ossabaw Island, Chatham County, Georgia

This investigation includes field methods from terrestrial archaeology, buildings archaeology, and incorporates digital survey techniques and material analysis to better understand the development and history of Middle Place Plantation (9CH158). We will survey tabby structures throughout the Georgia coastal region including industrial buildings, martial architecture, slave quarters, and structures of the elite to position Middle Place within the context of Ossabaw Island and the broader coastal region. Utilizing a multi-disciplined approach will aid in determining the source of construction materials for the tabby structures, allow for an exploration of social and spiritual associations with 'place' within slave settlements, and further elucidate hierarchies of status within the plantation landscape. This poster contains preliminary findings, including results from a structural survey of all visible non-shell inclusions within standing tabby walls of four slave quarters located at Middle Place utilizing *Petroglyph* – an in-field survey application specifically designed for this research project.

[POS-3] – Texas Ballroom Foyer, Friday, 9:00am – 11:00am

Leslie Johansen (GA Department of Natural Resources) - see [POS-3] Rachel Black

John H. Johnsen (Utica College) – see [GEN-001] Thomas A. Crist

Caitlyn C. Johnson (University of Florida)

Comparative Ceramics Analysis of Enslaved Contexts at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest

Ceramics and socioeconomic analyses are useful tools for comparing market access, choice, and economic status between sites associated with enslaved people. Located in Bedford County, Virginia, Poplar Forest plantation was home to enslaved peoples beginning with its establishment in the mid-18th century and continuing through multiple owners until emancipation. Archaeology conducted since the 1990s has yielded substantial datasets for several different slave quarters on the property, which have provided insight into their occupants' daily lives. This poster presents a broad comparison of the ceramic assemblages from multiple quarter sites, with periods of occupation ranging from the late 18th century through the end of the antebellum period. Ceramic analysis, including CC index values for each site are used in order to help elucidate differences and similarities between these sites to offer some initial interpretations of the temporal and social factors that may have shaped these assemblages.

[POS-1] – Texas Ballroom Foyer, Thursday, 9:00 am – 11:00 am

Diana L. Johnson (William & Mary Center for Archaeological Research), Katherine D. Thomas (Helix Environmental Services, Solano Archaeological Services)

Lengthier Studies, Fewer Explosions: How Mass Effect Showcases the Future of Archaeology Through Liara T'Son

As we celebrate 50 years of the Society for Historical Archaeology, we must decide what our future will look like. In Bioware's *Mass Effect* series, we can see what an archaeologist will look like in the future. Liara T'soni is a xenoarchaeologist, alien, and one of the main characters of the series. Throughout her journey, your hero helps her with her professional goals, and her profession helps you accomplish the task of helping the universe. This paper will explore her professional life in the game as a way of imaging the future of archaeologists.

[SYM-035] – Texas Ballroom I, Saturday, 1:45pm - 2:00pm

Elizabeth Waters Johnson (Thunderbird Archeology/Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.)

Privy to the Past: Refuse Disposal on Alexandria's 18th Century Waterfront

While the discovery of an 18th century ship on the site captivated the media and public....just a few feet away we quietly worked to excavate another exciting find...a public privy. The large privy, one of four uncovered at the site, was located fifteen feet from the 1755 Carlyle warehouse, and is thought to be associated with this first public warehouse in Alexandria. Thousands of seeds, ceramics, glass, shoes and other unique finds provide a window into the lives of these early residents that helped to shape Alexandria's waterfront.

[SYM-008] – Texas Ballroom C, Thursday, 1:45 pm - 2:00 pm

Maura Johnson (The Mannik & Smith Group, Inc.) – see [GEN-018] see Robert Chidester

Janene Johnston (University of West Florida), Mariana Zechini (University of West Florida)

Magnetic Models: Creating an Interpretive Model of Civil War Case Shot

3D modeling has been successfully incorporated into the realm of public outreach and interpretation. The ability to virtually access and manipulate artifacts and monuments allows people to interact with the object where they are incapable of doing so. Creating replicas also provides a hands-on experience by permitting onsite visitors to examine and hold certain objects, including the more delicate cross-mended materials. This project utilizes magnets in an attempt to connect the plastic replicas of three shell fragments found at a Civil War Battlefield in Florida. The large fragments were found during a survey of the battlefield in a linear pattern, prompting crewmembers to piece them back together. The successful matches encouraged project members to experiment with photogrammetry and 3D modeling. The finished model will then be given to the state park as an interpretive tool for visitors.

[POS-2] – Texas Ballroom Foyer, Thursday, 1:00 pm – 3:00 pm

Alexandra Jones (Archaeology in the Community)

Archaeology's Role in Changing a Generation of Youth: Exploring Education and Intersectionality

Archaeology in the Community (AITC) is an urban-based archaeology organization founded with the intent of providing science opportunities to marginalized youth who would have never been exposed to archaeology through their education system. This paper highlights how intersectional theory is used by AITC to expose and increase students' knowledge of archaeology as a science. Intersectionality theory emphasizes the structural intersection of social categories and studies the concept of discriminative institutions on disenfranchised groups or minorities. Through grassroots activism and non-traditional education techniques, AITC has sought to disrupt the systems that have been in place for years preventing the students from exposure to various forms of science. Through understanding the particular model of intersectionality impacting the urban, socio-economic challenged, African American youth of DC, AITC has been able to create programs which have made an impact on these youth through the teaching archaeology.

[SYM-014a] – Texas Ballroom B, Friday, 9:15am - 9:30am

Ashley E. Jones (Raba Kistner Environmental, Inc., Houston), Steve A. Tomka (Raba Kistner Environmental, Inc., San Antonio), Kristi M. Nichols (Raba Kistner Environmental, Inc., San Antonio), Mark P. Luzmoor (Raba Kistner Environmental, Inc., San Antonio)

Archaeological Investigations of the Treviño-Urbe Rancho (41ZP97), San Ygancio, Zapata County, Texas

Recent archaeological investigations of foundations and anomalies encountered during a previous ground-penetrating radar (GPR) survey at the Treviño-Urbe Rancho (41ZP97) provided insight into the lives of ranchers on the Spanish Frontier in the borderlands region. In 1820, Jesús Treviño was granted the land as part of the Nuevo Santander Colony (c. 1748-1835). By 1830, Treviño constructed a one-room, fortified shelter as an outpost. Additions to this structure created a multi-roomed *rancho* complex with a fortified courtyard. The Treviño-Urbe Rancho is unique to the region, as it is one of the few remaining standing structures from this time period located north of the Rio Grande. This paper will discuss the history of the *rancho* system in Spanish Texas. In addition, it will report on data pertaining to the construction phases and methods at the complex, and late 18th to late 19th century materials encountered during excavations.

[SYM-029] – Fort Worth Ballroom 6, Saturday, 9:30am – 9:45am

Benjamin Jones (University of Southampton, United Kingdom), Fraser Sturt (University of Southampton, United Kingdom)

Accuracy of Underwater Photogrammetric Methods: The Case Study of the *Invincible* Wreck Site

This report presents an accuracy analysis of the 2016 underwater photogrammetric survey of the HMS *Invincible*, an at-risk British wreck of historic import, which afforded the opportunity to compare the three-dimensional models generated by a variety of widely available cameras. In a two-phase project, photogrammetric data from the *Invincible* wreck site was compared against swath bathymetry, and the cameras used onsite were tested on reference objects under controlled pool conditions.

The results of the survey allowed us to evaluate the error margins of both idealized and real-world photogrammetric outputs of common camera types with varying sensor sizes. Based on these findings, we discuss the most effective photogrammetric workflows from the *Invincible* project and the relative accuracy of the latest generation of GoPro cameras compared to commercial SLRs. Ultimately, we define the archaeological value of a point cloud from a site-scale photogrammetric survey under open water conditions, with multiple camera types.

[GEN-019] – Texas Ballroom B, Saturday, 8:45am - 9:00am

Bradford M. Jones (Texas Historical Commission)

It Always Comes Back to Identity: Materiality and Presidio Soldier Identity During the 1720-1726 Occupation of Presidio La Bahia (41VT4), Victoria County, Texas

Even as archaeologists continue improving the identification of Spanish colonial sites in Texas, consideration of the archaeological implications of the mix of regional and social identities that made up the settlers sent to populate these sites remains limited. Consequently, most research focuses on the presumed cultural provenance of artifact manufacture – European/Mexican/Chinese/Indigenous - to interpret colonial period sites and the material aspects of emerging frontier identities. While capturing important macroscale colonial realities, it too often reinforces through artifacts an idealized Indian/European colonial division that masks internal social

pluralism and diverse material cultural traditions. The Texas Historical Commission excavations at the 1720-1726 location of Presidio La Bahia (41VT4) along Garcitas Creek in Victoria County, Texas, provides the opportunity to compare a discrete archaeological assemblage with the enrollment roster of the first 40 soldier settlers, and to propose a more nuanced, historically situated interpretation of a Spanish colonial presidio assemblage in Texas.

[SYM-007] – Texas Ballroom B, Thursday, 1:45pm - 2:00pm

Catherine R. Jones (UWM Cultural Resource Management)

Milwaukee's Common Grave: Spatial Distribution and Compositional Characteristics of Multiple Interments in a Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century Potter's Field

Initially established for burial of the city's unclaimed, indigent, and institutionalized, the Milwaukee County Poor Farm Cemetery quickly became a convenient disposal venue for city institutions such as the Milwaukee Medical College, Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, and Milwaukee County Coroner's Office. Excavations at the site in 1991-1992 and 2013 revealed a unique subset of burials containing the partial remains of multiple individuals, many of whom show evidence of autopsy and medical cadaver use. The mortuary behavior associated with this subset of burials serves as a reflective cultural landscape, revealing the underbelly of medical practice and instruction in a rapidly urbanizing nineteenth century Midwestern city. A comparison of the spatial distribution and internal composition of these burials provides insight into landscape use and patterns of disposition, and brings to light a contemporary ideology that commodified the dead by placing sociopolitical identity over individuality.

[SYM-017] – Texas Ballroom I, Friday, 9:15am - 9:30am

Sharyn Jones (Northern Kentucky University) – see [GEN-010] Peggy Brunache

Roberto Junco (Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, Mexico) – see [SYM-013] Ruben Manzanilla

Roberto E. Junco (Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, Mexico)

Smuggling and Distribution Routes of the Manila Galleon. The case of some XVI century Chinese porcelains and majolica in the Pacific coast of Mexico

In 2006 a survey was carried out in the north coast of Guerrero, Mexico that pointed to possible smuggling activities related to the route of the Manila Galleon. Several dozen shards of Chinese porcelain were recorded. Analysis of the Chinese porcelain determined that the collection was part of one depositional event and can be attributed to the late XVI century. In the collection are several common types such as phoenix plates, bowls and cups. Related to the porcelain was a ceramic type known as *Romita Sgrafitto*, which at the moment, its origin was unknown. Analysis of this ceramic with Instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis, made it possible to reconstruct distribution routes of the galleon trade previously unknown, as well as hypothesize about smuggling activity in the coast, something that is known from historical accounts but not from the archaeological record.

[SYM-013] – Texas Ballroom A, Friday, 10:45am - 11:00am

Juho-Antti Junno (Archeology, Faculty of Humanities, University of Oulu, Finland, Medical Research Center of University of Oulu and Oulu University hospital) – see [SYM-036] Tiina Väre

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Titta Kallio-Seppä (University of Oulu, Finland) - see [SYM-011] Timo Ylimaunu

Titta Kallio-Seppä (University of Oulu, Finland) – see [SYM-036] Sirpa TJ Niinimäki

Titta Kallio-Seppä (University of Oulu, Finland) – see [POS-4] Marika Hyttinen

Richard S. Kanaski (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Southeast Region)

The Gullah Community at Harris Neck, Georgia: Contested Landscape, Contested History

A small Gullah community once existed on the northern end of Harris Neck, Georgia. This community, like their non-Gullah neighbors, was forced to move when the Department of War acquired the land in order to construct an Army airfield. Since 1979, descendants have sought the return of 2400 acres. Two descendant groups based their claims to this landscape on Margaret Harris' 1865 will, purported failure of the federal government to adequately compensate the Gullah land owners, and verbal promises possibly made by government agents in 1942-1943. The Refuge possesses a complicated and overlapping series of cultural landscapes, of which the Gullah community is just one part. Using several lines of evidence, one can untangle the contested landscape and history at Harris Neck. Though it contains elements of the story told by community members, a richer and more vibrant history of Harris Neck and not one but two Gullah communities emerge.

[GEN-003] – Texas Ballroom J, Thursday, 8:30am - 8:45am

Kimberly Kasper (Rhodes College) – see [POS-3] Claire Norton

Madeline B. Kearin (Brown University)

The Material and Symbolic Production of Insanity at the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, 1813-1900

The Royal Edinburgh Asylum was one of the leading institutions in psychiatric research and treatment in 19th-century Scotland and one of the first to institute programs of moral management. While derived from French and English models, the implementation of moral management followed a distinct trajectory at the REA and other Scottish asylums, reflecting their particular cultural and political context. My paper will examine how the material practices of 19th-century institutions emerged from contingent historical processes — in particular, the rise of global capitalism and correspondent transformations in the conceptualization and performance of intersectional identities — and how these contingencies gave rise to our particularly “modern” views of class, gender, and mental illness. Archaeology holds enormous potential to broaden and possibly challenge our understanding of inmates’ daily lives, as well as to indicate how these experiences on the margins of society were fundamentally entangled with broader cultural discourses.

[GEN-001] Stockyards 2, Thursday, 10:15am - 10:30am

Kenneth G. Kelly (University of South Carolina)

Searching For Slavery In Saint Domingue.

Saint Domingue was the most important European colony of the Caribbean region, producing vast amounts of wealth through the labor of enslaved Africans and their descendants. It was also the setting of the only large scale slave revolt that succeeded in overturning the slavery system. In spite of this importance to Atlantic studies, African Diaspora studies, and historical archaeology, very little substantive research has been conducted on sites associated with the dwelling places of the enslaved laborers. In summer of 2016, I travelled to Haiti to determine whether village sites of sugar plantations could be identified, and their potential for contributing toward developing comparisons with other slave-based colonies of the French colonial world. This paper presents the results of that research.

[GEN-010] – Texas Ballroom D, Friday, 11:15am - 11:30am

William M. Kelso (Jamestown Rediscovery Foundation)

"Shovels, Trowels, Pixels and Googles": The Evolution of Historical Archaeology at Jamestown, Virginia

It has often been said that American Historical Archaeology was born at Jamestown in the late 1930s when archaeologist/historian J.C. "Pinky" Harrington began to systematically uncover the remnants of the town. Consequently it is fitting that the highest honor the Society for Historical Archaeology bestows is the medal named after him. Long before the "Digital Age," Harrington's field, laboratory and analysis work set a timeless standard for excellence in our field. The Jamestown archaeological baton was handed to another generation in 1993 to look for the lost 1607 James Fort while the retired Pinky Harrington skeptically cheered from the sidelines. After all, the Jamestown Rediscovery Project started with basically the very same tools, technology, and documents that he had used. But since then technological advances and a new understanding of geo-archaeological evidence have revolutionized the archaeological process at Jamestown. This is especially true in documenting, conserving and analyzing the archaeological record far beyond what was possible in the past. This presentation is all about these technological advances. At the same time, this should serve as a warning that in the glare of the Star Wars advances in our craft, we should never blindly cast aside the core archaeological processes that SHA founders like Harrington, Jim Deetz and Ivor Noel Hume so graciously passed along.

[PLENARY SESSION] – Texas Ballroom E, Wednesday, 6:30pm – 8:30pm

Carolyn Kennedy (Texas A&M University)

Lake Champlain's Steamboat *Phoenix II*: Mixing New and Traditional Underwater Archaeological Methods for Reconstruction

Built in 1820, the passenger sidewheel steamboat *Phoenix II* ran the length of Lake Champlain for 17 years until the worn-out hull was retired in Shelburne Shipyard. With no known existing ship plans, the sole method of reconstructing the hull is through accurate measurements and documentation of the wreck itself. Since June 2014, archaeological divers from Texas A&M University used traditional recording

tools including tape measures, rulers and digital levels to measure the submerged ship's timbers, and recorded these measurements with pencil on mylar while underwater. The resulting data were compiled into comprehensive notes and plans, which were complemented and, in some cases, amended by detailed photogrammetric recording of the wreck in 2015 and 2016, and vice versa. Both new and traditional sets of data were used to reconstruct the steamboat hull as it might have looked in 1837 when it was retired in Shelburne Shipyard.

[SYM-031] – Texas Ballroom C, Saturday, 2:00pm - 2:15pm

*Kelly Keogh (Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument) – see [GEN-004]
Jason Raupp*

Kelly Gleason Keogh (NOAA - Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument) – see [GEN-013] Bert Ho

Shawn P. Keyte (Seminole Tribe of Florida)

Finding Fort Shackelford: A lost U.S. Army Fort from the Seminole War Era.

Fort Shackelford was built in February of 1855 on what is now the Big Cypress Seminole Reservation in South Florida. It was one of several forts built by the U.S. Army used to scout near the Big Cypress and Everglades regions during the U.S. Government's efforts to pressure the Seminoles into leaving the area. The fort was found burned by American Soldiers shortly before they were ambushed by Seminole Warriors; marking the start of the Third Seminole War. The location of the fort has been shrouded in mystery ever since. This poster will briefly discuss the history surrounding Fort Shackelford, how and why it was constructed, and materials likely used, in an attempt to determine a methodology for locating the remains of the fort and identify its exact location.

[POS-3] – Texas Ballroom Foyer, Friday, 9:00am – 11:00am

Victoria L. Kiefer (Program of Maritime Studies, East Carolina University) –see [GEN-011] Lauren M. Christian

Lindsay A. Kiel (University of Idaho)

“Tell Me What You Eat and I’ll Tell You Who You Are”: Food and the Challenge of Indian Identity in Late 18th and Early 19th Century California

The neophyte housing complex of Mission Santa Clara de Asís, one of the five Spanish missions established in the San Francisco Bay Area during the California Mission Period, was excavated between 2012 and 2014. Excavations unearthed numerous refuse pits that contained a variety of artifacts including large numbers of faunal remains. Feature 157, the focus of this research, 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 contradicts mission records and 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.

[GEN-024] – Texas Ballroom G, Saturday, 1:45pm - 2:00pm

Abigail K. Kindler (Lindenwood University)

Well, Shoot: Firearm Target Practice as a Recreational Activity on a Rural 19th Century Homestead

On a poor and rural homestead, an approximated late 19th century tin enamel bucket was found with numerous bullet holes of varying calibers and trajectories. With ammunition costing money the family may or may not have had, what was the purpose of this bucket besides target practice? With very little information on target practice as a possible recreational pastime, the sport could have been done by both men and women, young and old, infrequently or quite commonly. Both experimental archaeology and a forensic mindset were used to analyze the, now holey, bucket for possible calibers of ammunition and weapons of choice. Scenarios were reenacted as archaeologists took a shot at recreating the centuries-old scene to attempt to discover what really happened to the poor old bucket.

[GEN-012] – Stockyards 2, Friday, 1:30pm - 1:45pm

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

Go-Betweens, Transculturation, and the Notion of the Frontier in the Potomac River Valley

Go-betweens, including translators, traders, diplomats, and other individuals who move between two or more cultures, are often viewed as important and even transforming actors in the colonial encounter. Go-betweens in the early modern Chesapeake are understood as not only moving between two or more cultures but between cultures located at some geographical distance from one another's territories (in Maryland, Henry Fleet and William Claiborne would be examples). But what about the nature of everyday encounters, especially as colonization took hold? Archaeological survey in the Potomac River valley, where Natives and English lived in relatively close proximity, has indicated a variety of interactions in which local go-betweens were involved. This paper examines the material record of these varied interactions and what artifacts and their spatial location might reveal about transculturation, colonialism, and the nature of frontiers in the early modern Chesapeake.

[SYM-010] – Texas Ballroom H, Thursday, 1:30 pm - 1:45 pm

Nathaniel King (East Carolina University, George W. Bush Presidential Library)

S.S. Thomas T. Tucker (1942): Updated Research on a Wrecked U.S. Liberty Ship in South Africa

S.S. *Thomas T. Tucker*, a U.S. Liberty Ship operated by the Merchants and Miners Company on behalf of the US Maritime Commission, was part of the 42-ship convoy carrying material to the British African Front during World War II. The ship was reported lost in action carrying an assortment of British lend-lease and wartime purchase cargo. This disarticulated beach shipwreck site provides an ideal educational opportunity for students to conduct basic pre-disturbance archaeological recording, geo-referencing, and digital mapping. This presentation

will highlight new information about the vessel and its voyage, and how new archival research has changed the interpretation of the site from 2014.

[SYM-028] – Texas Ballroom I, Saturday, 9:30am - 9:45am

David B. Knoerlein (Forensic Digital Imaging, Inc.)

High Quality Artifact and Field Photography on a Budget

David Knoerlein CEP a certified professional evidence photographer and president of Forensic Digital Imaging, Inc. will demonstrate the three basic elements needed to produce professional quality digital photographs for artifact and field photography. Dave will demonstrate how to capture museum quality images of artifacts utilizing inexpensive tabletop digital camera equipment, as well as easy to use point and shoot style digital cameras for field photography. In addition, Mr. Knoerlein will discuss how to develop standardized protocols, operational guides, quality control management, and specialized training techniques. By combining all of these elements into a well-managed imaging system that produces high quality professional images consistently, “is so easy an archeologist can do it”.

[GEN-018] – Fort Worth Ballroom 8, 3:30pm - 3:45pm

Chris J. Koenig (United States Army Corps of Engineers), Clare M. Votaw (United States Army Corps of Engineers)

The Fast Track to Borrow Tool

Disastrous flood events can occur around the United States at any time warranting an immediate response. The United States Army Corps of Engineers responds to these flood events under the authority of Public Law 84-99, Section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1921. The Fast Tract to Borrow Tool is an ongoing program which strives to provide and sustain comprehensive flood response and recovery within the St. Louis District watershed boundaries. The Tool reliably minimizes response time while reducing costs to the public by creating and using layers in GIS, which can be built upon. The Fast Track to Borrow Tool is advancing the frontier of archaeology by locating borrow sites immediately after levees break, accelerating the emergency response time by weeks, helping to increase flood response and recovery time in the Midwest.

[POS-3] – Texas Ballroom Foyer, Friday, 9:00am – 11:00am

Matthias Kolbe (Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, Orient-Abteilung, Berlin) – see [GEN-022] Celia J. Bergoffen

Zada L. Komara (University of Kentucky, Centre College)

Coal-fired Power: Household goods, Hegemony, and Social Justice at Appalachian Company Coal Mining Towns

Hegemonic power structures in Appalachia solidified during industrialization and shape the region’s representation and economic strategies today. Appalachia is a land of backward hillbillies in the public consciousness, alternately uplifted and oppressed by extractive industries. Popular perceptions privilege the coal industry’s ‘power over’ Appalachian people without confronting the dynamic interplay of many power structures. Household goods from two Kentucky company coal towns

illuminate the multifaceted constitution of power, specifically corporate paternalism, race, gender, and class. Examples from Jenkins and McRoberts demonstrate that archaeology offers a unique way to challenge stereotypical representations and hegemony by exposing their historical genesis, and to invoke old economic strategies, acknowledging the diversity and emancipatory potential already within Appalachia. Company coal-mining towns, popularly considered the ultimate manifestation of capitalist oppression, were rich grounds of both organized and everyday activism, which can be reclaimed for empowerment today.

[SYM-014a] – Texas Ballroom B, Friday, 9:45am - 10:00am

Mark Kostro (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

Williamsburg's Raleigh Tavern Revisited

The Raleigh Tavern stands out as both a pioneering excavation in the history of historical archaeology, and as one of Colonial Williamsburg's earliest reconstruction projects. First excavated in 1928, the foundations recorded at the site formed the basis of a tavern reconstruction that when completed in 1932, marked the official opening of Colonial Williamsburg to the public. In summer 2016, Colonial Williamsburg's archaeologists revisited the iconic tavern site with the hopes of reexamining the site's archaeological record with fresh eyes and different questions. The current paper considers how this second look at the Raleigh has impacted our understanding of the tavern's architecture and development, but also its ranking among no less than a half-dozen competitors within a 1-block radius.

[GEN-022] – Stockyards 1, Saturday, 1:45pm - 2:00pm

Kostis Kourelis (Franklin and Marshall College)

The Archaeology of Refugee Crises in Greece: Diachronic Cultural Landscapes

The escalation of the Syrian Civil War caused a refugee crisis in Greece as thousands of people crossed the Aegean, leading to tragic loss of life. When Balkan neighbors closed their borders in 2016, some 50,000 migrants and refugees were trapped in Greece. The country responded by dispersing this population throughout the country in new camps over abandoned sites like army camps, tourist resorts, commercial spaces, gymnasias, fair grounds, and even archaeological sites. Using lessons from the archaeology of the contemporary world, we apply remote sensing, media analysis, and limited field observation to document camps in real time and to address ephemeral urbanism. Refugee camps have been a permanent reality in Greece for a century. The paper also considers camps from the 1912-14 Balkan Wars, the 1922 Asia Minor Catastrophe, World War II, and the Greek Civil War and outlines a comparative archaeology of crisis.

[SYM-009] – Texas Ballroom D, Thursday, 3:30 pm - 3:45 pm

Elizabeth Krueger (University of Southampton), Justin Dix (University of Southampton)

The Goodwin Sands: Patterns of Burial and Updating the Wreck Record

A study has been undertaken combining time lapse, high quality, bathymetric data and known wreck databases over the area known as the Goodwin Sands, a large

sandbank in the English Channel. The Goodwins have a long history of shipwrecks primarily due to proximity to major shipping routes, and the extant archaeological record identifies wrecks from the 18th through the 20th Century. The recent availability of swath bathymetry acquired by the Maritime & Coastguard Agency as part of their Civil Hydrography Programme not only allows the detailed re-evaluation of the extant record but also an understanding of the site formation processes operating on wrecks spread across the bank. In particular, patterns of exposure and burial are investigated to assess where wrecks may become buried or exposed over time, and potential implications for future work in the area are discussed.

[GEN-006] Texas Ballroom C, Thursday, 9:30am - 9:45am

Ian Kuijt (University of Notre Dame)

Living on the Landlord's Island: Creation of the Island Home and Improvement in 18th to 20th Century Irish Residential Housing

If, as Henry Glassie argues, community is the space between hearths of Irish houses, then in many ways it was the landlord who framed the spatial geography and materiality of the 19th Irish household. From 1750 to around 1910, individual absentee landlords owned the substantial islands of Inishturk, Inishbofin and Inishark inhabited by between 300 to 2,500 people. As owners of these remote islands, and the villages and houses on their shores, the landlord leased land and seaweed rights, and houses to families that fished and farmed, often collectively. Tenants were structurally discouraged from improving rented buildings, or investing in development. In this presentation I discuss the material linkages between the transition around 1900 from tenant-farming under control of the landlord to individual ownership, and material footprint of national policy of improvement as seen through the lens of changing residential housing.

[SYM-011] - Texas Ballroom H, Thursday, 9:45am - 10:00 am

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Clint Laffere (Raba Kistner Environmental, Inc.) – see [SYM-007] Kristi M. Nichols

Jean Louise Lammie (University of South Florida)

Seminole Deathways and Resistance at Fort Brooke

Initially excavated in 1980, the historic cemetery at Fort Brooke (1824-1883) contained the remains of 146 soldiers, white settlers, Seminoles, and African Americans. Very little analysis of these burials exists beyond identification to determine group affiliation, age, and gender. This paper looks at Seminole deathways, which persisted and represented a discord with the Anglicized burials of white settlers and soldiers. An analysis of grave goods might provide insight into the organization of Seminole society and identity construction during a period of duress. Specifically, the inclusion of certain kinds of grave goods can represent a form of resistance in the process of identity construction. This paper examines the results of this analysis and how deathways were used in the processes of resistance, in the formation of a Seminole identity within the confines of the fort, and the ways that deathways may have functioned as a form of resistance to dominant culture.

[GEN-009] – Stockyards 3, Friday, 9:00am - 9:15am

Brett Lang (AR Consultants, Inc.) –see [SYM-019] Molly A. Hall

Susan B. M. Langley (MD SHPO)

Mallows Bay, The Ghost Fleet and Beyond

The remains of nearly 100 WWI-era wooden steamships fill the waters of a half-mile wide embayment on the Potomac River and downstream singly and in clusters. The maritime cultural landscape exhibits many other elements related to the original placement of the vessels in the bay, shipbreaking efforts during the Depression, and renewed scrapping endeavors during WWII. In 2014, the State of Maryland created the Mallows Bay-Widewater Historical and Archaeological National Register District that encompasses approximately 18 square miles. However, the reinstitution of NOAA's National Marine Sanctuary nomination program provided a mechanism to offer more comprehensive protection to more vessels and to involve a broad sector of the public in its development. Nearly 150 organizations, agencies, and individuals worked together for two years with the goal of opening the first new Sanctuary in more than 20 years in April 2017 to commemorate the centennial of the American entry into WWI.

[SYM-028] – Texas Ballroom I, Saturday, 9:00am - 9:15am

Michael Lavin (Jamestown Rediscovery Foundation), David Givens (Jamestown Rediscovery Foundation)

Thinking Inside the Box: The Use of Micro CT for Archaeological Analysis

Modern science is helping to solve mysteries from 400 year old contexts at Jamestown. Micro Computed Tomography allows conservators and archaeologists to analyze artifacts in 3D without disturbing the integrity of the object. A high tech

investigation was performed on a silver box, recovered from atop a coffin, which revealed the objects held within. Another artifact, metallic fringe, was discovered inside an anthropomorphic coffin. This object had been placed on the individual's upper torso, between the left humerus and ribs. Too fragile to disarticulate, the artifact was removed in block and examined in the lab. These unique finds started us on a 20 month journey utilizing multiple micro CT equipment and were instrumental for the identification of two of the chancel burials.

[SYM-006] – Stockyards 2, Thursday, 1:45pm - 2:00pm

Michael Lavin (Jamestown Rediscovery Foundation) - see [SYM-006] Martin Levin

Matthew Lawrence (NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries Maritime Heritage Program) – see [GEN-013] Tricia J. Dodds

Lawrence Lee

The Coins of Fort Atkinson: a study in numismatic archaeology.

Unlike much of the rest of the world, numismatics as practiced in America has little recognized scholastic standing. The lack of perceived value for numismatics is readily apparent in the archeology of the Great Plains, where the indigenous economy was not based on bullion value, where coin hoards like those found on the eastern seaboard are basically non-existent and numismatic objects are considered to 'historic' and thus intrusive to the prehistory of the region. In such a setting, numismatic finds are often casually described, poorly photographed and left uninterrupted as to cultural meaning or context.

After reviewing the inexact manner in which coin finds have been handled at several Plains archeology sites, this paper reexamines an excavated site Nebraska to demonstrate the depth and insight a careful analysis of numismatic material can add to a site's cultural and historic interpretation.

[SYM-025] – Texas Ballroom A, Saturday, 11:00am - 11:15am

Lori Lee (Flagler College)

Race, Gender, and Consumerism in Nineteenth Century Virginia

This paper uses historical and archaeological evidence to consider which consumer goods were available to enslaved men and women in nineteenth century Virginia. At the scale of local markets and stores, supply and variable adherence to laws constrained which goods were available to slaves who were able to purchase and trade for them. By comparing purchases of enslaved African Americans with purchases of whites at the same store, I assess which goods were accessible to each group. I use archaeological data to evaluate the relative significance of various goods to each group. Then I consider what choices among the goods by men and women reveal about needs, desires, opportunities, and risks.

[GEN-017] – Fort Worth Ballroom 7, Friday, 1:30pm - 1:45pm

Nedra K. Lee (University of Massachusetts Boston)

No Longer "Playin' the Lady": Examining Black Women's Consumption at the

Ransom and Sarah Williams Farmstead

Archaeological studies of race and consumption have linked black consumer behavior to the negotiation of social and economic exclusion. While these studies have highlighted blacks' efforts to define themselves after slavery, they have overlooked black women and how they used consumer goods to aspire towards gendered notions of racial uplift and respectability. This paper examines the Ransom and Sarah Williams Farmstead, a historic freedman's site in Travis County, Texas, to describe the nature of black women's consumption after slavery. I posit that rural black women's consumption was in dialogue with conceptions of womanhood which placed an emphasis on domesticity, racial progress and socioeconomic mobility. The case study of the Williams Farmstead contrasts with more visible examples of black women's political expression illustrated in their work in churches or the club movement by highlighting the quotidian ways that rural black women strived to perform their own notions of race and womanliness.

[SYM-014a] – Texas Ballroom B, Friday, 11:15am - 11:30am

William Lees (University of West Florida)

Camp of the 6th New York Volunteer Infantry and the Battle of Santa Rosa Island, Florida

In October of 1861 the camp of the 6th New York Volunteer Infantry was surprised and routed and the Battle of Santa Rosa Island ensued. Confederates destroyed the camp before being pushed off the island by regulars from nearby Fort Pickens. Research at the site was kicked off by an RPA-certified Advanced Metal Detecting for the Archaeologist training hosted by the University of West Florida, Florida Public Archaeology Network. Results expanded on the understanding of the site developed after the first professional survey in 1973, and provide details on the location and nature of the camp of the New York Volunteers, clear evidence of the attack on the camp, and details of the location of the camp and the Confederate attack in the immediate vicinity of the camp. Finally, the project has confirmed that important camp and battle contexts are preserved despite frequent impact from hurricanes and other storms.

[GEN-007] – Fort Worth Ballroom 8, Thursday, 10:45 am - 11:00 am

Ashley K. Lemke (University of Texas at Arlington), John M. O'Shea (University of Michigan)

The Next 50 Years of Archaeology Underwater

Archaeology underwater has experienced a global renaissance both in terms of the rate of new discoveries and the number of scholars involved in the research. This is particularly the case for the archaeology of submerged prehistoric sites, which has moved from a novelty to a major arena for understanding some of the most critical events in human history. While investigations of shipwrecks and submerged sites share some common methods and technologies – they differ greatly in the kinds of questions posed, and the research approaches needed to answer them. As the scope of underwater archaeology expands in time, space, and methods – what will the next 50 years hold? This paper investigates the emerging importance of underwater prehistoric archaeology, considers how it is likely to develop in the future, and

examines the intersection of historic and prehistoric submerged site research on the edge of this advancing frontier.

[GEN-006] – Texas Ballroom C, Thursday, 8:00 a.m. – 8:15 a.m.

Melanie S. Lerman (University of Massachusetts, Boston)

37 Pounds of Beads!: Reconstructing Provenience and Looking for Change and Continuity in an Orphaned Collection

This paper aims to understand processes of change and continuity by examining how the introduction of European manufactured glass beads in the 16th-19th centuries affected preexisting native shell bead consumption strategies in Southern California. Data from two different coastal burial sites that were occupied by the Tongva/Gabrieliño people will be analyzed; one from an 1877 excavation on Santa Catalina Island that has virtually no provenience information, and another from more recent 1991-2015 excavations on the adjacent mainland in Los Angeles. This study will contribute to a greater understanding of the role that glass beads played within existing shell bead cultural structures and demonstrate the value and potential of research conducted on orphaned collections that lack important provenience information.

[GEN-002] – Texas Ballroom G, Thursday, 9:00am - 9:15am

Jed Levin (National Park Service)

The Schuyler Effect: From Brooklyn to Lowell, Utah, and Beyond

Over the past half century Robert Schulyer's penetrating intellect and rigorous scholarship has had a deep and sustained impact on the development and maturation of the field of Historical Archaeology. His impact has been nowhere as profound as in his role as a mentor to generations of students. Not a few of those students share the common experience of having their professional career course sent careening, topsy-turvy, in unanticipated directions under the influence of Schulyer's catholic approach to the field and his provocative advocacy of a broad and deep professional practice. This is one such happy victim's story. It is the story of how, under the influence of the "Schuyler Effect", my boyhood ambitions of an academic career in marine biology evolved, instead, into a thirty year stint as an archeologist with the National Park Service.

[SYM-016] – Stockyards 3, Friday, 2:15pm - 2:30pm

Martin Levin (School of Dental Medicine, University of Pennsylvania), D. Joshua Cohen (School of Engineering, Virginia Commonwealth University), Barry Pass (College of Dentistry & Dept. Physics and Astronomy, Howard University), David Givens (Jamestown Rediscovery Foundation), Michael Lavin (Jamestown Rediscovery Foundation)

A Detailed Analysis of the Dentition of Jamestown's First Settlers

Archaeologists and an interdisciplinary team of researchers are studying the skull and dentition of a 15-year-old boy (1225B) who appears to have been the victim of a battle with Native Americans during the initial settlement at Jamestown in 1607. Specimens recovered from the boy's teeth and jaws yield clues about diet and other

aspects of daily life in the 17th century. Detailed study of the remains began with the morphological and temporal study of the skull and teeth using Cone-Beam computed tomography, intraoral radiography, micro computed tomography, scanning electron microscopy, and Raman spectroscopy. The exposed root canal of the mandibular left central incisor and nearby carious lesion provides a unique repository of particulate matter in the oral cavity and associated intra-alveolar periapical lesion. This research shows how advanced technologies can be used to characterize aspects of life and the disease state of skeletal remains.

[SYM-006] – Stockyards 2, Thursday, 3:00pm - 3:15pm

Megan Lickliter-Mundon (Texas A&M University)

B-24 Liberator Aircraft: Survey Results and Partnerships for Upcoming Recovery Project

In 1944, factory workers and community members from Tulsa, OK financed the last B-24 Liberator built by the Tulsa Douglas Aircraft plant. They named her Tulsamerican, signed and wrote messages on her fuselage, and sent her to Europe with a part Tulsa crew. She crashed off the coast of Croatia after a bombing mission but was never forgotten as a WWII community icon. After imaging and preservation surveys in 2014 and 2015, researchers are now preparing for the recovery of remains and personal effects of the three servicemen who lost their lives. Team members include archaeologists from Texas A&M and Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute, researchers from the Tulsa Air & Space Museum, and scientists from the Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency. This presentation will focus on the history of the project, the current partnership and future logistics, show 3D modeling of the aircraft in-situ, and discuss future plans for museum display.

[GEN-013] – Texas Ballroom A, Friday, 4:00pm - 4:15pm

Dessa E. Lightfoot (College of William and Mary)

Style and Sustenance: A Comparative Investigation of Cattle Husbandry, Beef Butchery, and Gentry Cuisine in Eighteenth-Century British Colonial Virginia and Connecticut

Cattle husbandry systems in Colonial Virginia and Colonial Connecticut diverged greatly from a shared British origin. Husbandry choices were not made in isolation, but instead this divergence was the result of a complex interplay between colonial goals, social organization, and changing British culinary fashions. Did the role of beef in regional Virginian and Connecticut cuisines vary from contemporary British uses? Did they vary significantly from each other? By exploring the history of cattle husbandry, archaeological evidence of beef butchery, and documentary evidence of cuisine in these regions, it is possible to develop a working model of how cattle were reared and used, the place beef occupied in the cuisines of these of regions in the eighteenth century, and how or if they diverged from British culinary trends.

[SYM-018] – Texas Ballroom J, Friday, 10:45am - 11:00am

Katlyn R. Likely (Lindenwood University)

Thermal Breakage in Glass Shards: Identification in the Archaeological Record of an University Trash Dump

Lindenwood archaeology students have been excavating a pre-1960s university trash dump. Finds include glass shards with a breakage pattern originally hypothesized to be artistically cut glass. With no evidence of wear from cutting, we undertook heating experiments and now interpret the glass shards as being the result of thermal breakage, possibly due to trash burning.

[GEN-018] – Fort Worth Ballroom 8, Friday, 1:45pm - 2:00pm

Suzanne Lilley (University of York, United Kingdom)

The looming question of housing the workforce: early workers' housing in the Derwent Valley

Often cited as the archetypical expression of industrial accommodation, textile workers' housing has provided a lens through which the social effects of industrialisation have been examined. Such houses have often been interpreted as either exploitative hovels or wholesome patronly investments. Within this polarizing discourse, the lived experiences of occupants frequently remains divorced from analysis of form and function.

Using a buildings-led approach, this paper investigates workers' housing connected to the first water-powered cotton spinning mills in the Derwent Valley, Derbyshire. Traditionally seen as examples of early paternalism, a closer reading of these houses has revealed a more complicated picture. Elements of occupant-led design and influences from older housing traditions sit alongside notions of millowner omnipotence and domination. Through an exploration of extant building fabric, this paper examines the design and use of these properties in light of the interaction between occupant interests and patron agendas.

[SY-011] – Texas Ballroom H, Thursday, 11:15am - 11:30am

Sanna Lipkin (University of Oulu, Finland) – see [SYM-036] Sirpa TJ Niinimäki

Sanna Lipkin (University of Oulu, Finland), Erika Ruhl (University at Buffalo, SUNY)

Textiles – Decay and preservation in burials

Archaeological textiles are a rare find, often closely associated with human remains. While the decay of human remains is impacted and even slowed by the presence of funerary clothes, decomposition processes can likewise serve to preserve textile materials. This paper examines the taphonomy of funerary textiles in close association with human remains in northern Finnish contexts, addressing a series of in situ burials still “dressed” in funerary clothing. Some burials examined in this paper mummified naturally due to cold winters, while others did not, likely those buried during warmer seasons. These burials will be further contrasted with traditionally excavated burials and textile material to explore the impact of differing conditions and the mutual effects of human and textile decay and preservation. By examining the taphonomic processes affecting these remains and textiles, this paper offers new insight into the inextricably intertwined nature of human remains and burial clothing in archaeological contexts.

[SYM-036] – Fort Worth Ballroom 8, Thursday 3:00 pm - 3:15 pm

Janet R. Lloyd (University of West Florida) – see [SYM-023] John R. Bratten

Eric Lo (Cultural Heritage Engineering Initiative, UCSD) – see [POS-3] Rebecca Allen

Jami J. Lockhart (Arkansas Archeological Survey) – see [GEN-015] Jeffrey M. Mitchem

Sarah Loftus (Syracuse University)

Generations of farming in Jim Crow's East Texas

Life following emancipation in the southern United States during the late nineteenth and twentieth century was marked by painful static continuities and contradictions as people worked to dismantle deeply engrained structures and ideologies of white supremacy. The following considers this period of transformation on a local scale, looking at the household consumption choices of the Davis family, members of the Bethel African American community in East Texas. They and their fellow black neighbors were tenants and landowners within a predominately white owned plantation landscape and their engagements with material culture as one means to establish identity highlight the complexity of generational transformations among black farming families during Jim Crow. While urban black settlement and consumption has begun to be explored, the participation of rural black farmers as active consumers remains hidden, particularly in the decades surrounding World War II as product diversity and availability increased and the Civil Rights Movement accelerated.

[GEN-008] – Stockyards 2, Friday, 9:00am - 9:15am

Paul J. Logue (Historic Environment Division, United Kingdom)

Advancing The Study Of Cultural Frontiers In Post-Medieval Ireland – Native Innovation In The Face Of Colonial Power

Historical archaeology in the north of Ireland offers much to the global debate on identity and cultural interaction. There, social order in the post-medieval period has been portrayed as representing a culturally isolated conservative society: a point of contrast with 'civilised' Europe. North Irish elites are traditionally believed to have used earth and timber indigenous sites as alternatives to a supposedly more mainstream European architectural lexicon. Recent studies challenge this narrative, showing that native elites were highly innovative in their approach to tradition and identity, using designed landscapes and buildings in a sophisticated and adaptive manner. Based on evidence from the Americas, Mrozowski *et al* (2015, 123-130) have shown that tradition and innovation are not dichotomous but co-dependent, active processes. This paper presents evidence to support that conclusion, showing that north Irish elite society maintained deep roots while routinely innovating in order to negotiate the projection of English colonial power.

[GEN-001] – Stockyards 2, Thursday, 10:00am - 10:15am

Angela Lombardi (University of Texas at San Antonio)

City of Today, City of the Past: Permanencies of the Acequias' Cultural Landscape in the Urban Pattern of San Antonio, Texas

In the Southwest of United States, San Antonio, Texas is a urban center of high cultural significance characterized by a 'historic urban landscape', whose morphology was generated by Spanish colonial exploitation patterns, such as the 18th century agricultural irrigation system of 'acequias' developed along the San Antonio river.

This study demonstrates how contemporary urban form can be interpreted as a palimpsest, with material memory embedded in the city, it develops mapping visualization created through comparative analysis of historical maps, archival documents and archaeological investigations reports and, it provides effective methodological tools for supporting the process of recovery and reconciliation of the historic acequia landscape.

Although the whole acequias network is characterized today by different levels of integrity, the identification of the boundaries of Spanish colonial landscape, together with assessments of its changes overtime, are instruments to be used for identifying archaeological potentials and developing urban conservation strategies both for UNESCO buffer zone and Bexar County cultural landscape.

[SYM-007] – Texas Ballroom B, Thursday, 3:45pm - 4:00pm

Elizabeth A. Long (Texas State University)

Saenger Pottery Works: Preliminary Report, Unlocking a Town's History through Their Pottery

This investigation of historical ceramics is conducted on a collection that dates from 1886 to 1915. Saenger Pottery Works was in operation from c.a.1885 through c.a. 1915. The size, form, and function variability of the ceramics inform about production techniques used and what forms are preferred over others. The issues in provenience and provenance are discussed because the pottery, while attributable to the site, do not have records of surface collection. Background research is a joint effort with the president of the town Historical Society. A dark history is revealing itself with the discovery of a long forgotten criminal with familial ties to current residents. The investigation seeks to find the historical significance Elmendorf. Research is currently on going, and an excavation of the Saenger site is in the formation process.

[POS-1] – Texas Ballroom Foyer, Thursday, 9:00 am – 11:00 am

[GEN-005] – Stockyards 3, Thursday, 2:00 pm – 2:15 pm

Jordon D. Loucks (Environmental Design and Research)

Locked Up: Archaeological Indications of Immigrant Experience on New York's Canals

This study focuses on the archaeological correlates of the lived experience of immigrant communities that worked along New York's canal systems during the nineteenth century. A part of ongoing dissertation research, this poster is meant to illustrate case studies of the events and pressures of immigrant labor with the goal of fostering a better understanding of New York's industrial, political, and social

history. Issues involved in this complex topic include trade agreements and cost evaluations, health concerns and effective public support programs, and the general availability of public mobility as the nineteenth century progresses. Special interest in explosive urban growth along canal completions, such as cities like Syracuse, clearly illustrate the importance and drastic effect that arterial constructions can have on social, economic, and political landscape.

[POS-4] – Texas Ballroom Foyer, Friday, 1:00pm – 3:00pm

Erika K. Loveland (Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project) – see [GEN-016] Austin J. George

Erika Loveland (Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project) – see [POS-2] Elizabeth Mantyck

Jade W. Luiz (Boston University)

Clandestine, Ephemeral, Anonymous? Myths and Actualities of the Intimate Economy of a 19th-Century Boston Brothel

Although prostitution was illegal in 19th-century Boston, it was not carried out in secret, nor did it produce so ephemeral a trace as to render it invisible in the historical and archaeological record. Study of material remains from the 27/29 Endicott Street brothel demonstrates the multi-layered realities of brothel life as the residents of the brothel developed strategies for coping with being purchased for ostensibly intimate acts that were in fact commercial transactions. These strategies included the use of aliases to mask true identities and provision of a wide array of ancillary services to brothel clients such as special meals, wine, and drink that were consumed in an ersatz middle-class setting. For the visiting clients, these supplementary offerings constituted a particular type of fantasy experience purchased alongside intimate sexual acts, fulfilling fantasies related to distorted middle-class domesticity, homosocial male camaraderie, and erotic performance.

[GEN-021] – Texas Ballroom G, Saturday, 10:15am - 10:30am

J. Lunze (Virginia Maritime Heritage), S. Colebank (George Washington University), H. Sprinkle (City of Alexandria), F. Bromberg (Alexandria Archaeology), E. Breen (Alexandria Archaeology), R. Reeder (Alexandria Archaeology), G. Schwarz (Navy History and Heritage Command)

Hold Fast to Your Timbers: The Documentation and Analysis of the Wood and Iron Fastenings From the Late 18th Century Alexandria Ship.

In April 2016, members and volunteers with The Virginia Maritime Heritage Society, Alexandria Archaeology, as well as Underwater Archaeology Branch of Navy History and Heritage Command documented 141 treenails, and 67 iron fastenings to further study of the 18th century Alexandria Ship. Archaeology staff and volunteers collected sample data from fastenings present on the surviving timbers to allow for a unique look at the life of this ship before its purposeful deconstruction. The fastenings indicate a long life for the Alexandria ship before it was beached and broken, showing several common repairs to the wooden fastenings. Further construction details are illustrated by the different wrought iron fastenings used in

the ship's initial construction, as well as later repairs to the lower hull, and her sacrificial sheeting. This talk and paper illuminates the social aspects of constructing a large vessel in colonial America, and its long term repair and maintenance.

[SYM-008] – Texas Ballroom C, Thursday, 1:30pm - 1:45pm

Mark P. Luzmoor (Raba Kistner Environmental, Inc., San Antonio) – see [SYM-029]
Ashley E. Jones

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Brian Mabelitini (Gray & Pape, Inc.), Scott Clark (Independent Researcher)

“We Commenced Replying to a Battery of the Enemy”: Locating Turner’s (C.S.A.) Artillery at the Battle of Perryville, Kentucky, 8 October 1862

The October 1862 Battle of Perryville was the largest engagement fought in the state of Kentucky during the American Civil War. Although inconclusive, the battle was largely considered to be both a tactical victory for the Confederacy and a strategic victory for the Union. Smith’s Mississippi Battery (C.S.A.), under the command of Lieut. William B. Turner, would play a crucial role in the Confederate advance. Historical documents indicate that Smith’s (Turner’s) battery engaged Union forces from a hill to the extreme Confederate right. Today, approximately 745 acres of the battlefield are preserved within the Perryville Battlefield State Historic Site. Recent archaeological investigations on private property just outside the park’s boundaries have identified the location of Lieut. Turner’s artillery, and provides new insight into Confederate troop movements. Additionally, the distribution of exploded shells and case-shot at this position sheds light on the types and caliber of arms used by Union artillery.

[GEN-007] – Fort Worth Ballroom 8, Thursday, 11:45 am - 12:00 pm

Kelly C. MacCluen (Roanoke College), R. Carl DeMuth (Indiana University)

Coal Heritage Archaeology Project 2016 Preliminary Results

The Coal Heritage Archaeology Project (CHAP) is a multi-institutional project aiming at developing archaeological research in Appalachia’s southern coalfields. 2016 marked the second year of excavations by the coal heritage archaeology project, and examined residential communities in Wyco, WV and Tams, WV. Both communities began as coal company towns, once owned and operated by WP Tams Jr. This poster presents the preliminary data from those excavations, and begins to draw new conclusions about the residents of these communities based on this new data.

[POS-4] – Texas Ballroom Foyer, Friday, 1:00pm – 3:00pm

Kelly MacCluen (Roanoke College) – see [POS-4] Tyler Dean Allen

Maxfield MacPhee (Texas A&M University) – see [SYM-031] Daniel E. Bishop

Maryanne F. Maddoux (Oregon State University)

Gaming in The Dalles: The Presence of Asian Coins and Glass Gaming Pieces in a Small Town Laundry

The partners/owners of the Wing Hong Tai/Hai Company were innovative entrepreneurs who utilized multiple strategies to circumvent economic and social pressures during the Chinese Exclusion Act era. The ‘Chinese Laundry’ site (35WS453) located in the Dalles, Oregon was occupied by the company beginning in the 1880s until the mid-1920s. The site is situated along the Columbia River which

is an important hub for travel and trade in the western United States. The partners of the Wing Hong Tai/Hai Company openly operated a mercantile and laundry, but they were also proprietors of a more discreet gaming operation. The presence of glass gaming pieces and Asian coins (Chinese *wen* and Vietnamese *dong*) provides evidence of gaming activities at the site. The partners of the Wing Hong Tai/Hai Company varied operations of their business in response to the legal and social challenges facing them as foreign owners.

[SYM-025] – Texas Ballroom A, Saturday, 10:15am - 10:30am

Kimberly A. Maeyama (Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency), Megan E. Ingvaldstad (Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency)

Landscapes of Battle and the Search for the Missing

The Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency (DPAA) is the governmental entity tasked with the investigation, recovery, identification, and accounting for U.S. military members that have gone missing during conflict, while in service. This effort follows stringent scientific archaeologically-based protocols and practices, proving some degree of success especially for the resolution of incidents involving single-event site types such as aircraft crashes or burials. The archaeologist faces a challenging, dynamic environment when attempting to assess sites believed to be associated with loss incidents involving large-scale conflict that cover space as well as time. This paper will present current efforts for the targeted investigation and recovery of the missing from major fields of battle during World War II. The approach for this investigation involves the application of landscape archaeological principles, geospatial technologies, and the importance of the contextual relationship of material evidence with biological evidence.

[SYM-003] – Texas Ballroom D, Thursday, 9:45 am – 10:00 am

Dane T. Magoon (Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency)

Survival Compasses, Parachutes, LPUs, and More: Life Support as Material Evidence

Like any type of archaeologically recovered material culture, the debris found at an aircraft crash site can be classified in a myriad of ways, potentially focused upon shape, function, material, and/or interpretive value for the specific research questions at hand. While DPAA archaeology is informed by the broader patterns of archaeological interpretation and analysis, the focus of a DPAA crash site investigation or recovery effort is upon a singular event, such as the loss of an individual aircraft or missing aircrew members. Within this context, life support items, typically comprised of survival kit gear and ejection equipment, may or may not have value as probative material evidence, depending upon the type of airframe, the number of crew members, and the period of loss. This paper provides a general overview of life support gear as an analytical construct and its relative interpretive value from World War II through the Vietnam War.

[SYM-003] – Texas Ballroom D, Thursday, 9:15 am - 9:30 am

Cézar Sebastião Mahumane (Eduardo Mondlane University, Mozambique)

Assessing the Damage and Remaining Archeological Potential of Commercially Salvaged Sites Mozambique Island: the case of São Sebastião fortress wrecks.

Following discovery of sea route around the Cape by Vasco da Gama in 1498 that opened the maritime trade between Europe and India, Mozambique Island-which served as capital of Portuguese East Africa from 1507 to 1898-came to play an important role in mediating the maritime interactions that subsequently emerged. The Island's underwater archaeological heritage that results from this history has been heavily impacted over the last decade by commercial salvage activity as assessed in 2015 by the Archaeology Department of Eduardo Mondlane University with international partners. The paper focuses the most disturbed of these underwater sites near São Sebastião Fortress, delineating the extent of this disturbance and the potential limitations imposed on archaeological interpretations. However it also begins to explore the possibilities for still gathering archaeologically significant information from these sites. It thus explores an archaeological problematic that is of unfortunately increasing relevance to underwater archeology across the developing world.

[GEN-013] – Texas Ballroom A, Friday, 3:30pm - 3:45pm

LisaMarie Malischke (Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research)

Seeking the Indigenous Perspective: Colonial Interactions, Archaeology and Ethnohistory at Fort St. Pierre, 1719-1729, Vicksburg, Mississippi

French Fort St. Pierre was a completely failed colonial endeavor from start to finish. Applying a post-colonial approach to the site, I realized that the power dynamic between the French 'colonizers' and the 'colonized' Yazoo, Koroa, and Ofogoula peoples was essentially reversed. To understand this reversed power dynamic from an indigenous viewpoint, I took an ethnohistorical approach to the written record. To understand the events that unfolded between the French and Native peoples of the Yazoo Bluffs, it was necessary to "provincialize" this history by placing it within the wider regional context of Native and European relations in the Lower Mississippi Valley. Using archaeological and written records to discuss these ideas, I will present the region's political intrigues, the attack and looting of the fort, and the ultimate destruction of all of the Yazoo Bluffs inhabitants.

[SYM-034] – Texas Ballroom H, Saturday, 3:00pm - 3:15pm

Elizabeth Mantyck (Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project), Michael S. Nassaney (Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project), Austin George (Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project), Erika Loveland (Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project), Genevieve Perry (Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project)

Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project: Public Outreach in the 2016 Field Season

The Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project is a collaboration between the city of Niles, Michigan and Western Michigan University. The Project's field school teaches archaeological techniques in an environment where students engage with the community to help understand local history. The project holds a lecture series featuring guest speakers and concludes the season with an annual archaeological

open house. Throughout the field season, we are invited by individuals and organizations for community meals to share our experiences. In addition, we attend the local farmer's market and update online followers with posts via social media pages. The project is true public archaeology because of the support from our advisory commission and community. We aim to educate the public and create long-lasting relationships. A community, well-educated and interested, will provide emotional and financial support to help the project continue.

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

Ruben Manzanilla (Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, Mexico), Roberto Junco (Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, Mexico), Salvador Estrada (Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, Mexico)

Excavating Acapulco. Archaeology at the fortress of San Diego.

In 2015 and 2016 archaeological work was carried out at the historic fortress of San Diego, Acapulco, in the Pacific coast of Mexico by the project “Maritime Archaeology of the Port of Acapulco”. Excavation on the outer wall yielded materials from pre-Hispanic times, all the way to the XX century. Diverse ceramics such as local wares, majolica's from many parts of Mexico and porcelains from China and Europe, were recorded. Glass, metal and a variety of animal and human bones were also collected. The materials give glimpses into the daily life of the Port and its history, such as the diet and personal possessions of the inhabitants, like beads and buttons, tools and ammunition among many other items. The archaeological project promises to yield valuable information on trade, daily life, and the nature of its multi racial population. The project is also doing underwater exploration of the bay.

[SYM-013] – Texas Ballroom A, Friday, 9:30am - 9:45am

Joshua L. Marano (National Park Service)

Mapping The Maritime Frontier: The Development Of Aids To Navigation, Risk Mitigation And The Maritime Frontier Of The Florida Keys.

The physical landscape of the Florida Keys and its associated reef tract has forced a series of unique adaptations to manage the risk of utilizing the area. The study of human adaptation and modification of the area through the progress of systematic survey, the establishment of an Aids to Navigation (ATON) network, and the further development of maritime infrastructure could be interpreted as a means to measure human exploration and utilization of the maritime frontier. Furthermore, it represents a distinctive regional pattern that forms one of “the microcosms of American history,” in which human assessment of risk in the marine environment is exemplified. Utilizing maritime cultural landscape approaches specifically focusing on both the cognitive and physical landscape, researchers are better equipped to identify and study maritime cultural landscapes. This new information presents data that would have otherwise been impossible to decipher using more traditional historical, archaeological, or ethnographic approaches.

[SYM-020] – Texas Ballroom C, Friday, 2:15pm - 2:30pm

Jon Marcoux (Salve Regina University) – see [SYM-010] Andrew Agha

Jean-Jacques Maréchal (Ouacabou, France) – see [GEN-023] Jean-Sébastien Guibert

Mitch Marken (ESA)

Spanish Shippers Marks on Wax, Pottery and Silver Bars.

This paper discusses the purpose and meaning of markings found impressed into pottery vessels, beeswax blocks, or carved into silver bars and possibly other trade goods shipped aboard Spanish galleons between 1500-and 1800. The paper will discuss examples recovered from shipwrecks from the trans-Atlantic and trans-Pacific trade, archival evidence and modern correlations.

[SYM-013] – Texas Ballroom A, Friday, 11:00am - 11:15am

Patricia G. Markert (Binghamton University)

Making an Alsatian Texas: World-Building, Materiality, and Storytelling in the Castro Colonies of Medina County

In many ways, Castroville, Texas is a world unto itself. As the “Little Alsace” of Texas, it has been built for over a century through work, struggle, and cooperation – with words and materials, memories and relationships. This world is continuously crafted today, through the restoration of historic Alsatian-style houses and the stories that are told about the town and its history. Though Castroville has been a nexus of Alsatian identity in Texas, other Alsatian colonies spread further into hill country, having set their roots in lesser-known places. These places similarly construct themselves through stories and things, though often in markedly different ways. This paper explores themes of storytelling and materiality in the project of world-building in the Castro Colonies of Texas. It considers the act of storytelling as one of place-making, and examines how the stories that people tell intertwine with their material lives as they build their world.

[SYM-001] - Stockyards 3, Thursday, 10:00 am - 10:15 am

Patricia G. Markert (Binghamton University) – see [SYM-009] Christopher P. Barton

David M. Markus (University of Florida)

“The Ware is in Perfect Order”: Reassessing the Transferprint Color Chronology using Period Newspaper Advertisements

As an artifact category, ceramics, especially those decorated with transferprints, represent one of the most ubiquitous pieces of material culture in historical archaeology. While a substantial amount research has been conducted on the origins and development of the transferprint technology, there is still considerable confusion regarding the introduction and popularity of specific transferprint colors, especially in the North American market. Despite recent refinements to the chronology, the availability of digitized 18th and 19th Century newspapers allows for a reassessment of both the chronology and the terminology employed in the analysis of historic ceramics. This paper will present a modified chronology of the introduction and popularity of transferprint technologies and colors. This alteration to the existing chronology is based on a dataset of over 600 unique newspaper

advertisements spanning from 1778–1859 from 20 different states and over 100 different cities, making this chronology applicable to most North American archaeological sites.

[GEN-005] – Stockyards 3, Thursday, 1:15 pm - 1:30 pm

Alexandra G. Martin (Strawbery Banke Museum), Ana C. Opishinski (University of Massachusetts Boston)

Collaborating with Carpenters: Historic House Care and Archaeology at Strawberry Banke Museum

Strawbery Banke Museum is an outdoor history museum in Portsmouth, NH with over 40 historic houses. The majority of these buildings sit on their original foundations, enabling archaeological research into the daily lives of the historic neighborhood's residents. Recently, the primary motivation for museum excavations has been in preparation for construction work planned by the museum's Heritage House Program. This presentation will describe how the archaeology department works in collaboration with the museum's restoration carpentry team. Additionally, we will illustrate how the experiences of field school students and museum visitors are enhanced by understanding different reasons archaeology is necessary. We will discuss the ongoing work and recent field schools at two historic house sites (Penhallow c. 1750 and Yeaton-Walsh c. 1803). Our work contributes to our important mission of historic house care while also helping connect people to the past in a unique and engaging manner.

[GEN-020] – Texas Ballroom C, Saturday, 9:30am - 9:45am

Houston Martin (USU Archeological Services) – see [GEN-003] Kenneth P. Cannon

Tracy A. Martin (New South Associates) – see [GEN-014] Natalie A. Pope

Karen Martindale (Texas A&M University Conservation Research Laboratory, North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources), Kelsey Rooney (Texas A&M University Conservation Research Laboratory)

Uniform Buttons from the Site of CSS Georgia

The 2015 excavation of CSS Georgia yielded nearly 30 buttons spanning the time from the Revolutionary War to the Civil War. Uniform buttons played an important part of distinguishing between troops, duties, and rank in the military. Changes in design from year to year and manufacturer to manufacturer can inform researchers of the earliest date a button may have been used, where it was manufactured, and where the individual wearing it may have been located during his service. While sourced based on design and manufacturer, the buttons were also analyzed using x-ray fluorescence (XRF) to identify the elemental composition of the metal before and after conservation. This paper presents both the typological and elemental analyses of the buttons recovered from the site of CSS Georgia.

[SYM-012] – Fort Worth Ballroom 7, Thursday, 3:00pm - 3:15pm

Deborah Marx (NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries Maritime Heritage

Program) – see [GEN-013] Tricia J. Dodds

Victor T. Mastone (Board of Underwater Archaeological Resources), Leland Crawford (University of Southern Denmark, Denmark)

A Preliminary Autopsy on Coffins Beach, Gloucester, Massachusetts

From June to September 2014, the remains of a previous unknown shipwreck emerged from the sands of Coffins Beach. Named for the Coffin family and not a funerary item, it is a north facing barrier beach, Gloucester, Massachusetts. Initial field investigation revealed a much older vessel. Detailed documentary research identified up to 80 shipwrecks occurring in the vicinity since 1635; two thirds occurring prior to 1860, chiefly described as shallops, sloops, and early schooners. The extant vessel's hull form is suggestive of that of a "Chebacco boat" as described by William Baker in his book Sloops & Shallops (1966). Chebacco is the colonial name for the nearby town of Essex where this 2-masted gaff rigged vessel form originated in about 1660. While this vessel form was the ubiquitous colonial vessel type, there are no known archaeological remains. The paper will describe preliminary investigation and finding that this site is a Chebacco boat.

[SYM-028] – Texas Ballroom I, Saturday, 8:30am - 8:45am

Nicole Mathwich (University of Arizona) – see [SYM-018] Barnet Pavao-Zuckerman

Christopher N. Matthews (Montclair State University)

Caring For the Future With Archaeology

Historical archaeology is a useful method for discovering silenced and hidden pasts that force reconsideration of how the present came to be and at what and who's expense. This impulse regularly generates deeper appreciations for the power of the past in and over the present. Yet, archaeologists less often move their results forward to engage with the futures that contemporary people, such as descendant and local communities, can make with new archaeological knowledge. This is surprising since a critical study of the past that provides ownership of it to marginal people and groups inherently and simultaneously calls for consideration of who the owns the futures that will be built on such new pasts. Drawing from my research with a descendent nonwhite community in Setauket, New York, I explore the intersection of past and future in the way historical archaeological research has been imagined and practiced.

[SYM-009] – Texas Ballroom D, Thursday, 2:00pm - 2:15pm

Lisa R. Matthies-Barnes (University Of Florida)

Insects As Interpretation: The Contribution Of Insects In Historical Site Development

This paper seeks to define the significant contributions insects are capable of making to the interpretation of historical archaeological sites. Using insects as interpretative tools is a practice that has not been thoroughly explored, likely due to the hardship associated with separating them out from detritus. By underscoring the importance of insects as building blocks of site development, one can not only

establish the interrelation of insects and the lifeways of individuals, but also be better able to understand the historical landscape. Correct insect identification can reflect general health, travel, and every day practices of the individuals and entities associated with the site. Attention should also be given to the possibility of incorrect identification or interpretation, as with any excavated materials. Insects as supplementary tools for site development needs further attention as they are capable of delineating important factors that would possibly not be realized otherwise.

[GEN-018] – Fort Worth Ballroom 8, Friday, 3:15pm - 3:30pm

J. Alan May (Schiele Museum of Natural History)

Holly Bend Plantation: Early 19th Century Blacksmith Forge and Dependencies

Robert Davidson built Holly Bend (sometimes called Hollywood in the 20th century) between 1795 and 1800 on 420 acres that his father, Major John Davidson (early settler and Revolutionary War participant from Mecklenburg County), gave him in 1795. The house, which was built in a bend of the Catawba River and is reputed to have been named for the holly trees that grow in great abundance in the area, was completed before Robert married Margaret Osborne on January 1, 1801. Robert Davidson, wealthy planter of Mecklenburg County, was listed in the 1850 census as owning 2,803 acres (1,134 hectares) and 109 slaves. Recent remote sensing and subsequent testing uncovered the site of his forge and other dependencies that are described in the poster.

[POS-3] – Texas Ballroom Foyer 9:00 am - 11:00 am

Jamie E. May (Jamestown Rediscovery, Preservation Virginia)

Charting Intention: Place and Power on Virginia's Earliest Maps

Nothing makes the intentions and aspirations of a colonizing enterprise more apparent than the maps and charts of the spaces they seek to control, particularly their choices of which geographic and cultural features to represent or assign the power of a name. Because of the obvious value as primary documents, a small handful of maps relating to Virginia in the early contact period are used by historians, anthropologists and archaeologists to place and interpret sites and features on the landscape, in some respects quite literally, at sites like Jamestown. Such uses can support and underscore the original intent of the map-makers, but when the maps are examined as artifacts both in and out of context, and are compared and contrasted with one another, one may 'see' or understand these maps and motivations in new ways.

[SYM-010] – Texas Ballroom H, Thursday 3:15pm - 3:30pm

Tracie Mayfield (University College London, United Kingdom) – see [SYM-032] Adam F. W. Rigby

Laura McAtackney (Aarhus University, Denmark) – see [SYM-027] Krysta Ryzewski

Kim A. McBride (University of Kentucky)

Getting By on East Fork of Indian Creek: Archaeology of Early Twentieth Century Life in Eastern Kentucky

This paper presents recent excavations at two domestic sites in Menifee County, Kentucky. Information on site structure and material culture were obtained from the excavations, and combined with data from documentary and oral history sources. The area, now fairly remote due to its position with the Daniel Boone National Forest, was once well connected as the end of the line of a logging railroad, and a community nucleus with a school, possibly a commissary type store, and railroad-based mail delivery. Once the logging companies withdrew following the harvesting of the best timber, connections diminished and economic opportunities for the residents were greatly reduced. The families occupying these domestic sites illustrate strategies described by one resident as “just getting by” and family histories illustrate common push and pull factors that contributed to the high out-migration of Eastern Kentuckians into factory jobs in Ohio.

[GEN-021] – Texas Ballroom G, Saturday, 11:00am - 11:15am

W. Stephen McBride (Camp Nelson Civil War Heritage Park)

C. J. Young Artist: Archaeology of Civil War Photography and Stencil Cutting at Camp Nelson, Kentucky

Recent excavations at Camp Nelson Civil War Park, KY have focused on the William Berkele Sutler store, which was part of the camp’s commercial district. While excavating north of the Berkele Store, we unexpectedly found evidence of a photograph gallery which included a stencil cutting operation. Both of these products were in demand for Civil War soldiers, the former to send portraits of themselves back to loved ones, perhaps for the last time, and the latter to mark and claim personal possessions. Photographic artifacts, including brass mats and preservers and glass plates, suggest that cased photographs were produced at this site and one stencil marked “C.J. Young Artist” indicates the photographer and stencil cutter was Cassius Jones Young. Archival evidence of three other photograph galleries at Camp Nelson has also been discovered, and reflects the popularity of producing an image of oneself for posterity during wartime.

[GEN-007] – Fort Worth Ballroom 8, Thursday, 10:00am - 10:15am

Olivia A. McDaniel (Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program), P. Brendan Burke (Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program), Chuck Meide (Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program)

Hard to Shop For: Surveying for a Birthday Present for the Nation’s Oldest Port

During the 2015 field season the Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program (LAMP) completed a program of target testing and remote sensing in the waters off St. Augustine, Florida, with the objective of locating early colonial shipwrecks. The project included a series of remote sensing resurveys to re-investigate and better understand several magnetic targets initially identified during two previous surveys carried out in 1995 and 2009. The 2015 survey was carried out in conjunction with St. Augustine’s celebration of its 450th anniversary, a time of heightened public interest in the history of the nation’s oldest port. This paper addresses the

methodology used to re-survey targets, analyze target data, and presents the results of target testing, which led to the discovery of two newly identified historic shipwrecks.

[SYM-005] – Fort Worth Ballroom 6, Thursday, 11:45am - 12:00pm

Allison Manfra McGovern (Farmingdale State College)

Preserving Heritage: The Challenge of Race and Class at the Pyrrhus Concer Homelot

This paper discusses community outreach and archaeological investigations at the Pyrrhus Concer Homelot in Southampton, New York. Pyrrhus Concer was born to an enslaved mother during the Gradual Emancipation Era in New York State, and he is locally remembered as a freed slave, a whaleman, a philanthropist, and a respected community member. Despite local awareness and memorialization of Concer's homelot, his home became the locus of a heated battle between local preservationists, planning board members, and developers. This paper will discuss how the intersection of race and class continues to affect local concepts of heritage and the politics of preservation at sites like the Concer homelot.

[SYM-014b] – Texas Ballroom B, Friday, 1:00pm - 1:15pm

Karen E. McIlvoy (Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest)

The Role of Time in Plantation Management at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest

In the early decades of the nineteenth century, Southern plantation owners sought to incorporate time consciousness into their production methods in a bid to enter the emerging industrial capitalist economy of the United States. However, mechanical time, regulated by the clock instead of nature, was at odds not only with the natural cycles of the sun, but also with the very institution running the plantation economy: slavery. History documents that plantation managers attempted to use clocks, watches, bells, and even the concept of time itself as a powerful extension of the master's control over their enslaved workforce both in and out of the agricultural fields, but related artifacts are rarely considered in such a context when archaeologically recovered. This paper will explore how time played a role in the daily functions of Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest plantation through the available documentary and archaeological evidence.

[GEN-014] - Texas Ballroom D, Friday, 1:15pm - 1:30pm

Jennifer Mckinnon (East Carolina University)

A Training Site Of Sorts: Pillar Dollar Wreck Investigations in Biscayne National Park

Two seasons of East Carolina University's Program in Maritime Archaeology field school have focused on the Pillar Dollar Shipwreck in Biscayne National Park. Named by locals after Spanish pillar dollar coins, the shipwreck was once a training site for treasure hunters in the 1960s. Despite suffering years of looting and treasure hunting, the shipwreck is remarkably robust with large sections of the structure buried intact. This paper presents the results of excavation and mapping on this eighteenth century colonial shipwreck.

[SYM-020] – Texas Ballroom C, Friday, 1:15pm - 1:30pm

Joe D. McMahan (McMahan Consulting)

An Overview of 2012-2016 Research Relating to the Russian-American Company Ship NEVA and Potential 1813 Shipwreck Survivor Camp, Alaska

A 2012 archaeological survey by the Alaska Office of History and Archaeology, the U.S. Forest Service, and the Sitka Historical Society identified a site believed to be the 1813 camp of survivors from the wreck of the Russian-American Company ship NEVA. Support from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the National Marine Sanctuary Foundation allowed for background research and marine remote sensing. In 2015 and 2016, with support from the National Science Foundation (Award PLR-1330939), an international team of American, Russian, and Canadian researchers conducted terrestrial and marine archaeological excavations. The results of the field investigation, along with archival research in St. Petersburg and London, are adding details to our knowledge of the NEVA's history and of survival in a harsh environment.

[GEN-011] – Fort Worth Ballroom 6, Friday, 10:45am - 11:00am

Francis Pierce-Mcmanamon (Arizona State University) – see [SYM-021] Leigh Anne Ellison

Jennifer L McNiven (The University of West Florida)

The Question of Anomalies in Slave Archaeology: Evidence from an Antebellum Industrial Site

This thesis asks how anomalies are to be approached within the larger paradigm of African-American archaeology through analysis of the Arcadia Mill Industrial Complex. The author compares historical and archaeological data from two possible slave components for functional similarities and differences. This is then considered alongside evidence from both plantation and non-traditional slave sites to determine what the most appropriate basis for material and theoretical comparison is. The author posits an occupation of the Mill Village by industrial slaves, while a domestic slave presence could be indicated at the Simpson Lot. The author recommends that archaeological analysis of non-plantation slave sites focus on the economic limitations experienced by inhabitants as indicative of social dynamics and power structures. This not only reflects the capitalist world system's effect on labor group relations, but the impact of agency on the negotiation of socioeconomic influence independent of variables like race, status, or ethnicity.

[GEN-021] – Texas Ballroom G, Saturday, 10:00am - 10:15am

Robert W. McQueen (Summit Envirosolutions, Inc.)

A Chinese Camp in Nevada's Cortez Mountains

Recorded in 1994 and excavated in 2009, site 26LA3061 is a late-19th century Chinese workmen's camp located in the heart of central Nevada's Cortez Mining District. The site had multiple habitations including dugouts, tent flats, and stone ruins, which yielded several interesting finds—the 6,000+ artifacts included domestic and foreign coins, lots of opium paraphernalia, and a lock of hair that

underwent DNA testing. Cortez was infamous for its successful hiring of a large force of Chinese hardrock (underground) miners, and their presence in the district left a significant archaeological footprint. This paper shares the experiences of these workers.

[GEN-012] – Stockyards 2, Friday, 2:00pm - 2:15pm

Bernard K. Means (Virginia Commonwealth University, Virtual Curation Laboratory) – see [POS-2] Kevin A. Gidusko

Laura Medeiros (University of Massachusetts Boston) – see [POS-2] Victoria Cacchione

Natascha Mehler (Deutsches Schiffahrtsmuseum Bremerhaven, Germany)

Icelanders, Germans and Danes – Triangulating colonial encounters in Iceland during the 15th to 17th centuries

During the 15th to the 17th centuries, many Germans from Hamburg and Bremen spent their summer in the many trading stations along the extensive coast lines of Iceland. Although Iceland was a part of the kingdom of Denmark, German merchants and sailors, clerics and physicians dominated economic and cultural life, granted by Danish authorities. The paper tries to untackle the different colonial aspects and explores the triangular power relations between Icelanders, Germans and Danes in the early modern period. The Icelandic point of view is best understood through the emic text *Brevis Commentarius de Islandia*, an ethnographic description of Iceland, written by Arngímur Jónsson in 1593. Other written sources as well as the role of German material culture will be discussed in this context.

[SYM-034] – Texas Ballroom H, Saturday, 2:30pm - 2:45pm

Chuck Meide (Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program (LAMP))

The Investigation of the Anniversary Wreck, a Colonial Period Shipwreck off St. Augustine, Florida: Results of the First Excavation Season

In July 2015, a buried shipwreck was discovered off St. Augustine, Florida by the Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program, or LAMP, a non-profit organization which serves as the research arm for the St. Augustine Lighthouse & Maritime Museum. A 2 x 1 m test excavation revealed a remarkable amount of material culture, including two barrels, as many as six cauldrons, numerous unidentified concretions, four pewter plates, and a single sherd of brown stoneware. The plates and ceramic tentatively dated the vessel to 1750-1800 and suggested its nationality could be Spanish or British. This is the third 18th-century shipwreck known in St. Augustine waters. In the summer of 2016, in conjunction with its tenth annual field school and team of volunteer divers, LAMP researchers returned to the site to conduct more extensive systematic excavations. This paper summarizes the results of this first season of excavation on this shipwreck.

[SYM-005] – Fort Worth Ballroom 6, Thursday, 11:00am - 11:15am

James W. Meierhoff (Field Museum of Natural History, University of Illinois at Chicago)

You Don't Have to Live Like a Refugee; Consumer Goods at the 19th Century Maya Refugee Site at Tikal, Guatemala

In the mid-nineteenth century Maya refugees fleeing the violence of the Caste War of Yucatan (1857-1901) briefly reoccupied the ancient Maya ruins of Tikal. These Yucatec speaking refugees combined with Lacandon Maya, and later Ladinos from Lake Petén Itza to form a small, multi-ethnic village in the sparsely occupied Petén jungle of northern Guatemala. The following paper will discuss the recent archaeological investigation of the historic refugee village at Tikal, with a focus on the recent analysis of commercially made British ceramics and copious metal artifact assemblages; and includes a discussion on what the villagers may have been trading to obtain such goods. As will be demonstrated, despite its remoteness from urban centers, the Tikal Village was well connected to trade networks of surrounding societies, demonstrated by the quantity and diversity of foreign items found in their homes and in vast midden deposits around this short lived community.

[SYM-032] – Texas Ballroom D, Saturday, 3:30pm - 3:45pm

Jamie M. Meinsen (Ulster County Clerk, Archives Division, Kingston, New York)

A Beer After the Battle: A Look at a Post-Revolutionary War Tavern in Kingston, New York

The Matthew Persen House is located in the historic Stockade District of Kingston, New York. The building itself was constructed in a series of five phases that began in 1661 and ended in 1922. Currently a museum maintained by the Ulster County Clerk's Office, Matthew Persen, who the house is named after, used the location to open a tavern and a public house in the late 1700s. With renovations being done to the structure in the early part of the twenty-first century, archaeological excavations have been carried out at this site that provide artifacts that relate to the tavern and earlier/later occupations. There have been numerous studies that have looked at the roles that taverns and public spaces played in early colonial America and in the Revolutionary War, but this study has examined the artifacts of the tavern and placed them within the context of the post-Revolutionary War, American community.

[GEN-022] – Stockyards 1, Saturday, 2:45pm - 3:00pm

Marco Meniketti (San Jose State University)

The Wreck Of The Galleon San Agustin: A Case Study In Economics, Exploration, And European Development Of The Pacific Rim.

For over two centuries galleons carried treasure and commodities between Asia and Mexico, crossing the Pacific along established routes that took advantage of currents and winds. The voyage was difficult and the hardships endured were extreme. At least four are known to have been lost along the Pacific coast between Washington and Baja California, although none have been recovered archaeologically. In California, just north of the San Francisco Bay, the galleon San Agustin was wrecked at Pt. Reyes. The San Agustin has been sought by archaeologists and treasure hunters for decades. While there is little new regarding the ship, this paper will use San Agustin as a case study to contextualize the search for Manila galleons generally, focus on their critical role in the Pacific economy, and emphasize why scientific study of Manila galleons is relevant for understanding the complex history of the

Pacific rim.

[SYM-013] – Texas Ballroom A, Friday, 8:45am - 9:00am

Shaiyon Merkel (University of Maryland)

Understanding the Irish Famine Using Deep Neural Networks and Protolanguage

Drawing from historical records and archaeological data, we used multilayer neural networks to construct a sociocultural model of the Irish Famine. We found that Capital Exchange optimization for non-elites frequently contained polynomial-time mappings to the Assignment and Knapsack problems (which are both NP-hard). However, we only occasionally encountered nontrivial instances of these mappings when the same algorithms were applied to elites. That pattern of asymmetric computational complexity was reproducible even when resource loss was reduced to survivable levels. This indicates that the Irish Famine may not have been attributable entirely to insufficient food resources; information advantages encoded within social structures may also have been a contributing factor. We applied our findings to develop the experimental *protolanguage* model of computation, with which we successfully averted the emergence of starvation conditions in our model. While *protolanguage* computing cannot help those who suffered during the Famine, it can be applied to predict and avert future tragedies.

[GEN-001] – Stockyards 2, Thursday, 8:30am - 8:45am

Chris Merritt (Utah SHPO)

What if the place is gone? Reinvigorating Place, Memory, and Identity through New Media

While Utah is not known for its mining heritage, the Bingham Copper Mine located west of Salt Lake City is one of the few human manifestations visible from space. While the massive open-pit is a testament to human engineering, fortitude, and profit, the copper extracted from its stony core brought thousands of immigrants to Utah during the 19th and 20th centuries. These immigrants created places, communities, and a cohesive social identity. The same mines that created their community in the late 1800s, also swallowed many of them in the 20th century. Nearly a dozen towns have been consumed by the mine or cleared of their above-ground structures. These communities persevere, however, though the physical place disappeared or was razed by mining corporations. Social media and 3D reconstructions is bringing these communities back together to remember, honor, and carry forward the memories of their families and friends into the 21st century.

[SYM-026] – Texas Ballroom D, Saturday, 10:30am - 10:45am

*Dominique Meyer (Cultural Heritage Engineering Initiative, UCSD) – see [POS-3]
Rebecca Allen*

Michael J. Meyer (Missouri Department of Transportation)

“Comfort and Satisfaction to All”: Excavation of a Nineteenth-Century Coffee House

In 2015, the Missouri Department of Transportation investigated a mid-nineteenth century property formerly known as the Racine House. From 1850 until 1872, the house operated as a coffee shop, saloon, boarding house, hotel, and general gathering place for working class men. Catering almost exclusively to French-Canadian immigrants, the Racine House was one of many such “social clubs” in this heavily-Germanic neighborhood. Recent archeological excavations uncovered a pair of features located adjacent and within the rear portion of the coffee house. Although the features appear to have been originally constructed as separate chambers of a small ice house, they were heavily modified over the years and converted into privies, water closets, and household trash dumps. Material recovered from the lowest zones of the features inform on the diet, health, and general living conditions of this segment of nineteenth-century St. Louis society.

[GEN-021] – Texas Ballroom G, Saturday, 11:15am - 11:30am

Regina M. Meyer (Missouri Army National Guard)

Status Quo: Military Landscapes

When considering cultural landscapes, military installations are unique due to their development through continued use for defense-related purposes. As a result of this active use, military cultural landscapes continue to evolve, changing yet staying the same in terms of function. As a military base, Camp Clark has been in operation for over one hundred years and boasts the oldest National Guard rifle range in the state of Missouri. Camp Clark was established on April 28th, 1908, as a result of new legislation (the Militia Act of 1903 also known as the Dick Act) and War Department requirements. These changes are documented through historic media in forms of topographic maps, postcards, photographs, films, and military contracts. Archaeological testing and remote sensing, combined with these various archival sources, is now used to study, evaluate, and preserve this evolving military landscape.

[GEN-003] – Texas Ballroom J, Thursday, 8:15am - 8:30am

Tom Middlebrook (Texas Stewardship Network) – see [SYM-007] George E. Avery

Lorena D. Mihok (Eckerd College)

Tools of Royalization: British Ceramics at a Military Outpost on Roatán Island, Honduras

During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the British Crown viewed the Caribbean as the geographical hub within which it would be able to obtain key resources and to challenge the growing power of the Spanish Empire. In 1742, Augusta was established as a British military outpost on Roatán Island, Honduras, because of its strategic location across the Bay of Honduras from the Spanish settlement of Trujillo. In this paper, I use the term “royalization” to refer to the strategies employed by monarchies to bring about loyalty to a state. While the royalization process was intended to instill a sense of loyalty and British identity among colonists, enforcement of the use of only imported materials such as British ceramics may have proved difficult or impractical. Documentary and archaeological

data suggest that multifaceted relationships emerged among British and Miskitu populations around the Bay of Honduras at settlements such as Augusta.

[SYM-032] – Texas Ballroom D, Saturday, 3:00pm - 3:15pm

Carrigan Miller (Texas A&M University)

Conserving the CSS Georgia

Over the course of the CSS *Georgia* project, a wide array of artifacts have been recovered, all of which are in the process of being conserved at the Texas A&M Conservation Research Laboratory. Each artifact poses its own unique challenges and in order to effectively conserve an artifact the appropriate technique must be selected. This presentation outlines the differing techniques for de-concreting wood, iron, and cuprous materials, as well as how to avoid common pitfalls that might be encountered when practicing each of these techniques. One such mitigation involves the use of electrolytic reduction in order to remove the concretion layer closest to the surface of the metal so that the surface is not scarred or removed. Other options include casting and x-radiography in cases in which the artifact itself is too poorly preserved. These techniques, when carefully selected and combined, can effectively conserve artifacts for future reference or display.

[SYM-012] – Fort Worth Ballroom 7, Thursday, 2:15pm - 2:30pm

Henry M. Miller (Historic St. Mary's City), Jay Custer (University of Delaware)

Exploring The Architecture Of “My Lord’s Gift”: An Analysis Of A Ca. 1658 - Ca.1750 Archaeological Site In Queen Anne, County, Maryland

An archaeological rescue project in 1990 on the “My Lord’s Gift” site (18QU30) in Queen Anne, County, Maryland revealed a fascinating complex of colonial structures. This tract was granted by Lord Baltimore in 1658 to Henry Coursey, an Irish immigrant and important official in the colony’s government. Excavators found a variety of architecture represented at the site. The largest building they uncovered was the substantial cobble stone foundation of an unusual T-Plan house with a massive three-hearth central chimney and a porch tower. Directly adjacent to this structure was an earthfast kitchen having a large gable chimney. Three storage pits were associated with this kitchen and several outbuildings uncovered nearby. Archaeology demonstrates that these buildings were all constructed ca. 1675-1685. This paper evaluates the archaeological evidence collected from the site and presents an interpretation of Coursey’s buildings in the context of Chesapeake architectural development.

[GEN-022] – Stockyards 1, Saturday, 1:15pm - 1:30pm

Sarah E. Miller (Florida Public Archaeology Network)

Heritage Monitoring Scouts (HMS Florida): Engaging the Public to Monitor Heritage at Risk

Along Florida’s 8,000 miles of shoreline, nearly 4,000 archaeological sites and over 600 recorded historic cemeteries are at risk from coastal erosion and rising sea levels. The matter remains complex in Florida where despite the 20 percent higher rate of sea level rise compared to the global average, “climate change” remains politically taboo. This paper will outline ongoing efforts to engage the public in

monitoring coastal sites, the creation of the Heritage Monitoring Scout (HMS Florida) program by the Florida Public Archaeology Network, and discuss outcomes of the inaugural Tidally United conference held in St. Augustine at Flagler College in August 2016.

[GEN-016] – Texas Ballroom H, Friday, 1:45pm - 2:00pm

Mary Furlong Minkoff (James Madison's Montpelier), Teresa Teixeira (James Madison's Montpelier)

Out of the Dirt and Into the House: Archaeology and Decorative Arts Working Together

Unlike other presidential house museums, Montpelier did not inherit a large collection of objects with clear Madison provenance. However, archaeology has been instrumental to reconstructing Montpelier's story and is one of the only ways for us to know what objects were in the homes of the Madisons and their enslaved laborers. The Montpelier Foundation is currently in a rather unique position: not only are artifacts being unearthed daily, we also have the budget to actively seek out and acquire collections objects in order to interpret these findings within our historic interiors and gallery spaces. In order to do this successfully, we have had to overcome perceived boundaries between our two fields--something previous generations have been unable to do. This paper will discuss how our departments have come together to make the best and most accurate decisions by using the archaeological record to inform collecting.

[SYM-021] – Texas Ballroom I, Friday, 4:00pm - 4:15pm

Penny D. Minturn (DPAA)

Challenging Aircraft Crash Sites: Excavating Deep and Wide

The Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency (DPAA) is tasked with the recovery of missing crew from aircraft crash sites around the world. In many of these cases the excavation for the recovery of the aircraft requires a deep excavation. Scientific methods utilized especially for deep excavation have been developed over the last 100 years of archaeological method and theory (most especially within the realm of Cultural Resource Management) and can be applied to the work at DPAA. Whether the aircraft crashed on the side of a steep mountain in SE Asia or in a flat cornfield in Europe, the basic physical constraints of deep excavation are the same. This paper provides the framework for how DPAA meshes the scientific method, the physical constraints, and the ultimate goal of our mission (to return missing service men) into a safe and workable plan.

[SYM-003] – Texas Ballroom D, Thursday, 8:30am - 8:45am

Calvin H. Mires (PAST Foundation)

In Every Grain of Sand, There is a Story: The story of Ada K. Damon as a Case Study in Fostering Maritime Archaeological Heritage and Education in Massachusetts.

In 2015, SEAMAHP and the Massachusetts Board of Underwater Archaeological Resources (MBUAR) partnered with Salem State University, National Park Service (NPS), the Nautical Archaeology Society (NAS) and the PAST Foundation to offer a

field school that examined the life and death of *Ada K. Damon* – a 19th century schooner that has been landmark on the shoreline for over 100 years. This pilot program successfully raised enough awareness and interest that Salem State University requested a second season in 2016. The project also provided an educational template for *Telltales to Learning* – a hybrid course for teacher professional development and middle and high school students – funded in part through the National Maritime Heritage Grant Program. This paper discusses the 2016 field season, and the development and future of the program, including possibilities to leverage STEM education for preservation and management of foreshore cultural resources.

[SYM-028] – Texas Ballroom I, Saturday, 8:45am - 9:00am

Bryan Mitchell (Ball State University) – see [GEN-003] Amanda E. Balough

Jeffrey M. Mitchem (Arkansas Archeological Survey), David W. Stahle (Department of Geosciences, University of Arkansas), Timothy S. Mulvihill (Arkansas Archeological Survey), Jami J. Lockhart (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

Making the Case for the Parkin Site as Casqui: Hernando de Soto's 1541 Cross

Most archeologists agree that the Parkin site (3CS29) is the village of Casqui described in the chronicles of the Hernando de Soto expedition. When the Spaniards visited in 1541, one of the things they did was raise a cross atop the platform mound where the chief's house stood. In 1966, archeologists found what they suggested was the base of this cross in a looter's pit. Additional research in the early 1990s revealed that the post was made of bald cypress that was radiocarbon dated between 1515 and 1663. In April of 2016, we carried out excavations to further investigate this feature. Six additional radiocarbon dates supported the earlier results. Efforts to obtain a date from dendrochronology were unsuccessful due to incomplete preservation of the outer growth rings. Nevertheless, the evidence supports its identification as part of the cross erected at Casqui.

[GEN-015] – Texas Ballroom G, Friday, 2:15pm - 2:30pm

Douglas B. Mooney (AECOM) – see [GEN-009] Kimberly A. Morrell

Mallory L. Moran (The College of William & Mary)

Understanding 19th Century Indigenous River-Portage Travel in Maine and New Brunswick Through Network Analysis

The indigenous people of northeastern North America utilized the river systems of the continent to form an extensive network of travel and communication. While the riverine system offered the opportunity for local and long-distance connections between communities, the environmental dynamics of the system presented challenges for travelers. The directionality of water flow patterns, coupled with seasonal variations in flow magnitude and water temperature, meant that the difficulty of travel varied across space and changed continuously throughout the year. Understanding the spatial dimensions of this system presents challenges for archaeologists, as its use and accessibility patterns are different than other overland

trail systems. This poster draws upon 19th century written sources to recreate the system of portages and waterways that formed travel routes in northern Maine and New Brunswick, and utilizes formal network analysis techniques to explore how this network was spatially organized.

[POS-3] – Texas Ballroom Foyer, Friday, 9:00 am – 11:00am

David Morgan (National Parks Service)

National Parks Service and Maritime Archaeology of the Slave Trade in the Virgin Islands

In 2015 the Slave Wrecks Project initiated a new facet of research at National Park Service units in St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands. Over the next two years the National Park Service conducted a survey of roughly 8 square miles of submerged lands surrounding Buck Island Reef National Monument, resulting in the discovery of 293 anomalies, 66 of which have been investigated. Forty-two have proven to be cultural items, possibly shipwreck related. It remains uncertain if any are the remains of slave ships that sank off the island in 1797 and 1803. Simultaneously, a public archeology program was initiated that included student interns from the University of Virgin Islands, Texas, and Denmark, resulting in the excavations of the 1750s Danish West India and Guinea Company Warehouse complex. These excavations identified the locations of the residences of enslaved Africans who lived and worked in the Danish governmental complex at Fort Christiansvaern.

[GEN-006] Texas Ballroom C, Thursday, 9:45am - 10:00am

Kate Morrard (Naval History & Heritage Command), Shanna Daniel (Naval History & Heritage Command), George Schwarz (Naval History & Heritage Command), Kimberly Roche (Naval History & Heritage Command)

Savage Meets Science: The Rebirth of *Royal Savage* through Modern Technology

In 2015, the Naval History and Heritage Command Underwater Archaeology (UA) Branch received the remains of *Royal Savage*, a Revolutionary War vessel which sank in Lake Champlain in 1776 following service in the Battle of Valcour Island. UA archaeologists and conservators are employing a combination of traditional methods and modern technology to document, research and preserve this important piece of U.S. Navy history. To record the more than 50 remaining timbers, UA archaeologists are utilizing laser metrology and photogrammetry software in an effort to digitally record and possibly reconstruct the vessel. Similarly, UA conservators are working to document, research, conserve and re-treat more than 1,300 associated artifacts and employing spectroscopic and elemental analysis of certain components of the artifact collection to identify and help mitigate previous cleaning campaigns.

[POS-6] – Texas Ballroom Foyer, Friday, 9:00am – 11:00am

Kimberly A. Morrell (AECOM), Thomas A. Crist (Utica College), Douglas B. Mooney (AECOM)

“A Proper and Honorable Place of Retreat for the Sick Poor”: Bioarchaeology

of Philadelphia's Blockley Almshouse Cemetery

Philadelphia's Blockley Almshouse served as one of the primary centers of medical education in nineteenth-century America. Operating between 1835 and 1905, "Old Blockley" was served by some of the era's most prominent physicians, including the "father of modern medicine" Sir William Osler, and Elizabeth Blackwell, the first woman to earn a medical degree in the United States. Excavation of one of the almshouse's two cemeteries in 2001 revealed over 400 graves and thousands of anatomical specimens and surgical waste, attesting to the use of the almshouse residents as resources for Philadelphia's medical students and their professors. This presentation provides an overview of the archaeology of the site and the demography and paleopathology of the people whose remains had lain forgotten for more than a century.

[GEN-009] – Stockyards 3, Friday, 9:15am - 9:30am

Christopher P. Morris (Dewberry), Jimmie Crider (Dewberry)

Ship Scanners II: This Time, It's Technical

In a world after the wrath of Superstorm Sandy, recovery efforts lead to an accidental run-in with a mysterious historic shipwreck. Now with a powerful gang of state and federal agencies breathing down their necks, can a rag tag team of maritime archaeologists, conservators, surveyors, and deep core drillers use 3D laser scanning, and computer modeling to make sense of this mess before the task order runs out ?!

[SYM-031] – Texas Ballroom C, Saturday, 2:45pm - 3:00pm

Christopher P. Morris (Dewberry) – see [GEN-004] Andrew Fearon

Erica G. Moses (The Montpelier Foundation)

Water At Montpelier: Creating And Controlling A 19th Century Plantation Landscape

In the early 19th century, James Madison's plantation in Orange County, VA was undergoing a number of dramatic changes as the house and grounds were extensively modified. At some point during this period, an unusually complex water supply system was constructed in what is now called the South Yard, an area near the main house where enslaved families lived and worked. This paper examines the evidence for this system, along with other water sources within the formal grounds, to consider not only the practical choices made by the Madisons and their enslaved laborers but the way these water sources reflect the increasingly controlled and manipulated landscape at Montpelier during this period of change.

[GEM-003] – Texas Ballroom J, Thursday, 10:00am - 10:15am

Joseph B. Motley (AR Consultants, Inc.)

Coffin Hardware from the Scott Cemetery: a comparison with the Freedman's Cemetery

Excavations at Scott Cemetery in Dallas led to the rediscovery of three adult and three sub-adult burials. While the preservation of coffin wood was poor, intact coffin

hardware was recovered. Artifacts include coffin and casket handles, various nails and thumb screws, and glass viewing windows. Historic records of Scott Cemetery provide a unique opportunity for coffin hardware analysis. With burials ranging from the late 19th century through the 1930s, knowing the interment dates of specific individuals allows for a comparison of how coffin designs and stylistic motifs of associated artifacts may have changed throughout this time period. Additionally, a comparative analysis of hardware from Scott Cemetery and a contemporaneous local cemetery, the Freedman's Cemetery, provides insights into the purchasing practices of funerary objects between middle class white homesteaders and African American pioneers. This paper will demonstrate the utility of mortuary hardware analysis in assessing temporal trends and reconstructing socioeconomic status.

[SYM-019] – Fort Worth Ballroom 7, Friday, 3:45pm - 4:00pm

Stephen Mrozowski (Fiske Center for Archaeological Research, Sweden)

Governmentality and the Subtle Quality of Colonial Violence in an Evolving New England Frontier

This paper presents a discussion of the often, subtle quality of the legal machinations employed by colonial authorities to dispossess the indigenous groups of New England of their land. Prior to the outbreak of King Philip's War in 1675, New England's colonies maintained a civil, but increasingly tense relationship with the indigenous groups of the region. As English population increased tensions grew over land and notions of private property. With the defeat of King Philip's confederation, the Massachusetts General Court took a more aggressive stance in their dealings with Native peoples that employed legal instruments that led to the slow, but steady dispossession of indigenous lands. Using a combination of documentary and archaeological evidence this paper focuses on the experience of the Hassanamisco Nipmuc of Massachusetts and Connecticut in dealing with the subtle, but devastating use of governmentality to strip them of their lands and cultural heritage.

[SYM-010] – Texas Ballroom H, Thursday, 1:45pm - 2:00pm

Inga-Maria Mulk (Ajtte Swedish Mountain and Sami Museum, Sweden)

Use and meaning of Sami sacrificial sites since the onset of colonial contact

Archaeological investigation of votive objects left at Sami sacred sites shows there have been dramatic changes in the use and meaning of these sites since the beginnings of colonial contact. Sami hunting, fishing and reindeer-herding societies in northern Fennoscandia engaged in an expanded medieval fur trade and were influenced by the Russian Orthodox and Roman Catholic churches, and after c. 1550, by the aggressive expansionist policies of the Swedish state and Lutheran Church. Yet the Sami continued to conduct rituals in their sacred sites during this period, but in changing ways. This paper presents an interpretation of the rise and fall of different votive deposits in Sami sacred sites, including metal objects, coins, meat and reindeer antlers. Sami religious belief achieved a high degree of syncretism during the Early Modern period, enabling men and women to adhere to Christianity and, at the same time, respect, use and find meaning in their traditional sacrificial

sites.

[SYM-034] – Texas Ballroom H, Saturday, 3:15pm - 3:30pm

John P. Mullen (Thunderbird Archeology / Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.)

Hidden Along the Waterfront: Overview of Site 44AX0229

Improvements to the Alexandria waterfront began soon after the town was established in 1749. By 1798, the tidal flats along the Potomac River had been infilled and the new shoreline was dominated by wharves and warehouses. Archeological excavations at the Hotel Indigo site along the original shoreline, revealed evidence of this engineered infilling: the remnants of a bulkhead wharf and a late-18th century ship that were used as a framework to create new land. The foundations of one of the earliest buildings found in Alexandria to date- the 1755 public warehouse - was uncovered only a few feet away. House foundations, a brick-lined well and four privies dating to the late 18th /early 19th century and factory and warehouse foundations from the late 19th and 20th century were also discovered and documented.

[SYM-008] – Texas Ballroom C, Thursday, 1:15pm - 1:30pm

Paul R. Mullins (Indiana University-Purdue University) – see [SYM-011] Timo Ylimaunu

Paul Mullins (IUPUI Dept. of Anthropology), Timo Ylimaunu (University of Oulu)

Race and the water: the materiality of swimming, sewers and segregation in African America

Few dimensions of the color line were monitored as closely as access to American rivers, beaches, and swimming pools, which became strictly segregated in the early 20th century. This paper examines the heritage of color line inequalities in Indianapolis, Indiana's waters, where beaches were segregated, African Americans were restricted to a single city pool, and waterways in African-American neighborhoods still accommodate sewer overflows. Despite that history, a new wave of urbanites is now settling in formerly African-American neighborhoods, displacing historically African-American communities, and reclaiming the waterways without any recognition of the link between race and the water.

[SYM-009] – Texas Ballroom D, Thursday, 3:15pm - 3:30pm

Timothy S. Mulvihill (Arkansas Archeological Survey) – see [GEN-015] Jeffrey M. Mitchem

Meghan M. Mumford (University of West Florida) – see [SYM-023] Gregory D. Cook

Shauna M. Mundt (University of California, Berkeley)

Buttons, Buckles, and Buffalo Soldiers: Personal Adornment and Identity at Fort Davis

In recent years personal adornment artifacts and their relation to identity performance have gained interest among historical archaeologists. This paper analyzes personal adornment artifacts recovered from Fort Davis, Texas during

FODAAP's 2014 field season to show how Buffalo Soldiers negotiated identity within a frontier community. Fort Davis, a nineteenth century U.S. Army base located on a major frontier, was home to all of the army's all-black regiments and an ethno-racially diverse civilian community. The assemblage used for this paper consists of buttons, buckles, and various fasteners, both military and civilian, recovered from a skirmish practice field and dumping area associated with the fort. Using historical documentation in conjunction with the artifacts, I show how dress and personal adornment shaped the way black soldiers performed a variety of identities within their peer groups, among their superiors, and among the community as a whole.

[SYM-030] – Texas Ballroom B, Saturday, 4:15pm - 4:30pm

Michael Murray (University of Southampton, United Kingdom), Fraser Sturt (University of Southampton, United Kingdom), Graeme Earl (University of Southampton, United Kingdom), Justin Dix (University of Southampton, United Kingdom)

Practical Applications of Underwater Laser Scanning in Maritime Archaeology Compared to Micro-bathymetry Sonar and Photogrammetry

Advances in multi-beam sonar have produced high density (and in the case of photogrammetry) textured, photo-realistic results of various underwater archaeological sites by rapidly capturing information in areas that are difficult or otherwise inaccessible to diving. In recent years, these technologies have been accompanied by underwater scanning, a method, which offers a step change in resolution, and consequently, significant interpretative potential. However, each method has inherently different sources of uncertainty across various conditions where effectively gauging their performance remains elusive. This paper presents a new methodology for verifying accuracy through an easily deployable 3D scale and quantifies these technological differences while considering their implications of use within underwater archaeology. Future work, including the potential use of ROVs for deep water applications will also be discussed.

[GEN-019] – Texas Ballroom B, Saturday, 10:15am - 10:30am

Harold Mytum (University of Liverpool)

Convict Housing at Parramatta, New South Wales, Australia: a study in the context of British workers' and American slave accommodation

Parramatta was even more successful than Sydney in the late 18th century, during the early days of the British colony. After a short period of ad hoc settlement around the farm at Rose Hill, Parramatta was laid out as a planned settlement on a grid pattern. Several early convict cabins have been excavated, and early maps and illustrations indicate the settlement's layout and appearance, with neatly spaced cabins and the Governor's House as a central focus. This arrangement can be compared with both planned settlements in Britain produced in the context of improvement, and plantation slave settlements usually interpreted in terms of control and display. What were the motivations of the authorities in Australia and how did the convicts react?

This paper examines the architecture of the domestic unit and the settlement as a whole in Parramatta over its first decades, and the conflicting visions and

aspirations reflected there.

[SYM-011] – Texas Ballroom H, Thursday, 8:30am - 8:45am

N

Michael S. Nassaney (Western Michigan University)

Embracing Anomalies to Advance Frontiers

The field of historical archaeology is indebted to its founders who charted a path for inquiry into the post-Columbian world. Among them was George Irving Quimby who developed a relatively robust database that he used to order sites chronologically in the western Great Lakes region. However, he struggled to rectify observations that contradicted his theoretical framework of acculturation such as the persistence of Native subsistence and settlement practices despite Native adoption of European goods. I argue that we must embrace anomalies—data that do not fit with our preconceived notions—if we are to advance the frontiers of our field. In contemporary archaeology, those frontiers include efforts to decolonize the discipline and our understandings of the subtleties of cultural interactions. The challenge remains as to how we can recognize anomalies for what they are and resist the urge to dismiss them as outliers.

[GEN-018] – Fort Worth Ballroom 8, Friday, 1:30pm - 1:45pm

Michael S. Nassaney (Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project) – see [POS-2] Elizabeth Mantyck

Linda Naunapper (Wisconsin Archaeological Survey)

Forging a New Frontier for the Old: The Great Lakes' Fox Wars of New France

History of the Great Lakes Fox Wars (AD 1680-1730) is embedded within broader historical narratives that are based upon early modern period primary source material. Archaeologists use the narratives to assign material culture meaning by matching archaeological assemblages to what is known about the historic past. Some decades-old unanswered (or seemingly unanswerable) questions posed by this highly complex temporal period, however, appear to be rooted in a selective use of historical information. Current studies in global history and colonialism, along with unprecedented availability of digital data, provide a wealth of opportunity to develop more in-depth historical contexts. This paper outlines ongoing research on the social/culture history of the period on micro (regional) and macro (global) scales, and the impact this historical frame of reference might have upon interpretation material culture recovered from the Bell Site (47Wn9), a battle site known as the *Grand Village des Renards* during the Fox Wars.

[GEN-015] – Texas Ballroom G, Friday, 2:30pm - 2:45pm

Charlotte J. Newman (English Heritage, United Kingdom)

The Townhouse and London Worker: Towards an Archaeology of the London Home

The townhouse is an icon in the London landscape. Constructed on mass throughout the city, the townhouse was often designed as a flexible space to accommodate the ever changing needs of the Londoner. Across the social spectrum, the complex

negotiation between domestic, commercial and industrious space defined the evolution of the townhouse. For the working or modest middling classes, the town house often became a multifaceted space accommodating trade, industry, lodgers, and owners, whilst even for the genteel and social elite the town house became an arena for work in politics and business. This research explores the potential of English Heritage's Architectural Study Collection as a lens for investigating the town house and it's a-typical interior. Through the creation of micro biographies for objects, rooms and buildings this paper seeks to offer an impression of the diverse and complex mediation between domesticity and work in London town house interiors.

[SYM-011] – Texas Ballroom H, Thursday, 8:00 am - 8:15 am

Robert S. Neyland (Naval History and Heritage Command)

A Coin In The Mast Step

Placement of coins in the mast steps of ships has continued from the Roman 2nd century BC through the medieval, renaissance, and historic periods into the present day. The tradition is still entrenched in modern shipbuilding and even current Navy ships have a coin placed under the mast or tallest structure on the ship. The practice of putting a coin in the mast step has had continuity in western shipbuilding for over 2,000 years, although it is possible the cultural reasons for the practice have changed. The ritual may have had religious significance to ancient Mediterranean shipbuilders and continues today as superstition, the use of a "good luck" token, or tradition, as a celebratory commemorative event. This paper discusses some of the archaeological examples of coins discovered in the mast steps of shipwrecks, present day practices, and theories for this continuation of the practice.

[SYM-025] – Texas Ballroom A, Saturday, 9:00am - 9:15am

Kristi M. Nichols (Raba Kistner Environmental, Inc.), Clint Laffere (Raba Kistner Environmental, Inc.), Richard A. Sample (Raba Kistner Environmental, Inc.)

Investigating Spanish Colonial Features Using GPR in Urban Settings

Archaeologists at Raba Kistner Environmental, Inc. (RKEI) have been utilizing 3-D ground penetrating radar (GPR) surveys to rediscover Spanish Colonial features such as acequias and foundations in San Antonio, Texas. Many Spanish Colonial sites in San Antonio are located in urban settings and are often covered by roads, parking lots, and sidewalks. Use of 3-D GPR, archival research, and, in some cases, subsurface testing, has allowed us to determine under what geomorphological and burial conditions the GPR yields reliable results. This paper reviews recent RKEI projects involving GPR surveys, highlighting the processes, project obstacles, and final results.

[SYM-007] – Texas Ballroom B, Thursday, 1:30pm - 1:45pm

Kristi M. Nichols (Raba Kistner Environmental, Inc., San Antonio) – [SYM-029] Ashley E. Jones

Kerry Nichols (Texas Historical Commission)

The Texas Historical Commission and Ongoing Research at Site 41MR211

The historical record offers only brief references to the village of Sha'chahdinnih or Timber Hill as the last Caddo settlement in the traditional Caddo homeland.

Unfortunately, not long after its abandonment in the early 1840's, its true location was lost to historians. In 1998, the combined efforts of archival and field researchers succeeded in locating a site designated as 41MR211, and believed to be a possible location for Timber Hill. In the interest of confirming the identity and significance of site 41MR211, the Texas Historical Commission conducted test excavations there in 1999 with volunteers and stewards of the Texas Archeological Stewardship Network. This research made the argument that the site was most likely Timber Hill but also that further research was needed. To this end, THC is conducting ongoing research in an effort to map settlement components and help answer questions about the exact nature of occupations at site 41MR211.

[GEN-008] – Stockyards 2, Friday, 10:00am - 10:15am

Tatiana Niculescu (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)

In the Land of Milk and Honey? Non-Urban Jewish Spaces in Late Nineteenth Century Staunton, Virginia.

American Jewish history tends to focus on the often insular urban communities of the Northeast. Individuals and families arrived to the United States and settled in places like New York's Lower East Side, seemingly self-contained enclaves of Jewish economic and social life. This story has become a trope. However, many other Jewish immigrants in the late 19th and early 20th centuries did not follow this pattern. Instead these individuals ended up in small towns, establishing their own communities and patterns of life that differed significantly from those of their urban counterparts. This paper focuses on one such community, Staunton, Virginia, examining how settlement patterns here differed from or were similar to those in bigger cities. This work will additionally examine the complex interplay between spatial organization and social organization and what these relationships say about small town Jewish life at the turn of the last century.

[GEN-003] – Texas Ballroom J, Thursday, 8:45 am - 9:00 am

Jaakko Niinimäki (Center for Medical Imaging, Physics and Technology Research of University of Oulu and Oulu University hospital) - see [SYM-036] Tiina Väre

Sirpa TJ Niinimäki (Archaeology, Faculty of Humanities, University of Oulu, Finland), Titta Kallio-Seppä (Archaeology, Faculty of Humanities, University of Oulu, Finland), Tiina Väre (Archaeology, Faculty of Humanities, University of Oulu, Finland), Sanna Lipkin (Archaeology, Faculty of Humanities, University of Oulu, Finland)

Ethical Issues In The Study And Preservation Of Early Modern Church Burials Of Northern Finland

A recent project on the study of early modern church burials of Northern Finland in the perspective of research and preservation of human and other material remains has raised several ethical issues. We have identified several parties who partake in the interest, opinions and sentiments in dealing with this particular context including local community, parish and the government. The rights, administration,

and jurisdiction of different parties involved is far from being explicit, and this has raised issues concerning acquisition of relevant permits, selection of research methods, and dissemination of the results while dealing with the media. While we emphasize the role of the researchers in owning their responsibilities for preservation and research, we also call for responsibility of local communities, parishes, and the government to make sure that in their actions they will also help to preserve this invaluable cultural heritage to the future generations.

[SYM-036] – Fort Worth Ballroom 8, Thursday, 2:00pm - 2:15pm

Sirpa Niinimäki (Archeology, Faculty of Humanities, University of Oulu, Finland) - see [SYM-036] Tiina Väre

Evelyn R. Nimmo (State University of Ponta Grossa, Brazil, Paranaense Museum, Brazil)

Confronting the Challenge of Analyzing Museum Collections with Limited Archival Data in Southern Brazil

One of the major challenges in working with museum collections of excavated material is the paucity of information available about the original excavation. What value do these collections have without any context? This paper examines a case study of an archaeological collection from one of the first Spanish Jesuit missions founded in Southern Brazil, housed at the Paranaense Museum, Curitiba, Brazil. The mission, Santo Inacio Mini (1610 – 1631), was the largest in the province and was integral to missionizing efforts among the Tupi-Guarani. Excavated in 1963, the collection includes a variety of ceramic and lithic artefacts that have never been analyzed and little information is available about excavation methodology and provenance. Nevertheless, the collection is an important resource to explore the impact of Spanish missions on Tupi-Guarani communities, and address methodological and theoretical challenges inherent in working with what are essentially contemporary remains of past archaeological studies.

[SYM-021] – Texas Ballroom I, Friday, 2:45pm - 3:00pm

Markku Niskanen (Archeology, Faculty of Humanities, University of Oulu, Finland) – see [SYM-036] Tiina Väre

Kevin C Nolan (Ball State University) – see [POS-2] Christine K. Thompson

Claire Norton (Rhodes College), Kimberly Kasper (Rhodes College), Corena Hasselle (Rhodes College)

Spatiality of the Everyday: 19th Century Slave Life in Western Tennessee

Throughout ten-years of excavation in western Tennessee, a more nuanced picture of 19th century everyday life in the antebellum South has emerged. With over twenty contiguous plantations on the 18,400-acre contemporary Ames land base, we compare specific characteristics of material culture from large (3,000+ acres) and small plantations (300-1000 acres). Our research focuses on Fanny Dickins, a woman with the financial means to purchase and run a small cotton plantation in Western Tennessee. Utilizing the distribution of ceramics and architectural

materials excavated from slave households near the manor house, we investigate the daily lives of the slaves (38 total) owned by Mrs. Dickens from 1841-1853. Defining the “everyday” by using GIS technology creates an avenue of exploration for residential areas associated with slave life. This analysis generates a better understanding for the role of individual and collective agency of slaves within the plantation system of the antebellum South.

[POS-3] – Texas Ballroom Foyer, Friday, 9:00 am – 11:00 am

Milton Núñez (Archeology, Faculty of Humanities, University of Oulu, Finland) - see [SYM-036] Tiina Väre

O

Jenn Ogborne (Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest)

Cattle Husbandry Practices at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest: the Relationships Between Environment, Economy, and Enslavement

Cattle were not the primary focus of Thomas Jefferson's Bedford County plantation, but he did maintain a small herd, divided between the quarter farms that comprised Poplar Forest, for various purposes. These included dairying, some meat production, and manure. Cattle were also driven in small numbers to Monticello, herded by enslaved individuals living at Poplar Forest. In addition to live animals, dairy products were also sent regularly to Monticello. While herding and dairying activities are noted in Jefferson's records, archaeological excavations of field gullies coupled with soil chemistry analysis speak to the environmental impact of plantation agriculture. This paper will explore the roles that cattle served at Poplar Forest during Jefferson's tenure, paying particular attention to the production and use of manure in exhausted fields, the relationship between the enslaved and the animals, and the environmental dialogues created by plantation economies in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century.

[SYM-018] – Texas Ballroom J, Friday, 10:30am - 10:45am

Alexis K. Ohman (College of William and Mary)

Diverse Dining: Post-Emancipation Foodways in Antigua, West Indies

The role of zooarchaeology and foodways in plantation archaeology has aided in teasing out the details of daily life and shifting sociocultural habits during the colonial period. Plantation archaeology has also had a distinct focus on the African diaspora communities. However, the post-Emancipation period complicates the narrative even further as new ethnic communities were brought or drawn to the new labor requirements of plantations at this time. Post-Emancipation Antigua saw an influx of immigrant communities from countries such as China, India, and Portugal, who brought their own foodways patterns and practices. This paper will discuss some of the ways in which relationships with animals and their food products shifted over time in Antigua, and what that meant for dining and daily lives across multiple social classes and ethnic groups. It will also address some interpretive challenges faced by archaeologists at the Antiguan plantation Betty's Hope for this time period, particularly from a faunal analysis perspective.

[SYM-027] – Texas Ballroom H, Saturday, 9:00am - 9:15am

Owen L. O'Leary (Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency)

Prediction of Human Remains Distribution within WWII Bombardment Aircraft Crash Sites

Examination of eight WWII bombardment aircraft loss incidents previously resolved by the Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency (DPAA) has allowed for the creation of a model that predicts where human remains can be expected to be recovered from within a crash scene based upon each crew member's duty station. This paper

details where each individual was found in relation to the aircraft wreckage at the crash sites, including those criteria for a case to be included in the model and how hypotheses were developed. These hypotheses were then tested against an additional, previously unexamined loss incident. Results detailing how far remains can be expected to be found from the individual's corresponding duty station wreckage and maximum spread within a crash site are provided. Additionally, it is determined that the physics of the crash primarily dictates where individuals will be found, not the actions of the crew or post-depositional processes.

[SYM-003] – Texas Ballroom D, Thursday, 9:00am - 9:15am

Scott Oliver (University of Maryland)

In the Smokehouse and the Quarter: exploring communities of consumption through faunal remains at the Montpelier plantation

During the 2015 field season the Montpelier Archaeology Department excavated two smokehouses located in area known as the South Yard, home to enslaved domestic laborers. The excavations unearthed a large faunal assemblage spread across the yard between these structures. This paper serves as the initial findings of my Masters internship through the University of Maryland, which will look at the diet across the three enslaved communities present at Montpelier by comparing the smokehouse assemblages to previously identified assemblages associated with the enslaved communities. Through this project I hope to create a better understanding of the enslaved communities diet at Montpelier.

[GEN-024] – Texas Ballroom G, Saturday, 1:00pm - 1:15pm

Ana C. Opishinski (University of Massachusetts Boston) – see [GEN-020] Alexandra G. Martin

Charles E. Orser Jr. (Vanderbilt University)

Toward an Archaeology of Self-Liberation

Hierarchical, capitalist society, though inherently domineering and oppressive, creates spaces for self-actualization. These spaces, most often transitory and short-lived, allow for a degree of class-based self-liberation. Using ideas from anarchist thinkers, I explore the concept of self-liberation with specific reference to two archaeological sites: the seventeenth-century maroon community of Palmares in northeast Brazil, and a nineteenth-century tenant-farming community in central Ireland called Ballykilcline. Studies of the two sites, unique in historical and cultural ways, demonstrate similarities in the general structure of how the residents of both communities struggled against, and for a time, defeated the relevant power structures. Archaeological research plays an important role in understanding how both communities survived and in presenting avenues for further research.

[SYM-024] – Stockyards 3, Saturday, 10:45am - 11:00am

John M. O'Shea (University of Michigan) – see [GEN-006] Ashley K. Lemke

Alain C. Outlaw (Archaeological & Cultural Solutions, Inc.)

A 1611 Blockhouse and Earthworks for the Protection of Cattle: Virginia's

Earliest Bovine Husbandry, near Jamestown

From the earliest years of the English colonization of Virginia, *Bos taurus* played a significant role in settlement as a source of meat, dairy products, and draft power. Following the “Starving Time” winter of 1609/1610, when everything wild and domestic that could be eaten was consumed, including human flesh, on-the-hoof animals, as opposed to barreled beef, entered the colony. These animals soon were being taken by Native Americans. Thus, upon his arrival in May 1611, Sir Thomas Dale ordered “...a blockhouse to be raised...to prevent the Indians from killing our cattle...” The location of this structure and the associated earthworks have been found and investigated on the mainland, one mile north and upriver from Jamestown Island. Evidence for these landscape features exists in the form of historical sources (cartographic and written documentation) and archaeological finds (subsurface features and material culture).

[SYM-018] – Texas Ballroom J, Friday, 10:15am - 10:30am

Merry Outlaw (Jamestown Rediscovery Foundation)

Hidden Meaning: A Catholic Reliquary in an Anglican World

More than one hundred human burials have been excavated at Jamestown over the past 20 years, and thus far, few have contained grave goods. The discovery of a small box on top of Captain Gabriel Archer’s coffin was, therefore, surprising to archaeologists. Extensive scientific testing determined the box is silver and contains human bone and a lead ampulla. It is a Catholic reliquary, a container to store holy relics—the bones of a saint, and a vial of holy water or blood of a saint. This paper will attempt to explain the presence of a Catholic reliquary in an Anglican church in an Anglican colony, at a time when English Catholics were severely restricted from practicing their faith, and when all but the highest-ranking colonists took a loyalty oath to King James I as the head of church and state.

[SYM-006] – Stockyards 2, Thursday, 2:00pm - 2:15pm

Lisa M. Overholtzer (McGill University, Canada)

Finishes and Flourishes: Ceramic Encounters at the Edges of Empire in Spanish Colonial Central Mexico

Spanish colonialism introduced a host of new pottery types to Indigenous peoples in central Mexico, creating material entanglements not present in the preceding Aztec imperial context. However, the possibilities afforded by these newly-arrived objects were not inevitable. This paper examines how several households at the peripheral Indigenous town of Xaltocan selectively and creatively consumed, appropriated, ignored, and rejected Spanish iconographic and technological elements. This analysis reveals 1) short-lived experimentation with glazing and European iconography on Aztec Black-on-Orange wares; 2) a simultaneous rejection of such elements for Redwares, resulting in thriving artistic production following an Indigenous trajectory; and 3) hybrid ceramic figurine forms through which Indigenous commentary on racial categories was presented. This contextual case study provides insight into the variable ways in which Indigenous peoples understood the Spanish colonial encounter, the ceramic ontologies that collided therein, and the economic opportunities it presented for craft production for

Indigenous and Spanish consumers.

[SYM-034] – Texas Ballroom H, Saturday, 2:00pm - 2:15pm

Mary Ann Owoc (Mercyhurst University) – see [GEN-017] Lisa A. Iadanza,

Koji H. Ozawa (Stanford University)

The Gila River Japanese American Incarceration Camp: Thinking With The Past

Recent research on the World War II Japanese American Incarceration Camp at Gila River has provided both depth of knowledge to the subject and a forum for community engagement. Archaeology in particular has brought to light the diversity of experiences and the specific physical conditions of this displacement and confinement. Through a thorough examination of the context and materials of the Japanese American Incarceration, archaeological investigation can further our understanding of the effects of the camps on the individuals and the wider community. This paper seeks to show how the theoretical and methodological approaches to this subject can aid in our understanding of displaced peoples in the present. Today, the number of people displaced by conflict or persecution worldwide has risen to over 65 million, the highest number since WWII. Archaeologists are uniquely positioned to engage with these displaced communities, and to bear testimony.

[SYM-009] – Texas Ballroom D, Thursday, 3:45 pm - 4:00 pm

P

Hanna Marie Pageau (Schenectady County Community College)

Finding Foundations: Exploring an Early Stockade Residence in Schenectady, New York

Schenectady County Community College Community Archaeology Program researchers have been excavating in the Stockade Historic District, an area dating back to the Dutch colonization period. Sites located on the current property of the First Reformed Church of Schenectady, located within the district, include a house razed in 1938, but which appears according to existing deed records, to have originally been built in the late 1700s. Two primary finds have come from the excavation, including the presence of two different strata with significant amounts of burnt debris that is believed to represent the most significant fires on the property (1861/1948). In addition, a large kitchen midden has been located. The research presented will illustrate the importance of the two burn layers in interpreting the property, and will also delve into the importance of ceramics and zooarchaeology for further explanations of the lifestyle and occupation habits of the site's previous residents.

[POS-4] – Texas Ballroom Foyer, Friday, 1:00pm – 3:00pm

Jesse Pagels (Binghamton University)

Picturing a Storied Past: On Narrative and Photography at a Castroville, TX Archaeological Site

Often associated with the documentary record and prized for their historical relevance, photographs can be an invaluable instrument found within any historical archaeologist's toolkit. They help to illuminate and corroborate the material cultural remains we find within the archaeological record as they present to us their dramas through images frozen in time. It is in this phenomenon of storytelling that this paper puts much of its focus as it explores the use of historical photographs as an alternative narrative form through which to portray and probe the archaeological past. Working with archaeological data gleaned from the Biry House site in Castroville Texas, it is my hope to interpret our findings by engaging with re-photography and a collaborative community effort to examine our cultural connection with photographs, the meanings we imbue them with, and ways by which they might be used for expressing past narratives found in association with archaeological sites.

[SYM-001] – Stockyards 3, Thursday, 9:15am - 9:45am

David T. Palmer (Coastal Carolina University)

Archaeological Investigation of the Brookgreen Plantation, South Carolina

Brookgreen Plantation was one of the largest and most productive rice plantations in the United States prior to the Civil War. Owner Joshua John Ward held more than 1,000 Africans in slavery on this and his other plantations. The remains of Brookgreen Plantation are now a part of Brookgreen Gardens, an outdoor museum

established in 1931 by Anna Hyatt Huntington. Brookgreen Gardens is expanding its public interpretation of the historic plantations on its property, including the lives of enslaved Africans and African Americans. Commencing the fieldwork aspect of the revived partnership between Coastal Carolina University and Brookgreen Gardens, we investigated part of the Brookgreen Plantation during a May 2016 field school. In this poster we share the results of this investigation, which included historic map research, survey with standard shovel test pits and ground-penetrating radar, test units, and the analysis of brick and pottery samples against local clays using pXRF.

[POS-3] – Texas Ballroom Foyer, Friday, 9:00am – 11:00am

Matthew M. Palus (The Ottery Group), Lyle Torp (The Ottery Group)

The Church on the Hill: Inter-related Narratives and Conflicting Priorities for the Emory Church Property in Washington, D.C.

Fort Stevens was one of the only fortifications comprising the Civil War Defenses of Washington that saw combat, during Jubal Early's raid on July 11-12, 1864. Prior to the Civil War, the land was sold by free African American woman Elizabeth Butler to the trustees of Emory Chapel in 1855 for construction of a church; when Fort Massachusetts was initially constructed in 1861, the church stood within it, but later was razed by the Union army when the fort was expanded and renamed Fort Stevens in 1862. The congregation rebuilt the church following the Civil War; today, amidst a decade-long struggle over the expansion of the Emory Church facility, archeology is confronted by warring priorities regarding use of urban land but also assessments of significance. Archeological mitigation takes the broadest possible view in order to recognize and support diverse heritage values and the communities that sustain them.

[SYM-022] – Fort Worth Ballroom 6, Friday, 2:15pm - 2:30pm

Justin A. Parkoff (Texas A&M University)

"A Formidable Looking Pile of Iron Boilers and Machinery": The Conservation and Reconstruction of USS *Westfield*.

During the American Civil War, USS *Westfield* served as the Union's flagship for operations along the Texas Gulf Coast. On January 1, 1863, *Westfield* was destroyed by her captain at the Battle of Galveston to avoid capture. In 2009, the disarticulated artifact debris field was recovered from the Texas City Channel in advance of a dredging project. After five years of extensive conservations efforts, these artifacts were reconstructed into a large exhibit at the Texas City Museum. This presentation will review the conservation and the resulting *Westfield* exhibit, and demonstrate how even the most scant archaeological evidence can be an asset if properly documented and studied.

[SYM-012] – Fort Worth Ballroom 7, Thursday, 3:30pm - 3:45pm

Travis Parno (Historic St. Mary's City), Timothy Riordan (Historic St. Mary's City)

"...down amongst the bears and dogs...": Investigations of an Animal Baiting Pit at the Calvert House Site, Historic St. Mary's City, Maryland

In the early 1980s, archaeologists surveying the northern yard of the Leonard Calvert house (c. 1635) in Historic St. Mary's City (HSMC) uncovered small segments

of a wide, gently curving fence trench that offered more questions than answers. Nearly 30 years later, over the course of multiple field school seasons, HSMC archaeologists explored more of the curious feature and revealed what appears to have been an oval-shaped fence with a single post at its center. Initial interpretation has identified this feature as an animal baiting pit. Animal blood sport, including bull baiting, dog/cock fighting, and small animal baiting, has a lengthy precedent in both England and the English colonies. This paper reviews the history of animal baiting in the colonial Tidewater region, examines the archaeological evidence discovered at HSMC, and offers some thoughts on identifying the archaeological signature of animal-baiting pits using a combination of material culture and historical analyses.
[GEN-022] – Stockyards 1, Saturday, 3:45pm - 4:00pm

Michael Pateman (AMMC, The Bahamas) – see [GEN-020] Kelley Scudder Temple

Barnet Pavao-Zuckerman (University of Maryland), Nicole Mathwich (University of Arizona)

**Cattle Ranching and O’odham Communities in the Pimería Alta:
 Zooarchaeological and Historical Perspectives**

Cattle and other European livestock were important to the economic and cultural development of western North America; however, the celebrated cowboy and vaquero cultures of the region emerged out of a complex Spanish colonial tradition that began with missionized native peoples who became adept at ranching. The Pimería Alta, what is today northern Sonora and southern Arizona, provides an excellent case study of the many ways that the cattle introduced at missions became rapidly intertwined with O’odham native cultures and lifeways. Cattle connected desert farmers to distant colonial markets, provided a new source of protein and grease, served as the foundation for a new raiding economy, diverted labor from traditional farming practices, and spurred Anglo colonialism in the region. The impacts of cattle on the people of the colonial-period Pimería Alta were multifaceted, and are visible in both the zooarchaeological and historical record.

[SYM-018] – Texas Ballroom J, Friday, 9:30am - 9:45am

Barry Pass (College of Dentistry & Dept. Physics and Astronomy, Howard University) – see [SYM-006] Martin Levin

Hanson Paul (Cuyahoga Community College) – see [SYM-022] Elizabeth Hoag

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

**“We have done very little investigation there; there is a great deal yet to do”:
 The changing historic landscape of George Washington’s Mount Vernon.**

For several decades, the Mount Vernon Ladies’ Association (MVLA) has used the benchmark year of 1799 for landscape interpretation within the estate’s historic core. Efforts to restore the grounds and dependencies have been a paramount concern, but elements such as a colonial revival garden (1930s), relic house (1928), and porters’ lodges (c. 1818) survive. Along with these features, different generations of historic plantings of trees and shrubberies and associated gravel

pathways exist from the designs of prominent landscape architects such as Charles Sprague Sargent, Morley Williams, and Rudy Favretti are extant. The challenges of working with a multi-temporal landscape as well as the possibilities this presents from an archaeological and interpretive standpoint are revealed in this paper, and the current efforts being undertaken for the historic grounds restoration.

[SYM-022] – Fort Worth Ballroom 6, Friday, 1:15pm - 1:30pm

Joel Pederson (Utah State University) – see [GEN-003] Kenneth P. Cannon

Becca Peixotto (American University), Mary Elizabeth Ibarrola (University of Florida, Gainesville)

Uneven Landscapes, Uneven Histories: Maroons in the American Historical Narrative

Throughout most of the Atlantic world, Maroons play a critical role in local, regional, and even national histories. In contrast, marronage in colonial America and the early United States is largely absent from the American historical narrative. Thousands of Maroons lived in The Great Dismal Swamp, located in Virginia and North Carolina, from the late 17th century until Emancipation. And, Maroons played a critical role in slowing US expansionism in Florida, once known as a refuge for escaped slaves. Yet, there exists little popular awareness or understanding of Maroon lives in these places. Utilizing these two archaeological case studies, this paper explores where and how Maroon history might be integrated into existing historical and social narratives. In particular, it considers uneven landscapes and ‘sites’ of interaction that can today be used to demonstrate the significance of marronage in the history of the United States.

[GEN-003] – Texas Ballroom J, Thursday, 8:00am - 8:15am

Nicholas J. Perez (University of California, Berkeley)

Empires of Displacement: Native American Spatial Encounters at Postbellum Fort Davis and Russian Fort Ross

While recent scholarship gives attention to Native American agency as it relates to the Spanish mission system, the same may not be said about military forts on the nineteenth-century American ‘frontier.’ Using archival material from Fort Davis, Texas and Fort Ross, California, this paper argues for a comparative approach in studying how groups from the Comanche/Apache and Kashaya Pomo tribes employed geographic mobility as a form of resistance in the face of Euro-American fortified occupation. This research reveals how, in the face of violent change, complex negotiations between Native American groups and the government institutions that controlled these militarized posts resulted in Native American survival and cultural maintenance. Furthermore, focusing on Native American agency under fort occupations forces an examination of the long term historical implications regarding tribal recognition.

[SYM-030] – Texas Ballroom B, Saturday, 1:30pm - 1:45pm

Nicholas Perez (University of California, Berkeley) – see [SYM-030] Mario Castillo

Genevieve Perry (Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project) – see [POS-2] Elizabeth Mantyck

Claire P. Phelan (University of Mary Hardin-Baylor), Janet Adamski (University of Mary Hardin-Baylor)

The Sinking of HMAS Sydney: Consequences and Memory

This paper will examine the sinking of HMAS *Sydney* in the Indian Ocean on 19 November 1941, by the German raider, SV *Kormoran*. All hands on the *Sydney* were lost, a total of 635 men, one-third of the nation's Navy. The fate of the *Sydney* has always remained controversial, due to the lack of survivors.

Despite numerous attempts, investigators consistently failed to trace the wreckage of either ship until 2008, when the crew of SV *Geosounder* located both vessels, thus closing one of the most tragic episodes in the history of the nation.

Further to reviewing the circumstances that led to the sinking and discovery of the *Sydney*, this paper will analyze the enormous impact the vessel's loss had on the people of a country in great peril of invasion. Government sources, the print media, and personal diaries have been consulted to add an additional dimension to the narrative.

[SYM-015] – Texas Ballroom G, Friday, 9:45am - 10:00am

Ryan C. Phillip (Albion Environmental Inc.) – see [SYM-029] John P. Ellison

Matthew F. Pihokker (Brown University), John F. Cherry (Brown University), Krysta Ryzewski (Wayne State University)

An Aerial Micro-Topographical Landscape Survey on Montserrat, West Indies

During the 2016 field season, the Survey and Landscape Archaeology on Montserrat (SLAM) project undertook an intensive micro-landscape survey of targeted areas within the northern and north-central regions of Montserrat. A mountainous, volcanic island of the Lesser Antilles situated within the southeastern Caribbean, pedestrian survey on Montserrat presents a particularly challenging set of logistical difficulties and calls for alternative strategies of data acquisition, especially the use of remotely-sensed information and Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs). Drone-based investigation of the Montserratian landscape in three areas of archaeological interest with evidence of sustained prehistoric and historic period occupation - Valentine Ghaut, Thatch Valley, and the Upper Blake's Estate - has revealed specific land use trends, indications of which are still visible through intensive aerial observation. This poster aims to present the preliminary results of the 2016 survey on Montserrat and suggest a possible methodology for other similar areas.

[POS-3] – Texas Ballroom Foyer, Friday, 9:00 am – 11:00 am

Hannah E. Piner (The Mariners' Museum)

Advancing interpretation of USS *Monitor* through digital reconstruction

It can be difficult to interact with a large artifact actively undergoing conservation treatment and desalination. The artifact is almost constantly submerged in a

treatment bath making it impossible or impractical for the archaeologist to study the particularities and imperfections of the object. This can postpone significant archaeological interpretation for years. By digitally reconstructing USS *Monitor*'s iconic gun turret, using photogrammetry and laser scanning, USS *Monitor* Center staff at The Mariners' Museum hope to document surface and structural details of the object which will enable researchers to study the artifact's construction, use, and wrecking before its treatment is completed. The resulting model will allow staff to showcase the artifact digitally and will directly impacting the interpretation of USS *Monitor*'s story to the public by strengthening the connection between the historical sources and archaeological finds.

[GEN-019] – Texas Ballroom B, Saturday, 10:30am - 10:45am

Mateusz Polakowski (East Carolina University)

Three-Dimensional Recording: Reconstruction and Artifact Interpretation

Three-dimensional technologies have provided new ways to record, reconstruct, and distribute the information gathered during fieldwork and subsequent study. This paper will overview the ongoing methodologies used to document and interpret the Egadi 10 ramming warship through theoretical reconstruction in Rhino and Orca3D as well as the importance of using contributory reconstruction to produce new research questions. It will also discuss how additional recording techniques, employed during the 2016 Fourni Underwater Survey, were used to produce drawings of amphoras and other artifacts. The recording process of individual amphora is an essential component to the development of amphora typologies allowing researchers to study social, economic, and political aspects of humans in the past. Providing information on these recording techniques intends to develop a reference guide for three-dimensional amphora recording and to propose a relatively quick and easy to apply three-dimensional recording technique that can be used in the field, especially when time and resources are limited.

[GEN-019] – Texas Ballroom B, Saturday, 9:00am - 9:15am

Harding Polk (Bureau of Indian Affairs)

The Polk Brothers Livestock Stockyards of Fort Worth

Brothers James Hilliard Polk and Lucius Junius Polk banded together to form the Polk Brothers Livestock stockyards of Fort Worth. Established in 1885 they were the first stockyard in Fort Worth. They were located south of the present Fort Worth Union stockyards and situated conveniently at the intersection of two rail lines. One notable contract they received was to supply the British Army with horses and mules during the Boer Wars in South Africa at the turn of the twentieth century. Around 1914 the stockyards burned ending the enterprise.

[GEN-008] – Stockyards 2, Friday, 10:15am - 10:30am

Michael R. Polk (Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc.)

Post-Construction Chinese Worker Housing on the Central Pacific Railroad: 1870-1900

The construction of the first Transcontinental Railroad in the world, from Omaha, Nebraska, to Sacramento, California, was one fraught with difficulties, involving tens

of thousands of workers. When it was completed in May 1869, the Central Pacific Railroad (CPRR) portion of the line, between Ogden, Utah and Sacramento, California, retained many ethnic Chinese workers for operations and maintenance work. Housing for workers during construction was not consistent, however after construction the railroad appears to have built and provided standard housing for its employees. Interestingly, standard bunkhouses and cookhouses appear to have been built specifically for the Chinese workers. This paper examines the possible origin and the nature of the Chinese housing on station plans and archaeology as well as a limited comparison with that for other CPRR employees, other railroads, and industries of the period.

[SYM-011] – Texas Ballroom H, Thursday, 10:15am - 10:30am

Roni H. Polk (Retired)

Making The Jamestown Video

In 1984, “Historical Archeology at Jamestown-A Legacy” was written, produced and directed by the presenter as part of a Masters thesis in Anthropology at the College of William and Mary in Virginia. Preparation for the project included documentary research, correspondence with people who had worked at Jamestown in the past, preparation of interview questions, writing a grant application to the college for videotape, and arrangements to use the video equipment there to edit the interviews into a documentary. The founders of the Society for Historical Archeology, John L. Cotter and J.C. Harrington were among the interviewees. The video will be shown at the 2017 SHA meeting and copies of the Master’s thesis will be available.

[GEN-022] – Stockyards 1, Saturday, 1:30pm - 1:45pm

Natalie A. Pope (New South Associates), Tracy A. Martin (New South Associates), William G. Green (Terracon)

Blacksmithing for Fun and Profit: Archaeological Investigations at 31NH755

Archaeological investigations at an early 19th century historic site along the banks of the Lower Cape Fear River near Wilmington, North Carolina, uncovered evidence of a small blacksmith shop and adjacent domestic occupation. Archaeological features included the footprint of the burned blacksmith shop, approximately 15 by 15 feet in size, along with a dense scatter of charcoal, slag, and scrap iron. Adjacent to this building were structural posts and artifacts that appear to be related to a domestic occupation. Historical records indicate that during the early 19th century, the 1,400-acre plantation where this site was located was under the ownership of the Julius Walker family who was primarily involved in the cultivation of rice. Skilled African-American artisans, such as blacksmiths, were common on rice and other plantations. This paper describes the site and its possible role at the plantation and in the local market economy.

[GEN-014] – Texas Ballroom D, Friday, 2:30pm - 2:45pm

Megan D. Postemski (University of Pennsylvania)

Fauna and Frontiersmen: Environmental Change in Historic Maine

Contemporary landscapes represent the accumulation of past human activity and

changes in environmental composition. In the case of Maine, however, dense forests largely conceal the once agrarian landscape. To unravel the complex history of Maine lands, I consider how pioneer perceptions and activities (e.g., settlement, cultivation, or hunting) since the seventeenth century impacted and changed the “nature” of the frontier. Focusing on fauna in particular, I examine historical accounts to clarify how frontiersmen contributed to animal abundance, scarcity, and extinction. Documents indicate that pioneers, inspired by notions of a tamed, fruitful frontier, initially expunged predators (e.g., wolverines or wolves) from the landscape, and decimated typical prey populations (e.g., deer or caribou). Later, conservation efforts (among other factors) caused populations to fluctuate further. Tracing the evolution of Maine’s environment through the historic period, my project highlights how anthropogenic landscape changes endure. It also complements and provides context for future archaeological work.

[GEN-003] – Texas Ballroom J, Thursday, 10:45am - 11:00am

Michal Preusz (University of West Bohemia in Pilsen, Czech Republic) – see [GEN-001]
Lukáš Holata

Franklin H. Price (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research) – see [SYM-020] Della Scott-Ireton

Melissa Price (East Carolina University, Program in Maritime Studies) – see [GEN-004]
Jason Raupp

Elizabeth Pruitt (National Park Service)

Remember the Ladies: Women Scientific Gardeners

In the history and archaeology of early Chesapeake gardens, there is an absence of the ladies. This paper seeks to reframe the discussion of “scientific gardening” to address the ways that assumptions about gender in the present can skew the presence of women in the past. It was not uncommon for the ladies of the house to be in control of the greenhouse and kitchen gardens of plantations. Despite this commonly female involvement in the cultivation and experimentation of plants, scientific gardening is often categorized as a male-dominated pursuit. Connections between women, such as Margaret Carroll at Mount Calvert and Elizabeth Lloyd at Wye House, show an exchange of knowledge and ideas within a network of expert gardeners. A combination of archaeological findings, historical records, and women-focused gardening manuals help us to remember the ladies.

[GEN-017] – Fort Worth Ballroom 7, Friday, 1:00pm - 1:15pm

Crystal Ptacek (The Thomas Jefferson Foundation), Donald Gaylord (Washington and Lee University)

Preparing for the Future or Investing in the Present? Assemblages from an Overseer’s Site and an Enslaved Laborers’ Quarter

This paper analyzes and compares ceramic diversity and small domestic artifacts from two domestic sites located at Thomas Jefferson’s Monticello plantation. During the first quarter of the nineteenth century, one site was the home of white overseer

Edmund Bacon while the other was the location of at least one quarter for enslaved African Americans. Analysis of artifacts recovered from plowzone enhances our understanding of how one of Monticello's white overseers' personal items differed from the belongings of those he oversaw. In the early nineteenth century, both Bacon and enslaved workers sought to negotiate and communicate their places within their greater social contexts by exercising choice in the variety of ceramics and personal items they purchased. Bacon's relatively small and unfashionable assemblage suggests that he was saving for his purchase of a farm in Kentucky, while the assemblage from enslaved African Americans suggests they invested in their present reality.

[GEN-014] – Texas Ballroom D, Friday, 3:15pm - 3:30pm

Jeremy W. Pye (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.)

“Unwanted Guests”: Evidence of Parasitic Infections in Archaeological Mortuary Contexts

Parasites have had a significant impact on the course of human history. Activities of a variety of parasites throughout the world can lead to lethargy, dementia, malabsorption of nutrients, bowel obstruction, internal bleeding, blindness, physical disability and deformation, and many other symptoms of disease. Furthermore, parasites have caused the deaths of countless individuals, have resulted in the abandonment of settlements, and have even affected the outcome of wars. The effect that parasitic illness has had on people worldwide is a hot topic in fields like medical anthropology. It is curious, therefore, that archaeologists have paid relatively little attention to looking for evidence of parasites in archaeological samples. A variety of laboratory techniques exist that can be used to identify evidence of parasites preserved in archaeological mortuary contexts. In order to make informed interpretations of past population health, researchers must take into account the effects of parasitic disease.

[SYM-036] – Fort Worth Ballroom 8, Thursday, 3:15 pm - 3:30 pm

Benjamin C. Pykles (LDS Church History Department)

Robert L. Schuyler and the History of Historical Archaeology

As we celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Society for Historical Archaeology, it seems appropriate to reflect on the history of historical archaeology at large. Although scholarly works on the history of the field are few, Robert L. Schuyler has been a steady advocate for and contributor to such work throughout his career. Over the last fifty years, he has consistently called for the need to document and preserve the history of the field. Equally important, he made substantial scholarly contributions to the study of the history of historical archaeology at a time when few others were interested or engaged. Far beyond mere historical description, his published works on the history of the field are theoretically rigorous and analytically perceptive. His ideas and thinking on the subject have fundamentally shaped my own perspectives and writing about the history of our field.

[SYM-016] – Stockyards 3, Friday, 1:30pm - 1:45pm

Kimberly Pyszka (Auburn University at Montgomery)

Erasing Religious Boundaries in a Frontier South Carolina Parish

Although founded as a religiously tolerant colony, early colonial South Carolina was deeply divided between Anglicans who fought to establish the Church of England and dissenters who opposed it. In 1706, the Church of England did become the official established religion of the colony, yet tensions continued. However, these religious differences were less important in the colony's southern frontier parishes where white settlers had other concerns, namely from neighboring Native American populations.

This paper examines the role of the Anglican Church as a unifying force in the developing colony, focusing on the southern frontier parish of St. Paul's, known for its large dissenting population. As seen at the parish church and parsonage, colonial Anglican churches provided places for white settlers, both Anglican and dissenter, to worship together and socialize. Ultimately, the various religious boundaries created by white settlers became more fluid, helping to forge a new South Carolina identity.

[SYM-010] – Texas Ballroom H, Thursday, 1:00pm - 1:15pm

Q

Gary Quigg – see [POS-6] Walt Holm

R

Florina Raicu (Francisc I. Rainer" Institute of Anthropology, Bucharest, Romania) – see [GEN-010] Kathleen L. Wheeler

Wanda Raschkow (National Park Service) – see [GEN-020] Juanita Bonnifield

Jason Raupp (East Carolina University, Program in Maritime Studies), Melissa Price (East Carolina University, Program in Maritime Studies), Kelly Keogh (Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument), John Burns (University of Hawaii)

Reducing a Threat: Environmental Significance of the Wreck of USNS *Mission San Miguel*

The 2015 documentation of a wrecked tanker at Maro Reef and its subsequent identification as that of the United States Naval Ship *Mission San Miguel* makes an important contribution to both the maritime heritage and ecology of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands. Despite the fact that the American military's critical need for petroleum led to the construction of scores of tankers, this site represents one of the few extant examples of this important vessel type. These unglamorous, yet hardworking ships played an important role in US maritime history and this wreck serves as a reminder of the frantic race to match wartime service demands and highlights the resulting infrastructure that emerged to support them. This paper provides details of the ship's construction and decorated military career, efforts to document and interpret its massive and well preserved structure, and the environmental significance of its discovery.

[GEN-004] – Texas Ballroom A, Thursday, 9:30am - 9:45am

Jason, T. Raupp (East Carolina University, Program in Maritime Studies), David Steinberg (Department of Lands, Planning and the Environment, Northern Territory Government)

Carpeted with Ammunition: Investigations of the *Florence D* shipwreck site, Northern Territory, Australia

The American transport ship *Florence D* disappeared in the murky waters off of the Tiwi Islands after being bombed by Japanese fighter planes on their return from the first air attack on Darwin Harbour on 19 February 1942. Considered one Australia's great wartime mysteries, the location of the site was unknown until discovered by a local fisherman in 2006. Archaeological investigations of the wreck later conducted by teams from the Northern Territory's Heritage Branch verified the identity of the wreck as that of *Florence D*. This paper provides an historical background for the ship and its involvement in the South West Pacific theater of WWII, archaeological research conducted at the site, and efforts to protect it and the public through declaration as an historic shipwreck under the Commonwealth's *Historic Shipwreck Act*.

[GEN-013] – Texas Ballroom A, Friday, 2:30pm - 2:45pm

Esther D. Read (Charles County Consulting Archaeologist) – see [GEN-022] Sarah A. Grady

Mark Rees (University of Louisiana at Lafayette)

Finding *Nouvelle Acadie*: Lost Colonies, Collective Memory, and Public Archaeology as an Expedition of Discovery

In 1765 more than 200 Acadian émigrés from Nova Scotia arrived in south Louisiana and established the colony of *Nouvelle Acadie* along the natural levees of the Bayou Teche. Joined by fellow exiles and extended family, two centuries later their numerous descendants experienced a cultural revitalization as Cajuns living in a colonized homeland called Acadiana. During the past three years the New Acadia Project has surveyed portions of the Teche Ridge in search of the original home sites and unmarked burials of *Nouvelle Acadie*. This publicly-funded, community-based initiative elicits counter narratives that prod collective memory and stoke commemoration. By raising the specter of a lost colony in a constructed landscape, the expedition of discovery provides a rallying point for community engagement and catalyst for the advancement of public archaeology.

[GEN-0166] – Texas Ballroom H, Friday, 2:15pm – 2:30pm

Matthew Reeves (The Montpelier Foundation), Elizabeth Chew (The Montpelier Foundation)

Reading between the Lines: Building the Historic Context for a Female Planter in mid-18th Century Piedmont Virginia

Records for females in 18th-century society are often scarce. Such is the case for our investigations into President James Madison's Grandmother Frances Madison. Widowed in 1732, she ran the Montpelier plantation for the first thirty years of its existence. Using a combination of archaeological evidence, a scattering of court records, and information on her oldest son (James Madison, Sr.), we build a case for her intersection with paternalistic society and the mark she left on the destiny of the Madison family and the making of the "father of the Constitution".

[SYM-014b] – Texas Ballroom B, Friday, 1:15pm - 1:30pm

Peter A. Regan (AECOM)

Rising from the Dark Marshes: Investigations of an Elite Homestead on Mulberry Island, Virginia

Mulberry Island, a peninsula on Virginia's James River and home to Joint Base Langley-Eustis' Fort Eustis, is a trove of cultural resources. Among its more than 230 archaeological sites are dozens of indentured, enslaved, and tenant laborers' ephemeral homesteads. Relatively few sites associated with its economically advantaged minority have been discovered on Mulberry Island, leaving a gap in the archaeological record compounded by the loss of antebellum public records during the Civil War. Recent Phase II investigations at 44NN0178, the mid-eighteenth to nineteenth century home of a prosperous Mulberry Islander, offer a glimpse into the lives of this class. This paper presents our investigation's results, which revealed intact features and a diverse artifact assemblage that speaks to socioeconomics,

domestic relationships, and some of the historic period's earliest forms of folk art. Such research opportunities enrich this Chesapeake community's narrative and contribute to the broader sphere of its historic context.

[GEN-022] – Stockyards 1, Saturday, 3:30pm - 3:45pm

Kenneth Reid (Idaho State Historical Society) – see [GEN-003] Kenneth P. Cannon

Matthew Reilly (Brown University), Genevieve Godbout (University of Chicago)

Afterlives of Slavery on the Post-Emancipation Caribbean Plantation

This paper offers some opening remarks that introduce the conceptual framework informing this session. A rich body of archaeological literature has investigated plantation slavery in the Caribbean region, but far less attention has been paid to the post-emancipation landscape and the significant transformations that affected the lives of laborers. We seek to address how a focus on the post-emancipation Caribbean plantation landscape can provide unique insights into how notions of freedom were put into practice and experienced in addition to investigating the changes that have directly led to the state of the contemporary Caribbean. Brief examples from the English West Indies, Antigua and Barbados, are provided to highlight what a post-emancipation archaeology of the Caribbean can contribute to our understandings of plantation life.

[SYM-027] – Texas Ballroom H, Saturday, 8:30am - 8:45am

Andrew Reinhard (American Numismatic Society)

Archaeogaming Theory: Explaining Post-Entanglement Dualist Artifacts

Archaeogaming, the study of the intersection of archaeology in (and of) video games), explores a unique class of ordinary artifacts that effortlessly occupy both real and virtual worlds. This presentation explains archaeogaming's many branches while providing a new way of discussing digital games, dismissing their appearance as simply media objects, treating them instead as both archaeological artifact and site created by both hardware and software into vehicles of iconoclasm. As archaeologists, we must get beyond the primary entanglements of people and things, of production, economics, history, technology, and various intertwining narratives, to include real artifacts created through emergent, complex behaviors, something apart from the intended gameplay experience. In the gameworld, different rules apply to everything ranging from interacting with material culture to ethics, and archaeology requires new, next-level theory when dealing with these virtual spaces.

[SYM-035] – Texas Ballroom I, Saturday, 1:00pm - 1:15pm

Lee F. Reissig (Texas State University)

Politics, The Public, And Archaeology In Texas

This study examines organizations performing CRM archaeology in the state of Texas and the federal laws that dictate their projects (e.g. Section 106 and its implementing regulations at 36 CFR 800.2 [c]). Specifically this research focuses on the legal requirements to “consult the public” or implement a “public outreach” program. However, who constitutes the public and what constitutes outreach and

consultation is not specified in the regulations. Consequently, the standards do not necessarily result in meaningful public consultation or outreach. Because the language in the statutes is ambiguous, this study looks at how different organizations interpret and act on the legal requirement to “consult the public.” Using an archaeological ethnographic perspective, this research examines the conduct of contemporary archaeology as practiced by different organizations as a product of political, economic, and social forces.

[POS-2] – Texas Ballroom Foyer, Thursday, 1:00 pm – 3:00 pm

Elizabeth Reitz (University of Georgia) – see [SYM-018] Martha Zierden

Cori Rich (New South Associates)

Hey Girl, I See You: Identifying Women Within Household Assemblages

I was inspired by the work of Dr. Elizabeth Scott and her ability to shed light onto underrepresented, often invisible, groups of people. This paper looks into the shadows of our past in an attempt to better understand women of different ethnicities and classes. Using ceramic assemblages and women’s activity related materials, I examine how class and ethnicity can impact women’s visibility within the archaeological record. Analysis of this data shows distinct differences between women’s activities and visibility when comparing those of the upper class with those of the middle, and lower classes. However, parallels are seen in the assemblages of both the middle and lower classes. Don’t worry ladies, we see you.

[SYM-002] – Texas Ballroom A, Thursday, 2:00pm - 2:15pm

Emma D. Richards (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), Willa C. Richards (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

Through the Lens: Photographic Recordation of the Milwaukee County Poor Farm Cemetery Excavations

Photography is an integral part of the archeological recordation process. This paper compares and contrasts the photographic methods of the 1991/1992 Milwaukee County Poor Farm Cemetery (MCPFC) excavations and the 2013 MCPFC excavations. In each case, the photographic record preserves the original burial context and is useful for analysis after that context is destroyed. The differences between the photographic methods of the 1991/92 excavations and the 2013 excavations represent not only technological advances in photography, but also a changing role for photography within archaeological methods. The 1991/92 excavation photographs were taken with Pentax 35 millimeter cameras and supplemented by hand drawn sketches, the 2013 excavations were photographed with two different digital cameras, which were attached to a custom built framework. Photography is a constantly evolving tool and the advances in and benefits of adjusting best practices can be clearly seen through the excavations of the same site twenty years apart.

[SYM-017] – Texas Ballroom I, Friday, 10:15am - 10:30am

John Richards (UW-Milwaukee) – see [POS-1] Robert VanderHeiden

Patricia B. Richards (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

"The Time Has Come," the Walrus Said, "To Talk of Many Things: Of Shoes and Ships - and Sealing Wax - of Cabbages and Kings" and Twenty-five Years of the Milwaukee County Poor Farm Cemetery Project.

This paper provides a retrospective look at the political, regulatory, methodological, and ethical conundrums that characterize ongoing research that emerged from an archeological recovery contract completed in 1992. Today, the Milwaukee County Poor Farm Cemetery (MCPFC) project has developed into a multifaceted research initiative focused on one of the largest systematically excavated and permanently curated collections of osteological and material culture remains in the United States. Since 2008 the UWM Archaeological Research Laboratory has curated all human remains, material culture, and documentation associated with the 1991 and 1992 excavations of 1649 individuals at the MCPFC. In 2013, UWM's cultural resource management program conducted excavations of an additional 632 separate coffin burials representing over 800 individuals. While the goals of individual MCPFC analyses are diverse, all research is guided by the overarching goal of returning a voice and an identity to individuals robbed of both by burial in the MCPFC.

[SYM-017] – Texas Ballroom I, Friday, 8:00am - 8:15am

Patricia B. Richards (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) – see [SYM-017] Emily Mueller Epstein

Willa C. Richards (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) – see [SYM-017] Emma D. Richards

Adam F. W. Rigby (University College London, United Kingdom), Tracie Mayfield (University College London, United Kingdom)

Mahogany and Sugar for Tobacco, Booze, and Salt-Pork: Consumerism and Consumption at 19th-Century Lamanai, Belize

This presentation outlines archaeological research focused on the nineteenth-century, British sugar plantation settlement at Lamanai, northwestern Belize. Little is known about the eighteenth- and nineteenth- centuries at Lamanai, and this ongoing project aims to answer questions regarding how life (residential, industrial, and administrative) was structured.

Archaeological data presented here includes the results of recent archaeological excavations (2014) and a study of previously excavated archaeological materials recovered at the site over the past 30 years (2009), conducted by the authors. Much of the diagnostic archaeological evidence has taken the form of ceramic remains, but glass, bone and metal objects are also present. Archival research has also shed greater light on the operational history of the site and the composition of its labour force. The project's core theoretical and methodological foundations will also be discussed, which framed the most recent studies at Lamanai and will continue to inform future research endeavours.

[SYM-032] – Texas Ballroom D, Saturday, 1:45pm - 2:00pm

P. Riggs (Binghamton University)

De-Polarizing Archaeology's Views on Cultural Pride: The Case of Houses and Plants in Castroville

In archaeology, we commonly view pride in cultural heritage as either beneficial or dangerous. When we see it as dangerous—ethnocentric or nationalistic—we challenge it by producing material evidence of cultural hybridity and heterogeneity. When we view it as beneficial—emancipatory and unifying—we bolster it by providing communities with material symbols of past accomplishments and cultural continuity. This paper considers how we might de-polarize archaeological perspectives on cultural pride by defining culture as change and navigation instead of as origin moments and fixity. To this end, I discussed the development of culturally important symbols in Castroville, Texas. I view this evolution as demonstrative of the dynamic and innovative quality of 'Alsatian-ness' in Castroville, not the lack of 'true Alsatians-ness' in the community.

[SYM-001] – Stockyards 3, Thursday, 8:30am - 8:45am

Lester-Irabinna Rigney (University of South Australia, South Australia) – see [SYM-034] Maddy E. Fowler

Timothy Riordan (Historic St. Mary's City) – see [GEN-022] Travis Parno

Dominique Rissolo (Cultural Heritage Engineering Initiative, UCSD) – see [POS-3] Rebecca Allen

Amy L. Roberts (Flinders University, South Australia) – see [SYM-034] Maddy E. Fowler

Kimberly Roche (Naval History & Heritage Command) – see [POS-6] Kate Morrard

Ana C. Rodriguez (Independiente, Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of), George Amaiz (Independiente, Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of)

Venezuela between Spanish and English: an identity formed through images

Previous analysis of ceramics from the historic center of Barcelona in Venezuela demonstrated that the decorative motifs of English ceramics and other European countries influenced the shaping of the identity of Barcelona during the 19th century. In this paper, we compare the Barcelona study with collections with the Historical Center of Caracas, in order to establish whether this change and unification of patterns and customs in everyday life was also reflected in the capital of Venezuela. This will help us examine the similarities in the development of Venezuelan identity through elements such as language and urban organization from European countries, while differences are reflected in the distinct indigenous components of each region.

[SYM-032] – Texas Ballroom D, Saturday, 3:15pm - 3:30pm

Erin C. Rodriguez (UC Berkeley)

Microscale Geoarchaeology in a Historic Context: Soil Micromorphology Analysis with the Fort Davis Archaeological Project

Microscale geoarchaeology, specifically soil micromorphology, has incredible potential for enriching archaeological understandings of the materiality of past experience through detailed information on the events, actions, and processes which create archaeological sites. Soil micromorphological analysis, in particular, can parallel the strict time scales available through historic documentation with material evidence of specific human, non-human, and natural events. This paper shows how micromorphological approaches can be integrated into a historical archaeology project through examples from the Fort Davis Archaeological Project in Fort Davis, Texas. Micromorphological sampling during field seasons 2014 and 2015 was crucial in understanding the development of archaeological sites excavated by the project and was incorporated into the analysis of living spaces and depositional practices at several sites analyzed by the project. Using these examples this paper shows how integrating microscale geoarchaeology within a historical archaeological framework provides a material and temporal correlate to historical and artifactual modes of analysis.

[SYM-030] – Texas Ballroom B, Saturday, 2:15pm - 2:30pm

Erin C. Rodriguez (University of California, Berkeley) – see [SYM-030] Jackson Huang

Kelsey Rooney (Texas A&M University Conservation Research Laboratory) – see [SYM-012] Karen Martindale

Allyson G. Ropp (East Carolina University)

The Pirates of the Pamlico: A Maritime Cultural Landscape Investigation of the Pirates of Colonial North Carolina and their Place in the State's Cultural Memory

Colonial North Carolina, 1663-1730, was a poor colony in the British Empire. The landscape provided opportunities for pirates to establish operational bases. Besides Edward 'Blackbeard' Teach, numerous others roamed the colony. This study explores colonial North Carolina use as a pirate haven, analyzing historical and archaeological data sets within the broader context of a maritime cultural landscape. Maps showing known pirate bases are overlaid with colonial settlements to determine geographic preferences for residence. Investigations of the modern urban landscapes studies the collective pirate memory manifested in place and street names. Preliminary findings indicate that pirates had limited interaction with the colonists in the south, but significantly more in the middle and northern sections of the colony. They also show that certain pirates are non-existent in the state's cultural memory, while others are more evident in all places of the state without the pirates every setting foot in those areas.

[GEN-013] – Texas Ballroom A, Friday, 1:45pm - 2:00pm

B. Scott Rose (East Carolina University)

Evolutions: Reflections of Cultural and Social Change at a Lighthouse Community.

The story of the life of the Currituck Beach Light Station. This story is based on a sequence of events uncovered by historic and archaeological research. This project

gathered historic and archaeological data in order to illuminate potential relationships between economic and social investment in lighthouse complexes, and enhance our understanding of the multitude of factors that drive the establishment and development of lighthouse communities. The community surrounding the Currituck Beach Light Station in Corolla, North Carolina served as a case study.

[POS-5] – Texas Ballroom Foyer, Thursday, 9:00 am – 11:00 am

B. Scott Rose (East Carolina University)

(Illuminating the Lighthouse: An Historical and Archaeological Examination of the Causes and Consequences of Economic and Social Change at the Currituck Beach Light Station.

A "Light Station" is no mere beacon - it is a complex of changing buildings on a footprint that has altered considerably over time due to fluctuations in its management and the world that surrounds it. This project gathered historic and archaeological data in order to illuminate potential relationships between economic and social investment in lighthouse complexes, and enhance our understanding of the multitude of factors that drive the establishment and development of lighthouse communities. The community surrounding the Currituck Beach Light Station in Corolla, North Carolina served as a case study. Historical and archaeological information was gathered from several sources and assessed for correlation.

[GEN-013] – Texas Ballroom A, Friday, 1:30pm - 1:45pm

Douglas E. Ross (Albion Environmental, Inc.)

Ethnic Markers and Comparative Approaches to the Asian Diaspora

Direct comparisons between Chinese and non-Chinese sites go back decades. However, most current Asian diaspora archaeology focuses on single-household or single-community case studies, with comparative work limited to using ethnically-linked artifacts to explore patterns of cultural persistence and change or present evidence for interethnic interaction with neighboring communities. Here, I argue that we need to spend more time conducting direct and detailed comparisons between households and communities of varying ethnic and cultural backgrounds, and consider this research part of the core scope and definition of Chinese or Japanese diaspora archaeology. This can involve comparison of two adjacent and interacting communities or larger diasporic communities of varying ethnic origins separated in space and time. As examples, I explore my own attempts at comparing Asian and non-Asian cannery workers and developing a comparative approach to the archaeology of global diasporas.

[SYM-033] – Stockyards 3, Saturday, 2:15pm - 2:30pm

Madeline J. Roth (Biscayne National Park)

Discovered Repeatedly: A “Newcomers” Archeological Evaluation of Pacific Reef Wreck

Home to over one hundred submerged archeological sites, Biscayne National Park sits at the northern end of the Florida Reef. As part of the Park’s ongoing efforts to study, interpret, and stabilize submerged resources threatened by intensified storm activity and looting, National Park Service personnel excavated the remains of a

mid-nineteenth century composite ship during the summer of 2016. Colloquially termed “Pacific Reef Wreck” by treasure hunter Marty Meylach, the site has been the target of both historic and modern salvage which has resulted in rapid deterioration of visible structure. This presentation addresses the findings of the 2016 field work, the significance of the site, and the importance of excavation as a management tool.

[SYM-020] – Texas Ballroom C, Friday, 1:30pm - 1:45pm

Richard Rothaus (North Dakota University System), William Caraher (University of North Dakota), Bret Weber (University of North Dakota)

An Archaeology of Care in the Bakken Oil Patch (North Dakota, USA)

The University of North Dakota Man Camp Project has used archaeology to engage seriously the issues of workforce housing and industrial landscapes in the Bakken. Our work proceeds with a focus not on the ebullience (or catastrophe) of the Bakken, but rather on the material culture of housing in a dynamic extractive landscape. We do not advocate, nor do we analyze or make policy recommendations. Our work in the field epitomizes, however, an archaeology of care for the communities in which we work. Our conversations in the field, attention to detail, and willingness to take seriously the everyday life of individuals and communities create a connection between the wider world (which we represent, oddly enough) and their very personal experience. Our recognition of, and interest in, the agency of individuals buffered by incomprehensibly large forces has value for the academic and non-academic communities.

[SYM-009] – Texas Ballroom D, Thursday, 1:45pm - 2:00pm

Miriam A. W. Rothenberg (Brown University)

Wind-Powered Sugar Mills as Constructions of Control in the Plantation Landscapes of Montserrat, West Indies

As James Delle recently argued, Caribbean plantation landscapes were built environments designed to mediate interactions between planters and enslaved labourers. In this paper, wind-powered sugar mills on the island of Montserrat are singled out as being prominent components of the plantation environment that were not only economically productive, but also served as markers of planter power and control. The mills’ distinctive shape and height renders them instantly identifiable, and their integral role in the sugar production process – and location in the heart of the plantation complex – makes them signifiers of that industry. Here, viewshed analysis is employed to demonstrate the visual ubiquity of Montserrat’s sugar mills before emancipation in 1834, emphasizing the affective power of these edifices even beyond the borders of the plantations they served. It is also argued that the windmills’ persistence as common and recognizable landscape features plays a role in the lasting colonial legacy on Montserrat.

[GEN-014] – Texas Ballroom D, Friday, 1:30pm - 1:45pm

Erika Ruhl (University at Buffalo, SUNY) – see [SYM-036] Sanna Lipkin

Frank J. Rühli (Institute of Evolutionary Medicine, University of Zurich, Switzerland) –

see [SYM-036] Francesco Maria Galassi

Nerissa Russell (Cornell University)

Cattle Power: From Domestication to Ranching

I argue that, in contrast to other early animal domesticates, cattle domestication in the Near Eastern Neolithic was motivated largely by the symbolic value of wild cattle (aurochs). Already the centerpieces of feasts and ceremonies, subject to ritual treatment, and probably playing a key role in Neolithic religion, domestication brought these powerful animals under human control, and ensured a ready supply for ceremonies. I suggest that this pre-existing symbolic and spiritual power shaped the social role of domestic cattle, with echoes that carry through to the present day. This symbolic weight gave them special value when herded, eventually transforming them into animal wealth. Even in the context of modern commoditized production, cattle often still carry special value. Some choose to maintain cattle ranches for the prestige as much as the economic value, and bull games remain compelling.

[SYM-018] – Texas Ballroom J, Friday, 8:00am - 8:15am

Dawn M. Rutecki (Grand Valley State University)

Colonial Stigma in 'Post'-Colonial Archaeology

Legacies of archaeological social complexity models continue to stigmatize living Native communities. Pervasive in discussions of pre-Contact peoples in the modern United States, these models rely on the Eurocentric foundations steeped in racism, sexism, and religious bigotry on which they were built during early colonization. Archaeological evidence provides the opportunity to interrogate how past peoples were and continue to be entangled with living communities, rather than to buttress myopic, authoritarian narratives. Using examples from the Southern Plains, this paper argues that altering these narratives requires us to break apart data generated from cultural materials and documents employed to support linear social complexity models of Native peoples. By understanding how our own biases have been shaped by the very same colonial perspectives and their cultural perpetuation in nineteenth and twentieth centuries that we argue against, archaeologists can act to undermine the oppression we helped create.

[SYM-014a] – Texas Ballroom B, Friday, 10:00am - 10:15am

Tara Ruttley (University of Houston), Cynthia Ericson (University of Houston), Kenneth Brown (University of Houston)

African Americans, Resistance, and the Spiritual Alteration of the Physical Environment on the Levi Jordan Plantation, Brazoria County, Tx

In 1986, the University of Houston began conducting archaeological excavations at the Levi-Jordan Plantation in Brazoria County, Tx in an effort to recover contextual material that would reveal information about the enslaved community, sharecroppers, and tenants who lived at the plantation. Established in 1848, the plantation was home to nearly 150 slaves at its pre-civil war peak, and was a major producer of both sugar and cotton. Early excavations of the curer's cabin and church revealed evidence of ritual deposits that manifested symbolic representations of African belief systems. While these deposits were first identified in the quarters, two

similar deposits have been unearthed near the main house. In 2015, excavations began at the plantation sugar mill to test a model of the placement of ritualistic protective deposits by the enslaved laborers. This paper presents the results of this investigation.

[GEN-014] - Texas Ballroom D, Friday, 1:00pm - 1:15pm

Krysta Ryzewski (Wayne State University) – see [POS-3] Matthew F. Pihokker

Krysta Ryzewski (Wayne State University), John F. Cherry (Brown University), Laura McAttackney (Aarhus University, Denmark)

Life after Sugar: An Archaeology of the First Generation Post-emancipation in St. Peter's Parish, Montserrat

In the first generation after emancipation Montserrat and its residents experienced exceptional difficulties. As the society transitioned from a sugar-based economy, former slaves, estate owners, and colonial authorities collectively struggled with the devastating effects of man-made and natural disasters, including a major earthquake in 1843, and a wide range of social, economic, and legal problems. This paper examines archaeological and historical evidence from St Peter's Parish, the northernmost and, post-emancipation, the most impoverished district on the island. We draw on data from a landscape survey conducted since 2010, and excavations at two structures on Potato Hill that bracket the period of emancipation, contextualized by newly examined Montserratian and Antiguan archives spanning the period 1834-1860. Through a combination of artifactual, landscape, and documentary analysis, we sketch the conditions of life both on and off the plantation during this trying period in Montserrat's social development.

[SYM-027] - Texas Ballroom H, Saturday, 10:15am - 10:30am

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Marine Sadania (Université de Nantes, France) – see [GEN-023] Jean-Sébastien Guibert

Jennifer Salerno (George Mason University) – see [GEN-004] Melanie Damour

Anna-Kaisa Salmi (University of Oulu, Finland)

Sámi animal offering rituals in Fennoscandia: Religious change and local responses to colonial contact

The paper focuses on the archaeology of religious ritual of the Sámi, an indigenous group populating the northern parts of Fennoscandia. I will discuss how religious ritual, especially animal offerings, transformed in response to colonial contact with the Swedish and Norwegian settlers. The animal offerings, given to negotiate success in hunting, fishing, and reindeer husbandry among other things, reflected the shifting economic and religious importance of various animal species. I will argue that despite the general uniformity and continuity of the offering tradition across Fennoscandia and over centuries, there was also variation in the range of focal species, dependent on complex interplay of ecological and economic factors, individual site history, colonial history, and the community using the site. My aim is to emphasize local histories and strategies of the Sámi communities to cope with the pressures exerted by Church, state powers, and the changing economic and social environment.

[SYM-034] – Texas Ballroom H, Saturday, 2:45pm - 3:00pm

Mark Salvatore (Univ. of Michigan-Dearborn) – see [SYM-027] John M. Chenoweth

Kathryn E. Sampeck (Illinois State University, Harvard University, Hutchins Center)

Sex in a Cup: Feminist Dilemmas in French Chocolate

This paper considers the intertwining of chocolate-related material culture, representation in paintings and drawings, gender, and recipes across the colonial French Atlantic world. During the eighteenth century, chocolate moved from being an exotic luxury to a daily necessity. In fact, chocolate was one of the crucial items that Loyalist escapees from the French Revolution asked for when they moved to French Azilum in Pennsylvania. During this time, chocolate also became increasingly gendered, a woman's drink, food, and flavor. It was not a flavor for all sweet foods, but did appear in seventeenth- and eighteenth-century French cookbooks consistently. The tools of chocolate preparation and consumption, the social context of these activities, and the increasingly potent association of chocolate with sex, beauty, and fertility suggest much about changing gender ideologies in the French colonial world.

[SYM-002] – Texas Ballroom A, Thursday, 3:00pm - 3:15pm

Richard A. Sample (Raba Kistner Environmental, Inc.) – see [SYM-007] Kristi M.

Nichols

Seth J. Sampson (Department of the Navy)

Gemstone Mining in the Mojave Desert: Francis Marion “Shady” Myrick.

Late nineteenth century and early twentieth century mining was focused on more than mining precious metals (gold and silver). Shady Myrick mined bloodstone, opals, moonstone, topaz, and what came to be called Myrickite. From his arrival in the Mojave Desert in 1900 to his death in 1925, Shady Myrick staked numerous mineral claims and worked dozens of gemstone mines around Johannesburg and Randsburg, CA on what is now Bureau of Land Management Land, Naval Air Weapons Station, China Lake, Fort Irwin Military Installation, and Death Valley. This paper presents an overview of Shady Myrick’s life in the Mojave Desert, focusing on the type of gemstones he found and establishing the extent of his claims in the Mojave Desert. Other key points will include how his mining ventures were funded, the companies who bought his gemstones, and what a colorful character he was.

[GEN-012] – Stockyards 2, Friday, 2:15pm - 2:30pm

Douglas W. Sanford (University of Mary Washington)

Interpreting The Constructs For Enslaved Worker Housing In Virginia

Scholars from the fields of archaeology, architectural history, and history have established common categories and cultural conditions for the building types used to house enslaved African Americans in Virginia between the 17th century and the American Civil War. This paper examines architectural, political, and social constructs deemed critical to understanding both the diversity and the patterning of Virginia slave housing. Recent research regarding surviving slave buildings, together with documentary evidence from census and fire insurance records, allow insight into owners' attitudes and purposes for these buildings and their placement on rural and urban landscapes. The cabins and quarters still standing today largely reflect the contextual factors for antebellum period slavery. Analyses of slave household composition for the mid-19th century offer a framework for interpreting how African Americans experienced a racist and oppressive built environment, while fostering places for family, community, and culture.

[SYM-011] – Texas Ballroom H, Thursday, 9:30 am - 9:45 am

Jessica Sanger (Binghamton University)

In Awe Of Death: A Comparative Analysis Of Glass Viewing Windows In American Caskets and Coffins

A comparative analysis of glass viewing windows present within interments during the Victorian Era and into the early twentieth century provides a unique perspective on the socioeconomic status of black and white communities throughout this time period, as well as an interpretation of assumptions made as to which individuals purchased these adornments for their dearly departed. This study examines Freedman’s Cemetery in Dallas, Texas, as well as seventy-nine other historic black and white cemetery populations to document the presence of viewing windows in

coffins or caskets and to infer the meanings inherent in their use, through a study of race, gender, class, and location. In particular, African-Americans around the time of Emancipation had the ability to purchase elaborate mortuary hardware and trimmings along with practicing once denied funerary traditions. Furthermore, this newfound freedom granted the opportunity to display wealth comparable to white society.

[GEN-009] – Stockyards 3, Friday, 9:45am - 10:00am

Josu Santamarina (University of the Basque Country, Spain) – see [GEN-001] Xurxo Ayán

Heather L. Sargent-Gross (University of Idaho)

Idaho Gold: An Analysis of the Ophir Creek Brewery, a nineteenth century Chinese Community

In 1860 gold was found in Pierce, Idaho. By 1870, the population of the Boise Basin alone reached 3,834 individuals, 46 percent of whom were Chinese. Many immigrants settled in Placerville, Idaho. Between 2002-2003 archaeologists at the Boise National Forest conducted excavations at the Ophir Creek Brewery. This work discusses excavations at the Ophir Creek Brewery, a part of town occupied by many of the Chinese immigrants. Analysis of the archaeological materials recovered from the Ophir Creek Brewery adds significant information to the knowledge about Chinese communities in the Boise Basin, and the Inland Northwest. This work highlights the importance of working on “old” collections as well as sheds new light on how Chinese communities in Idaho negotiated forces of assimilation, transition, and traditionalism and contributes to a broader understanding of how these forces helped to shape Chinese life in the turn of the century American West.

[SYM-033] – Stockyards 3, Saturday, 2:45pm - 3:00pm

David W. Scheidecker (Seminole Tribe of Florida)

The Elusive Fort Shackelford: The Brief Life and Long Legacy of a Lost Seminole War Fort

Secluded within a remote cattle pasture on the Big Cypress Seminole Reservation sits a concrete marker from the 1940's declaring it to be the location of Fort Shackelford, a US Army outpost built in 1855 during the prelude to the Third Seminole war. Investigations to verify the location however turned up a complex history. Historical research not only cast doubt on the marker's accuracy, but revealed a cautionary tale of misinformation, looting, site tampering, and tribal sovereignty. Now, utilizing a combination of modern and traditional archaeological methods including source accounts, historic maps, oral histories, remote sensing, and GIS technology, the Seminole Tribe of Florida Tribal Historic Preservation Office pursues an ongoing project to find the true location of Fort Shackelford.

[GEN-007] – Fort Worth Ballroom 8, Thursday, 11:15 am - 11:30 am

John P. Schlagheck (Holman & Associates)

The Stoneware from the Baja California Manila Galleon

Stoneware has long been held by archaeologists as a problematic artifact category. Stoneware is troublesome to date with any precision, difficult to source, and decidedly less flashy than even the most pedestrian porcelains. However, a study of the stonewares from the Manila galleon wreck site Baja California, in the form of sherds from large utilitarian storage jars, is an opportunity for gaining additional knowledge about the contents of a ship that, in the late sixteenth century, was in the vanguard of the Manila galleon trade at the very brink of a revolution in global commerce. This presentation provides a description of the main types of stoneware jar fragments found at the wreck site and comparisons with other stoneware jar assemblages of known provenience.

[SYM-013] – Texas Ballroom A, Friday, 8:30am - 8:45am

Emily A Schwalbe (East Carolina University)

Silk and Rifles: A Gender Analysis of Blockade Runner Cargos

This presentation examines the tension between nineteenth-century Southern gender expectations of upper-class femininity contrasted with the necessities of wartime. It will assess whether this tension is evident in the material record by analyzing the cargo of Confederate blockade runners entering the affluent ports of Wilmington and Charleston. By examining the cargo from blockade runners, as well as looking at historical records, this presentation will draw conclusions about what women wanted to buy during the Civil War, and compare these demands with the new notions of simplicity and sacrifice that theoretically defined the Confederacy in order to better understand gender expectations during this period.

[GEN-013] – Texas Ballroom A, Friday, 2:00pm - 2:15pm

Alyssa R. Scott (UC Berkeley)

Health In Early Twentieth-Century Fort Davis, Texas

Changing ideas about health can have important impacts regarding identity and the formation of a sense of place. Fort Davis, Texas, was increasingly advertised as a health destination during the early twentieth-century. Artifacts such as medicine bottles can give insight into social changes in health and medicine at a time when understandings of health and medicine were rapidly transforming. These changes intersect with important social movements, which occurred at around this time, including increased interest in exercise, the outdoors, and hygiene. This presentation investigates changes in health practices based on an assemblage of artifacts excavated from Fort Davis, Texas, in relation to larger social movements in health and medicine.

[SYM-030] – Texas Ballroom B, Saturday, 2:00pm - 2:15pm

Elizabeth M. Scott (Illinois State University)

Consuming the French New World

All of France's New World colonies were based on relationships with particular geographies, according to the products and resources wanted by the Crown, which may be thought of as the ultimate "consumer" of French colonial landscapes. Colonists and French descendant communities engaged with these different landscapes for both commercial and family subsistence purposes. Obtaining,

producing, and moving such resources as furs, wheat and flour, hams, bear oil, salt, and sugar required a variety of social networks and power relationships among Europeans, Native Americans, and Africans. The cultural landscape of house lots, towns, agricultural lots, shipping routes, and resource procurement sites reflect how people perceived and interacted with the land and each other. Food traditions brought from France combined with food resources in each region to produce foodways that reflected a particular colonial engagement with the landscape. This paper draws on zooarchaeological, archaeobotanical, ceramic, and archival data to address these topics.

[GEN-024] – Texas Ballroom G, Saturday, 1:30pm - 1:45pm

Douglas Scott (Colorado Mesa University)

Application of Alternative Light Source to Identify Painted Markings on a Model 1917 Renault French Tank

A very large battle damaged artifact, a M1917 French Renault tank, at the National World War I Museum in Kansas City, Missouri was subjected to analysis with an ALS (alternative light source) in order to identify and bring out faded painted markings. The ALS aided in identifying the tank as a vehicle assigned to the First French Tank Regiment. Work with the ALS also helped more clearly identify the tank maintenance crew as Americans mechanic trainees who scratched their names on the inside of the front hatch cover. These discoveries are now part of the museum's exhibition and interpretation of the tank. The successful use of ALS in this case demonstrates its potential, in some cases, of furthering artifact identification and interpretation.

[GEN-018] – Fort Worth Ballroom 8, Friday, 2:00pm - 2:15pm

Della A Scott-Ireton (Florida Public Archaeology Network), Nicole Grinnan (Florida Public Archaeology Network), Franklin H. Price (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research), Brenda Altmeier (Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary)

Educating Margaritaville: Maritime Heritage Outreach in the Florida Keys

The shipwrecks of the Florida Keys draw tens of thousands of divers each year to see the remains of our maritime heritage in warm, clear water. A long history of treasure salvage at some of these historic shipwreck sites has caused misconceptions about the real treasure of these shipwrecks: their connection to Florida's history and development. Many public education and interpretation initiatives target divers to provide accurate information about the shipwrecks' histories and roles as vibrant artificial reefs. Organizations including the Florida Public Archaeology Network, Biscayne National Park, Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary, the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research, university programs, and others collaborate to provide information and interpretation for Keys citizens and visitors. This paper describes these initiatives, including training programs for diving leadership, opportunities for recreational divers to volunteer on archaeological projects, public presentations, shipwreck interpretation, digital content, and museum exhibits.

[SYM-020] – Texas Ballroom C, Friday, 1:45pm - 2:00pm

Della Scott-Ireton (Florida Public Archaeology Network) – see [SYM-023] Nicole Grinnan

Erin S. Schwartz (College of William & Mary)

Forging Ahead: A Preliminary Analysis of the Buffalo Forge Iron Complex in Southwestern Virginia

Although the term "plantation" is typically associated with agricultural enterprises, the Buffalo Forge industrial plantation in southwest Virginia evades simple classification. The antebellum iron forge complex anchored a diverse array of people and places, employing varying ratios of freed, enslaved, white, black, and male and female workers in its industrial, agricultural, and domestic operations. While extensive documentary analysis on Buffalo Forge's masters and slaves has been conducted by historian Charles Dew, there is still much to be learned. This paper synthesizes recent and established research, using the available historical, documentary, architectural, and archaeological evidence to construct a foundation for expanded analyses. Also, as part of a broader project aiming to explore gender and community, this preliminary work will give direction to future anthropological and archaeological investigations around the industrial plantation.

[GEN-021] – Texas Ballroom G, Saturday, 11:30am - 11:45am

George R. Schwarz (Naval History and Heritage Command Underwater Archaeology Branch) – see [POS-5] Shanna L. Daniel

George R. Schwarz (Naval History and Heritage Command)

Explosion aboard Steamer USS *Tulip*: Site Investigations and Management of a Union Gunboat Wreck of the American Civil War

USS *Tulip* was a 240-ton screw-propelled gunboat that served in the Potomac Flotilla protecting Union waterborne communications during the American Civil War. While serving, *Tulip* developed a defective starboard boiler which culminated in its explosion in November 1864 in the lower Potomac River, instantly killing 47 of the 57-man complement and claiming the ship. *Tulip* was left undisturbed until discovered by sport divers in 1966, which began a long period of looting until local law enforcement and the Maryland Historical Trust got involved in the early 1990s. Following investigations, over 1,500 artifacts lifted by the sport divers were eventually returned to Naval History and Heritage Command (NHHC) for conservation, research, and exhibit. In 2015-2016, NHHC led renewed investigations of *Tulip* for site management and research initiatives. This poster outlines the Navy's current *Tulip* research, including side scan sonar, magnetometer, and ROV surveys with partners, as well as artifact case studies.

[POS-5] – Texas Ballroom Foyer, Thursday, 9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

George Schwarz (Naval History & Heritage Command) – see [POS-6] Kate Morrand

Eric G. Schweickart (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

Uncovering Evidence of Consumer Constraint in Archaeological Assemblages

Using r-Matrices

The rapid increase in the cultural and geospatial distance between the individuals who produce household goods and the individuals who consume them which has occurred over the last few hundred years requires historical archaeologists to develop typologies which acknowledge artifact qualities which are meaningful to consumers as well as producers. In a previous SHA presentation, the author hypothesized that artifact qualities which only meaningful to producers should respond differently to increasing consumer constraint than artifact qualities which were observable by and meaningful to consumers. This presentation tests the above hypothesis using a modified Fst analysis to examine a data set of copper-alloy buttons recovered from early 19th-century sites in upland Virginia belonging to both free, white planters and enslaved, black laborers, whose consumption decisions were more likely to be constrained, to determine which qualities of buttons were most important to 19th-century Virginian consumers.

[GEN-002] – Texas Ballroom G, Thursday, 9:45am - 10:00 am

Heather Scott (Unaffiliated Scholar) – see [POS-4] Tyler Dean Allen

Kelley Scudder Temple (The Zemi Foundation), Michael Pateman (AMMC, The Bahamas)

Archival Digitization and Accessibility in a Small Island Nation: A Case Study

Archaeologists, anthropologists, researchers and educators are all aware of crucial role that archival documents play in the discovery process. Those who work in the Caribbean are painfully aware of the absence of accessible archived documents in many island nations. During the summer of 2016, through a grant with the British Library Endangered Archives Program (EAP914), the Zemi Foundation began working with the Turks and Caicos National Museum on the development of a National Archives. A fraction of the countries 16th through 20th Century rare documents had been stabilized previously, but due to their fragile condition, were inaccessible to researchers and members of the community. The digitization of these documents is the main focal point of this project. Additionally, to assist in access to the records, a searchable database was created. This paper addresses the various measures used to digitize, and make accessible these rare, archival collections.

[GEN-020] – Texas Ballroom C, Saturday, 8:45am - 9:00am

Heather L. Seltzer (University of Colorado Boulder)

Alsatian Foodways in 19th Century Texas: A Faunal Analysis of Remains from the Biry House Excavations

The Jacob Biry House in Castroville, Texas was a multi-generational household occupied by Alsatian immigrants and their descendant community. The faunal remains from one feature, a lime slaking pit, were analyzed to determine the subsistence practices and foodways of Alsatian descendants who occupied the house in the 1920s. The specimens were analyzed and compared to Binghamton University's comparative collection and published zooarchaeological texts to identify species and elements. Techniques and practices of butchering and cooking

were explored by examining cut marks and evidence of heat treatment on the animal bones. Socioeconomic status was analyzed by looking at meat costs of the time. Results indicate that residents purchased meat from markets located within Castroville, while also raising animals on their property.

[POS-1] – Texas Ballroom Foyer, Thursday, 9:00 am – 11:00 am

José Señorán (Independent Researcher, Spain) - – see [GEN-001] Xurxo Ayán

Becky Shelton (Texas Historical Commission), Bryan Jameson (Texas Archeological Stewardship Network)

Early Norwegian Settlers on the Texas Frontier: Uncovering the Home of Cleng Peerson

In 2014, a dedicated landowner began the search for the home of Cleng Peerson, founding father of Texas's earliest Norwegian settlement. Subsequently, members of the Texas Archeological Stewardship Network conducted extensive archival research and field investigations. They verified that Peerson had given 160 acres to Ovee Colwick in 1860 in exchange for a place to live his final years, and the landowner owned the property that contained the Colwick homestead. Excavations revealed remains of a stone house and cellar that aligned with the 1896 insurance document of the Colwick home. Numerous family histories contained stories of Peerson's commitment to the community and provided pictorial evidence of the construction phases of the house. In 2015, the homestead was listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This is a great story of a community coming together to share their knowledge and to uncover part of an underrepresented immigrant settlement in Texas.

[POS-2] – Texas Ballroom Foyer, Thursday, 1:00 pm – 3:00 pm

Melanie R. Shier (University of Central Lancashire)

California's Corporate Cattle

When thinking about open range cattle production, seldom is that image linked to a picture of corporate America. The Kern County Land Company operating on over 2 million acres of land in the American West, much of it devoted to animal husbandry. All stages of husbandry was operated by the Kern County Land Company from the cow / calf operations to the abattoir and shipping to supermarkets. In the San Emigdio Hills in south central California, where this paper will focus, the Emigdio Ranch was used to graze newly weaned calves for about a year before sending them off to feedlots for finished. This paper proposes to not only look at the husbandry practices of the San Emigdio Hills, but how these practices were affected by corporate structures.

[SYM-018] – Texas Ballroom J, Friday, 9:45am - 10:00am

Yoon Kyung Shim (Brown University)

Restaurants, Businesses, and Graveyards: Mapping the "Resettlement" of Japanese Americans in Chicago, 1943-1950

The forced dislocation of West Coast Japanese Americans to incarceration camps during WWII deeply affected community formation, leadership, and livelihoods. The dislocation had barely been carried out when the War Relocation Authority (WRA) conceived and put into action a program of controlled (re)movement east. This “resettlement” did not play out as administrators had hoped. This paper traces the resettlement of Japanese Americans in Chicago during and immediately after the war (1943-1950), exploring how the city became part of a wider landscape of community memory and resilience.

[GEN-003] – Texas Ballroom J, Thursday, 9:15am - 9:30am

Kathryn Sikes (Middle Tennessee State University)

Outdated Outreach? Responding to Public Critiques of 21st-Century Online Community Engagement

What assumptions underlie archaeologists’ interpretive strategies for the public dissemination of research results? Could we be more effective at descendant collaboration and public outreach by applying best practices drawn from related disciplines such as museum studies, oral history, and historic preservation? Perhaps it is time to rethink our choices of media, language, web platform, content, and target audience in response to descendant requests and public commentary. This paper presents two outreach strategies for Clover Bottom (Donelson, Tennessee). The first is a collaborative research effort with descendants that aims to provide a public service in helping families to trace genealogies via Ancestry.com message boards. This site is linked to a second, hosted by ESRI Story Maps, that provides a non-linear, visual, and interactive public experience of archaeological data in the context of archival research focused on family experiences over time.

[GEN-016] – Texas Ballroom H, Friday, 1:00pm - 1:15pm

Celso Zefanias Simbine (Eduardo Mondlane University)

Using Available Archaeological Insights into a Maritime Landscape: Can We Learn From Beads and Porcelain on the Beaches of Mozambique Island—Even When these Have Been Collected for Commercial Purposes?

This paper presents the results of the archeological survey of porcelain shreds and beads that were collected from beaches in the Mozambique Island maritime landscape. This assemblage represents a long history of maritime interactions dating to at least the 15th century initially focused on the Indian Ocean, but eventually also encompassing the Atlantic. It first describes the collected assemblage (which includes significant representation from the Ming Dynasty (Wanli period 15th to 16th centuries) and Qing Dynasty (17th to 20th centuries), 17th to 19th century European wares), local vernacular ware, and ceramics of various Islamic origination. It then develops an inventory of site formation processes—including shipwrecking events, regular harbor activities, and –since the 1960’s—removal and sale of some artefacts to tourists—exploring how each affects the relative presence and distributions of artefacts in the archaeological record in particular ways—ultimately with significant implications for how that record is interpreted.

[GEN-001] – Stockyards 2, Thursday, 10:30am - 10:45am

Mindy R. Simonson (Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency, Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education)

The Localization of Taphonomy: The Impacts of Physical Environments and the Memorialization Practices of Local Populations on Combat Loss Archaeological Sites

The taphonomic processes that affect archaeological remains in a given location are some of the most significant factors to be taken into consideration when assessing the type and amount of information potentially recoverable from an archaeological site. These processes vary widely based upon geographic region. Human agency as a taphonomic process has similar geographically and culturally-based variability. Through remembrance, memorialization, and commemoration, or lack thereof, to include exploitation and willful destruction, humans as taphonomic agents are particularly impactful upon combat loss sites. With the presentation of a number of these geographically variant and dependent taphonomic processes, it is possible to attempt a comparative study of the taphonomy of combat loss sites as they are encountered in an archaeological context. Investigations and excavations of worldwide combat loss sites serve as case studies to illustrate these geographically and culturally-reliant taphonomic processes and the subsequent recoverability of the archaeological remains these processes alter.

[SYM-003] – Texas Ballroom D, Thursday, 10:30am - 10:45am

Lauren M. U. K. Tam Sing (ASM Affiliates) – see [SYM-018] Benjamin T. Barna

Courtney Singleton (Columbia University)

A Sympathetic Connection: The role of sympathy in an archaeology of contemporary homelessness

Sympathy is a sentiment that involves the recognition of self in another on the grounds of similitude. For archaeologists sympathy is an important concept as it is materially based and allows for communication across various boundaries of difference. Most scholars tend to focus on the body and embodied experience as the grounds for sympathetic connection. However, archaeologists can evoke sympathy in the marked absence of bodies in order to connect across spatial, temporal, and social boundaries through particular objects within particular contexts. This paper will explore sympathy in the context of contemporary homeless encampments in the United States, focusing particularly on an archaeological site in New York City. It is argued that the object of home becomes the sympathetic grounds upon which an archaeology of care connects to larger political issues surrounding displacement and poverty.

[SYM-009] – Texas Ballroom D, Thursday, 1:30pm - 1:45pm

Boyd Sipe (Thunderbird Archaeology (WSSI))

#Archeology: Loose Lips Save Slave Ships?

The discovery of the hulk of an 18th-century sailing ship during archeological excavations at the Hotel Indigo site in the City of Alexandria, Virginia attracted the attention of local, national and international corporate media and trended on social

media sites. Reflecting on this project's 15 minutes of fame and media attention associated with other recent high-profile archeological projects in the Washington D.C. metro area, various issues including unequal access to media, knowledge, and heritage; the role of archeology in effecting social change; crowdsource funding for preservation efforts; and the risks and rewards for media-engaged archeologists are considered. Analysis of the generation and consumption of media reports and public reaction on the street and in the online space during the Hotel Indigo excavations and similar media-involved projects may also assist in better understanding archeology as a public endeavor and archeological knowledge production and popularization through media communication in the 21st century.

[SYM-008] - Texas Ballroom C , Thursday, 1:00pm - 1:15pm

Jessica Skinner (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

Living Tactically: Postmortem Agency and Individual Identity in Institutional Burials

Structure and institutional durability often play a role in the manifestation of identity by shaping the avenues available to human actors and by creating the landscape in which these actions are carried out. However, through durable institutions move volatile agents who have the ability to act tactically within often immobile institutional environments. These constraints and freedoms of individuals within institutional settings often culminate in the representation of an individual in death, particularly within institutions that are universally in charge of directing the movement and activities of individuals in life and who are also responsible for a burial program. By analyzing orientation, associated grave goods, and spatial patterning evident from the 2013 excavations of the Milwaukee County Poor Farm Cemetery (MCPFC) I seek to reveal the small ways individuals are able to signal and retain identity in the burial setting of a large institution through both tactical and unconscious action.

[SYM-017] - Texas Ballroom I, Friday, 8:45am - 9:00am

S. Alan Skinner (AR Consultants, Inc.)

The Incidental Discovery Of An Abandoned Early 20th Century Cemetery

After the Civil War, Jack Scott and his family homesteaded in the Trinity River floodplain in West Dallas. He was a farmer who died in 1903 and was buried in a 30 foot square family cemetery that was dedicated at that time. The last interment was in 1931 and the cemetery was abandoned. Years later, four feet of the overlying alluvial sand was removed and a large borrow pit was created. The pit was subsequently filled with construction trash. The unmarked cemetery was included in an urban development area. The developer had the cemetery surveyed and removed the construction fill. A ground penetrating radar study defined nine anomalies of which six marked graves. Three adults and three children were uncovered, studied, and have been reburied at a perpetual care cemetery. Based on the coffin hardware, it became apparent that two children were buried in the cemetery before it was dedicated.

[SYM-019] - Fort Worth Ballroom 7, Friday, 3:00pm - 3:15pm

Benjamin A. Skolnik (Alexandria Archaeology)

The Alexandria Archaeological Protection Code: Managing Archaeology within the Framework of City Development

Archaeological investigations at 220 S. Union Street are just the first of a series of upcoming excavations along Alexandria's historic Waterfront. On November 18th, 1989, the City Council of Alexandria, Virginia adopted the one of the first local archaeological protection ordinances in the country, which requires an assessment of the potential archaeological significance prior to "ground disturbing activity" in the City. This framework provides an environment through which Alexandria Archaeology, a department of the Office of Historic Alexandria, has been able to integrate archaeology into the City development process and has brought together City Archaeologists, Cultural Resource Managers, developers, and the public to investigate, document, and preserve the past. Here, we highlight the historic development of Alexandria's Waterfront and discuss the challenges of negotiating the needs of archaeology as historic preservation with the demands of urban development as required by Alexandria's Archaeological Protection Code.

[SYM-008] – Texas Ballroom C, Thursday, 2:15 pm - 2:30 pm

Russell K. Skowronek (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley)

Making The Exotic Mundane: The Manila Galleon, The Flota, And Globalization

For two and one half centuries from 1565-1815 the Manila Galleons navigated the vast expanses of the Pacific laden with the highly desired exotica of Asia- spices, fine textiles, and glistening porcelains. Acapulco, while the terminal port for the eastward-bound vessels was in reality the starting point for the distribution of their cargoes to the Iberian motherland and to the farthest corners of their colonial New World empire. These commodities not only captivated the imagination of Spain's elites through conspicuous consumption but they also would share in the transformation of peoples of all social standings into participants in the nascent global economy. To illustrate these transformation this diachronic presentation draws on archaeological and documentary evidence from both shipwreck and terrestrial sites in California, Texas, Florida, Mexico, the Philippines and the waters of the Atlantic dating from the sixteenth through nineteenth centuries.

[SYM-013] – Texas Ballroom A, Friday, 9:45am - 10:00am

Douglas Smit (University of Illinois-Chicago)

British Ceramics, Indigenous Miners, and the Commercialization of Daily Practice in Late Colonial Huancavelica

Throughout the 18th century, indigenous Andean miners at the Huancavelica mercury mine increasingly entered into wage labor agreements with Spanish mine owners in order to avoid the harsher conditions of the mita labor draft. This shift from forced to free labor increased the circulation of specie within the mining community, and as a result, the miners began increasingly participating in local, regional, and global markets. Drawing upon recent excavations at the indigenous mining settlement of Santa Barbara, this paper examines the role of British material culture in household consumption among the indigenous miners. Our analysis indicates that British ceramics complemented, rather than replaced Spanish and

Andean vessels. However, the introduction of these new vessel forms coincided with the development of new dining practices, reflecting the increasing commercialization of daily life in Late Colonial Peru.

[SYM-032] – Texas Ballroom D, Saturday, 1:15pm - 1:30pm

Frederick H. Smith (St. Nicholas Abbey, Barbados)

Remaining on the Estate: Post-Emancipation Tenantry at St. Nicholas Abbey Sugar Plantation, St. Peter, Barbados

Archaeological investigations at St. Nicholas Abbey sugar plantation, St. Peter, Barbados are providing new insights into the changes that occurred in Barbados during the transition from slavery to freedom. In the late eighteenth century, members of St. Nicholas Abbey's enslaved population lived in a village surrounded by sugarcane fields on Crab Hill. Many of the former enslaved workers remained at Crab Hill during the tenantry period that followed emancipation in 1834.

Archaeological evidence and census data shed light on the material changes that shaped the lives of the freed laborers who elected to remain on the estate in the nineteenth century.

[SYM-027] – Texas Ballroom H, Saturday, 10:30am - 10:45am

Grace I. Smith (Lindenwood University), Steve J. Dasovich (Lindenwood University)

What Lies Beneath: An Analysis of Historic Ceramics Found at 23SC2101, a Multi-Component Historic Site.

23SC2101 is a multi-component site with French Colonial through 20th century domestic occupations. Multiple projects located ceramics from all time periods and all levels of excavation. The site is in an urban area and many of the upper levels have suffered from severe disturbance. Besides the normal analysis of socio-economic status and site function, the analysis of ceramic date ranges by level may help to determine how severe the disturbance has been. Information on disturbance is often overlooked, but it can be a valuable tool in analyzing site formation processes.

[GEN-005] – Stockyards 3, Thursday, 1:30pm - 1:45pm

J. Hope Smith (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

The Embodiment of Identity: an Archaeological Perspective on Race and Self-Representation in 18th -century Virginia

Institutionalized slavery helped to create the concept of race in the American mind and forced people into new social categories based on superficial bodily characteristics. These new social categories resulted in the formation of identities that were continuously negotiated, reinforced or challenged through daily bodily practices of self-presentation that included ways of dress, adornment and physical action. Because slavery was defined on the body, an embodiment approach to plantation archaeology can shed new light on the construction of racial identities. This interdisciplinary project combines an archaeological analysis of personal adornment artifacts with a close reading of mass-produced satirical illustrations, runaway slave advertisements and shopkeepers' records. Through these textual, visual and material sources this project will trace the daily practices of presentation

of self in 18th-century rural Virginia, revealing how plantation owners and the enslaved negotiated multiple identities within the confines of this system.

[SYM-014b] – Texas Ballroom B, Friday, 1:45pm - 2:00pm

Maria Smith (Syracuse University)

Growing up at Coalwood: An Analysis of Children's Material Culture at Coalwood Lumber Camp

Coalwood was a cordwood lumber camp operated by Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company in Michigan's Upper Peninsula at the turn of the twentieth century. Workers were encouraged to live there with their families to blunt labor tension and save the costs of boarding houses and dining facilities. Many children lived in the camp; in 1910 there were at least 43 children at Coalwood. Most workers were Finnish immigrants and all but five children were either Finnish immigrants or the children of Finnish immigrants. Excavations in 2014 sampled the camp manager's house, the store, and three different workers houses. While the sample size of children's material culture is not large, there is a significant diversity among the material. By analyzing their material culture we are able to learn more about the Finnish Immigrant experience, economic disparities between workers and their foreman and everyday life at Coalwood.

[GEN-021] – Texas Ballroom G, Saturday, 9:45am - 10:00am

Susan R. Snow (National Park Service), Alexis Artuz (National Park Service), Laura Burghardt (Harris Environmental Group)

Recent Archaeological Investigations at Mission San Juan Capistrano, Texas: Indigenous Identity in Spanish Colonial and Modern Times.

This paper will discuss the results of the archaeological investigations that were conducted as part of the establishment of a platted reburial area at Mission San Juan. The discovery of human remains during the stabilization and restoration of the Mission San Juan church led to a creative partnership between the Archdiocese of San Antonio and the National Park Service to provide a respectful reburial area that complied with the Texas Health and Safety Code, and did not compromise the integrity of archaeological remains within the compound at Mission San Juan. The paper will look at both the information on indigenous lifeways identified archaeologically but also look at the modern management of these resources and the resurgence of indigenous identity.

[SYM-007] – Texas Ballroom B, Thursday, 2:30pm - 2:45pm

Susan R. Snow (National Park Service) – see [SYM-007] Kay Hinde

Andrei Soficaru (Francisc I. Rainer" Institute of Anthropology, Bucharest, Romania) – see [GEN-010] Kathleen L. Wheeler

Suzanne M. Spencer-Wood (Oakland University, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard University)

Empowering Social Justice And Equality By Making Minority Sites And

Intersecting Power Dynamics Visible

Feminist critical intersectional theory emancipates constructions of the past from the symbolic violence of minority group exclusion perpetrated by historical narratives and archaeologies focused on the dominant social group of elite white men. Social justice and equality are empowered by historical markers, districts, heritage trails, statues, conferences, and K-college lesson plans that bring to light historic sites, experiences, and voices of minorities and women who were lost to history. Examples include how Boston's Freedom Trail, which predominantly marks sites associated with important elite white men, has been counterbalanced by the Black Heritage Trail and five Women's Heritage Trails, which include 17 of the sites identified in my surveys of over 120 women's institutions that challenged historic male dominance in Boston's public landscape. In Detroit, the African-American community materialized pride in its identity with historical markers at important African-American sites, as well as a statue and conference about the Underground Railroad.

[SYM-014a] – Texas Ballroom B, Friday, 10:45am - 11:00am

Ronald Spores (Vanderbilt University)

Methodological Convergence: Historical Sources and Authenticity Relating to the Manila-Acapulco Galleon trade, 1565-1820, and Specifically to the "Beeswax Wreck" of Manzanita-Nehalem Bay, Oregon

This presentation defines and underlines the importance of a systematic "Convergent Methodological Approach" to studies of the Manila-Acapulco galleon trade from 1565 to 1820, combining archaeological, geomorphological, and historiographic methods in investigations relating specifically to the "Beeswax Wreck" of Manzanita-Nehalem Bay, Oregon, which are now progressing rapidly, and thereby demonstrating the value of this integrative approach to the study of the galleon trade and to American history in general.

[SYM-013] – Texas Ballroom A, Friday, 10:30am - 10:45am

Dorothy L Sprague (East Carolina University)

Reconstructing the Pillar Dollar Wreck

A goniometer was used in situ to measure the curvature of the frames and the dimensions of the keel of the Pillar Dollar Wreck in Biscayne National Park, FL. Using this information, an approximation of the hull shape and general curvature of the ship was generated in Rhino. The shape was rotated to an upright position based on the angle of the top of the keel as it lay in on the sea floor. The data that was collected was used for an approximate reconstruction. With a reconstructed keel, the frame data was applied, and a 3D model was created. This 3D model could be used to estimate the hydrostatic properties of the ship using Orca3D. This reconstruction could theoretically give information about hull size and construction techniques as well as the intended purpose of the vessel.

[SYM-020] – Texas Ballroom C, Friday, 2:30pm - 2:45pm

Megan E. Springate (University of Maryland)

Intersectionality, Strategic Essentialism, Third Spaces, and Charmed Circles:

Using Dead Ladies' Garbage to Explain Today's America

Audre Lorde wrote, "There is no such thing as a single-issue struggle because we do not live single-issue lives." And yet, certain identities and struggles are forefronted every day. In 1903, middle-class women founded Wiawaka Holiday House in New York's Adirondacks for "working girls" to have an affordable vacation away from unhealthy factories and cities. Using strategic essentialism and Third Space, a 1920s assemblage from Wiawaka demonstrates the deeply dependent relationships among race, class, and gender that women at the site negotiated. How these intersectional identities were expressed was shaped by the Charmed Circle – the bounding of intersections of acceptability -- itself a product of these intersections. Struggles around race, class, and gender continue today. Using Wiawaka, I describe how archaeology can be used to engage people in an understanding of the importance and challenges of an intersectional understanding of America, and how that can lead to positive change.

[SYM-014a] – Texas Ballroom B, Friday, 11:00am - 11:15am

*David W. Stahle (Department of Geosciences, University of Arkansas) – see [GEN-015]
Jeffrey M. Mitchem*

Samuel M. Stansel (Colorado College)

Gender And Adaptation On The Texas Frontier

The Biry House in Castroville, Texas is an archaeological site which presents a unique perspective on frontier life through the eyes of Alsatian immigrants who were thrust into a strange and sometimes hostile new environment. This study examines the ways in which the frontier setting may have affected gender roles and daily responsibilities. It will also examine how these might have changed over time as the residents of the Biry House adapted and settled into their surroundings over successive generations. By looking at an assemblage of domestic artifacts questions of gender, adaptation, and identity may be addressed; this will provide interesting insight into how a small community may have dealt with the hardships that come from living on the frontier.

[SYM-001] – Stockyards 3, Thursday, 9:00am - 9:15am

David R. Starbuck (Plymouth State University)

Coinage at French & Indian War Sites in Northern New York State

Archaeology conducted by SUNY Adirondack and Plymouth State University at British military sites located along the Hudson River and in Lake George, New York, has recovered much colonial coinage that will be summarized here.

Twenty-five years of excavations at British military encampments dating to the French & Indian War in northern New York State has revealed that mid-18th-century commerce was conducted with a combination of British and Spanish currency--a mixture of low-denomination English copper coins and nearly equal numbers of Spanish silver coins. While only a thin scattering of coins has been found at British hut, tent and barracks sites, the buying and selling that went on in business establishments--sutling houses and taverns--required that coins be used

with far greater frequency, leaving behind a far richer archaeological record. Colonial coinage will be discussed from several 1750s' contexts, revealing a lively cash economy at some of these sites.

[SYM-025] – Texas Ballroom A, Saturday, 10:45am - 11:00am

David Steinberg (Department of Lands, Planning and the Environment, Northern Territory Government) – see [GEN-013] Jason, T. Raupp

Jesse W. Stephen (Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency)

The Decisive Moment in Archaeology: Photography and the Loss, Recovery, and Repatriation of America's Missing in Action

Henri Cartier-Bresson's concept of the decisive moment (1952) is one of the most enduring and debated ideas of photography. Defined as when "the visual and psychological elements of people in a real life scene spontaneously and briefly come together in perfect resonance to express the essence of [the] human situation" (Suler 2012, 372), the decisive moment has been explored and practiced extensively in the space of modern photojournalism. Less common is the exploration of the decisive moment in scientific settings, where imaging is driven less by considerations of aesthetic harmony in favor of objective representation. This paper applies Cartier-Bresson's concept to an archaeological endeavor: the accounting of Missing in Action (MIA) service members. Through the analysis of imagery produced at various phases, insights are offered regarding photography, unique aspects of visualizing the pursuit of America's MIAs, and the nature of objectivity and the image in archaeology.

[SYM-003] – Texas Ballroom D, Thursday, 10:15am - 10:30am

Joseph Stoltz (Fred W. Smith National Library for the Study of George Washington)

'Defending Jackson's Ramparts': The Political and Cultural Struggle of Preserving the Battle of New Orleans Historic Site

In 1815, Andrew Jackson and the soldiers in his army defended a narrow strip of land along the Mississippi River in a desperate attempt to keep the British out of New Orleans. More than one hundred years later, Jackson's ramparts were again under assault, but this time by land developers interested in the valuable river front property.

In "Defending Jackson's Ramparts," I examine the efforts of the Daughters of the War of 1812, the U.S. War Department, and the U.S. National Park Service to secure major portions of the Battle of New Orleans historic site from 1915 to 1965. Doing so involved combating for-profit corporate interests, developing a heritage tourism apparatus, and the displacement of an entire African-American community during the Jim Crow South. This story offers a nuanced glimpse into what is often depicted as a bipolar struggle between corporate greed and historic preservation.

[SYM-015] – Texas Ballroom G, Friday, 8:45am – 9:00am

Jay T. Sturdevant (National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center), Dawn

Bringelson (National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center)

The ArcheoBlitz and Citizen Science at Knife River Indian Villages National

Historic Site, North Dakota.

As part of the NPS centennial celebration, Knife River Indian Villages NHS and the Midwest Archeological Center hosted a citizen-science event focused on engaging local area Middle School students. The ArcheoBlitz was designed as a multi-day event to highlight research activities focused on the history and resources preserved at the park. The event was loosely modeled on Bio-Blitz events that have successfully been used by the NPS and National Geographic Society to gather natural resources information using science based activities at parks across the NPS. The ArcheoBlitz combined archeologists with small groups of students to engage in science and learning activities focused on park resources. Youth participation was focused on school groups from local area public schools and the Mandan, Hidatsa, Arikara Nation. Prior to the three-day event, archeologists and educators provided distance and in-person classroom instruction to prepare students for active participation in hands-on research projects.

[GEN-016] – Texas Ballroom H, Friday, 2:45pm - 3:00pm

Fraser Sturt (University of Southampton, United Kingdom) – see [GEN-019] Benjamin Jones

Fraser Sturt (University of Southampton, United Kingdom) - see [GEN-019] Michael Murray

Joanna K. Suckling (AR Consultants, Inc.)

Bones Wearing Bow Ties: Differential Preservation in Funerary Taphonomy

The skeletal remains excavated from Scott Cemetery were well preserved while, in contrast, coffin and textile remains were generally poorly preserved. A soil pH test was conducted, with the sandy soil being an alkaline 7.8. The well preserved bone, adipocere formation, and poor textile preservation reflect established literature on the effects of alkaline soils. Burials with a high degree of roots, likely from remains of a tree that had grown through the grave shafts, were less preserved than burials without roots. This serves as an example of acidic roots and bioturbation affecting bone integrity. Differential preservation was observed under the 19th century coffin glass, with more adipocere formation and surviving textile remains. As the application of basic taphonomic analysis at Scott Cemetery will demonstrate, an understanding of taphonomic processes can answer archaeological questions about the integrity of sites and provide insight into how funerary practices can affect preservation.

[SYM-019] – Fort Worth Ballroom 7, Friday, 3:30pm - 3:45pm

Timothy L. Sullivan (Richland College)

Finding Little Egypt

In May 1962, trucks and moving vans pulled into an African American community known as “Little Egypt” in northeast Dallas, Texas. Within a single day, the residents were packed up and moved out. Bulldozers swept in, making way for a commercial center, leaving little trace of the previous occupants. Who were they? Where did they go? What was their story?

In 2015, Dr. Tim Sullivan (Anthropology) and Dr. Clive Siegle (History) of Richland College (Dallas County Community College), combined their courses into a Learning Community for students to research the origins, history and lives of the inhabitants of this little known African American hamlet. Combining archival and genealogical research, oral history, cemetery survey and archaeology, the students have already turned up some interesting clues, informing us about this community and light it sheds on an overlooked dimension of Dallas history.

[POS-2] – Texas Ballroom Foyer, Thursday, 1:00 pm – 3:00 pm

Radek Světlík (Gulag.cz association, Czech Republic), Lukáš Holata (University of Exeter, United Kingdom)

Gulag camps and uranium mines in Kodar mountains (Eastern Siberia, Russian Federation) - field documentation and low altitude aerial photographs in extremely remote locations

This paper presents the methodological approaches and results of the expedition for documentation of abandoned Gulag camps and uranium mines in Kodar mountains where prisoners mined uranium for the first Soviet atomic bomb. The main goal of the expedition was to document these places for the purpose of creating a virtual tour and reconstruction in order to make it possible for the general public to visit places that are otherwise virtually inaccessible. We have been using a combination of terrestrial and aerial methods (kite aerial photographs) of field documentation. Especially a close-range photogrammetry (Structure from Motion method) has been applied to the recording of standing buildings and other areas within the camp as well as artifacts preserved in-situ. The paper also discusses an applicability of field documentation techniques in terms of their effectiveness in extremely remote locations where using of conventional procedures and equipments would be very difficult.

[GEN-001] – Stockyards 2, Thursday, 9:30am - 9:45am

Radek Světlík (Gulag.cz association, Czech Republic), Štěpán Černoušek (Gulag.cz association, Czech Republic), Josef Brošta (Gulag.cz association, Czech Republic), Jan Vrátný (Gulag.cz association, Czech Republic)

Gulag Online virtual museum

The Gulag Online virtual museum presents the basic form and dimensions of Soviet repression using a multidisciplinary approach and implementation of the results of previous expeditions mapping the remnants of correctional labour camps along the so-called Dead Road railway. Thanks to the extreme remoteness and desolation of the Northern Siberia region, many of these camps have been preserved to this day. We have mapped a total of 15 abandoned camps in various stages of decay. The virtual museum is built around a complete 3D tour of a Gulag camp and current panoramic photographs illustrated by the testimonies of survivors, literary excerpts and a tour of authentic objects and documents as well as an interactive map containing satellite images and archival military maps that illustrates the geographic extent of Soviet repression. The virtual museum therefore makes it possible to visit, at least remotely, places that are otherwise virtually inaccessible.

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

Eric Swanson (Fugro GeoServices, Inc.)

Chemical Mapping in Marine Archaeology: Defining Site Characteristics from Passive Environmental Sensors.

Remote sensing in a marine environment has expanded quickly over the last decade, seeing the emergence of technology that was only dreamed of over a century ago (Verne 1870). It is with the emergence and consistent operation of marine technology that we see innovative and dynamic use of sensors to discover methods that can help to explore and define the resources we discover and investigate. Studies into the effect that the environment has on archaeological sites has been a particular focus that has grown over the last seven years. A comprehensively parallel examination is the effect on which these sites have on their surrounding environment, and how this effect may be detected through passive remote sensing technology. Development and use of this concept in technology can facilitate a greater area of study through exploring the effect that various materials and archaeological structures have on aquatic environments.

[SYM-004] – Texas Ballroom I, Thursday, 8:30am - 8:45am

Molly Swords (The University of Idaho), Mark Warner (The University of Idaho), Margaret Clark (CH2M Hill)

After the Railroad: An examination of Chinese in Sandpoint, Idaho

Like other western American railroad towns, Sandpoint, Idaho, saw an influx of thousands of Chinese workers during railroad construction in the twilight of the 1800s. Most workers moved on as construction of the railroad continued down the line. Examination of a Chinese laundry excavation provides an interesting snapshot of the lives those workers who stayed and made Sandpoint their home. This business was also a residence and the collection provides an opportunity to study both the private and public lives of these Chinese. The co-mingling of traditional Chinese artifacts with distinctly American artifacts coupled with newspaper articles from the time, pose questions about the cultural adaptation of the dwellers, community integration, and tolerance.

[SYM-033] - Stockyards 3, Saturday, 1:30pm - 1:45pm

T

Sabrina Ta'ala (Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency)

Artifact or Evidence? The Role of Material Culture at War-Related Forensic Recovery Scenes

Artifact collection and analysis is a foundation of all archaeological research, and the methods used to record and draw meaning from the material culture we encounter on archaeological sites are generally standardized across subdisciplines. But field decisions about what to keep, what to disregard, and how to record and quantify it all are invariably informed, to some extent, by our research goals. When it comes to war-related sites excavated by U.S. Department of Defense teams with the primary goal of recovering and identifying the remains of missing service members, material evidence collection and analysis protocols are dictated by both archaeological and forensic standards. There is a great deal of overlap between forensic evidence and archaeological artifact handling methodologies; however, some key distinctions exist. This paper will examine the unique treatment of artifacts as evidence gathered from sites excavated by Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency (DPAA) teams around the world.

[SYM-003] – Texas Ballroom D, Thursday, 8:45am - 9:00am

Carlos Tejerizo (Instituto de Ciencias del Patrimonio) – see [GEN-001] Xurxo Ayán

Theotokis Theodhoulou (Ephorate of Underwater Antiquities, Greece), Brendan Foley (Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, Argo, Greece), David L. Conlin (National Park Service)

Return to Antikythera

In 1900, Greek sponge divers stumbled upon what was to become one of the most iconic and fabulous shipwrecks ever found in the Mediterranean close to the tiny Greek Island of Antikythera- the Antikythera shipwreck. Over the course of several perilous months of diving, despite numerous episodes of the bends and a fatality, the divers recovered a treasure of Classical bronze and marble statuary and the famous Antikythera Mechanism- the world's oldest known mechanical computer. Since 2013, archeologists from around the world, under the direction and supervision of the Greek Ministry of Antiquities and Woods Hole have returned to the site to continue excavations. Utilizing mixed gas rebreathers and a quiver of advanced techniques and technologies, the team has pried some of the site's remaining secrets from the depths.

This paper will discuss the site, its history, current finds, and current thoughts about what remains and where.

[GEN-011] – Fort Worth Ballroom 6, Friday, 9:00am - 9:15am

Katherine D. Thomas (Helix Environmental Services, Solano Archaeological Services)

Thieves, Looters, and Adventurers: Assessing Representations of Archaeologists in *Uncharted* and *Tomb Raider*.

Naughty Dog's *Uncharted* series and Square Enix's *Tomb Raider* series are two of the

most popular gaming titles on the market. With combined sales of 73 million units, in addition to movies, books, and graphic novels, these two franchises have widespread reach and influence. Both titles feature “archaeologists” as their protagonists, and they each have a different approach to material culture. This paper will compare and contrast these two franchises in search of positive representation and how we can influence the portrayal of our profession through this media form.

[SYM-035] – Texas Ballroom I, Saturday, 2:00pm - 2:15pm

Katherine D. Thomas (Helix Environmental Services, Solano Archaeological Services) – see [SYM-035] Diana L. Johnson

Olivia L. Thomas (East Carolina University)

The Dish Ran Away with the Spoon: Revisiting Unprovenanced Food Ways Artifacts from the Spanish Fleet Wrecks of Eighteenth Century Florida

The Spanish empire was the first European power to establish permanent settlements on several Caribbean islands and coasts of North America, that flourished as New World colonies and facilitated prosperous trade between the New and Old Worlds. The distance between Spain and the colonies led to differences in the lifestyles and customs of these frontier spaces. Archaeological investigations both on land and underwater have yielded numerous pieces of material culture, reflecting Spanish life and trade in the territories of Florida and the Caribbean. This presentation will build off of Dr. Russell K. Skowronek’s 1982 Master of Arts thesis, referring to shipwrecks as “floating frontier communities,” and address that theory by examining artifacts associated with colonial Spanish food ways in two shipwreck assemblages from the early eighteenth century coast of Florida.

[SYM-020] – Texas Ballroom C, 2:45pm - 3:00pm

Mike Thomin (Florida Public Archaeology Network) – see [SYM-023] Nicole Grinnan

Christine Thompson (Ball State University) – see [GEN-003] Amanda E. Balough

Christine K. Thompson (Ball State University), Kevin C Nolan (Ball State University)

The Battle of the Wabash and The Battle of Fort Recovery: Public Interpretation and Education

Ball State University’s Department of Anthropology has completed six 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. Research was funded by multiple National Park Service American Battlefield Protection Program grants. We present the public interpretation results of this research, specifically the use of: 1) wayside exhibits throughout the battlefield and community; and 2) a series of maps telling the story of the battles, emphasizing the role of landscape in the Native American battle strategy, the extent of the battlefield, and the possible placement of the original fort built in 1793. This is a case study in building and maintaining community involvement with historical research improving both public enjoyment,

site preservation efforts, and research value.

[POS-2] – Texas Ballroom Foyer, Thursday, 1:00 pm – 3:00 pm

Kerry F. Thompson (Northern Arizona University)

Everyday Archaeology on the Navajo Nation

The role of archaeology in facilitating everyday life on the Navajo Nation is a day-to-day concern for many Navajo Nation citizens. Citizens and communities of the Navajo Nation and the nation itself engage with archaeology in three ways. Individual citizens require archaeology to secure the necessary permission to build a home on reservation land. For Navajo communities, archaeology is part and parcel with infrastructure and land use planning and development. At the government level archaeology is required for water and land claims litigation, NAGPRA claims, and TCP identification and protection. The traditional disciplinary goals of site preservation, data collection, and furthering knowledge of the past are secondary to these three more immediate needs of the Navajo people. Academics and CRM professionals who fail to recognize these three necessary engagements that Navajo people have with archaeology run the risk of further alienating the people they seek to engage in archaeological research.

[SYM-009] – Texas Ballroom D, Thursday, 2:15pm - 2:30pm

Kellam Throgmorton (Binghamton University)

Wagons, Trains, Trucks, and Bottles: Transportation Networks and Commodity Access in Castroville, Texas.

Transportation networks greatly influence the movement of commodities into a community. This paper uses a model of commodity flow developed by Pred (1964) and elaborated on by Adams and colleagues (2001) to analyze glass bottle assemblages from Castroville, Texas. The model suggests that a combination of commodity value, shipping costs, and distance from the North American manufacturing hub influence the movement of goods around the country ca. 1880-1950, creating regional differences in market access. However, the local impact of changing transportation networks has been little explored. This paper argues that changing transportation networks (freight wagons, trains, and then trucks) significantly affected market access for Castroville residents, influencing their commodity choices and purchasing habits. Transportation therefore played an important role in the maintenance and negotiation of identity within the early-20th-century Castroville community.

[SYM-001] Stockyards 3, Thursday, 8:15am - 8:30am

Melissa Timo (Exploring Joara Foundation, Inc.)

Discovering the Blue Ridge Exploradores: Celebrating Thirty Years of Public Engagement at the Berry Site

Juan Pardo and his men arrived in western North Carolina 450 years ago hoping to establish an overland route from the capital of Spanish Florida at Santa Elena (Parris Island, SC) to the silver mines of Zacatecas, Mexico. Excavations at one of the Pardo-established forts (known as Fort San Juan, Joara, and the Berry Site) began in 1986. Public engagement has been a key component from the first field season. This paper

will discuss the evolving role outreach has played in the continuing excavations and subsequent dissemination of information about this often overlooked aspect of history. It will also highlight the efforts field researchers and the Exploring Joara Foundation, Inc. (EJF) have undertaken to responsibly commemorate the 450th anniversary of this Spanish and Native American encounter and explain its significance within American history with a local, regional, and national audience.

[GEN-016] – Texas Ballroom H, Friday, 3:30pm - 3:45pm

Louise Tizzard (Wessex Archaeology, United Kingdom)

Archaeology and Offshore Development: Advancing our Archaeological Understanding through Collaboration with Industry

The last 15 years have seen a massive increase in offshore development around the UK which has provided archaeologists the opportunity to find and examine new sites from areas of seafloor, in deeper waters and further from the coastline than was previously possible.

In particular, collaboration between archaeologists, geologists, engineers and other stakeholders has significantly advanced our understanding of preservation of inundated palaeolandscapes over large areas, and the potential for archaeological sites to be found and investigated within these landscapes.

Although archaeological sites are relatively rare, those such as the Early Middle Palaeolithic site Area 240, provide a critical resource to aid reinterpretation of early prehistory in association with Quaternary palaeogeography. These finds are only part of the increasing number of discoveries from our marine cultural resource, leading to new understandings and raising the awareness of both the need for, and potential of, further archaeological works in the marine environment.

[GEN-006] Texas Ballroom C, Thursday, 8:15am - 8:30am

Denise To (DPAA, Department of Defense)

Getting Them Home: Crossing the Borders, From Field to Lab

The mission of DPAA is to provide the fullest possible accounting for our missing service-personnel from past conflicts. This mandate requires the transportation of biological materials, including human skeletal and dental remains, from archaeological field locations and unilateral turnovers to DPAA laboratory facilities in Hawaii and Nebraska. DPAA archaeological investigation, survey, and excavation sites are located across the globe, and the movement of these materials oftentimes involves multiple international jurisdictions and host and transit counties, as well as interlocking DoD agency responsibilities. In addition, due to the historical development of the accounting effort, DPAA works within existing forensic review processes in certain countries, established over time in accordance with local government requirements and from post-conflict, intergovernmental negotiations. This paper will provide a general overview of these processes while focusing on several specific examples that detail the field-to-lab movement of recovered remains from select jurisdictions.

[SYM-003] – Texas Ballroom D, Thursday, 10:45am - 11:00am

Noémie Tomadini (Sorbonnes Université, France) – see [GEN-023] Jean-Sébastien Guibert

Steve A. Tomka (Raba Kistner Environmental Inc.)

Adding and Subtracting: Manipulating Ceramic Manufacture to Signal Cultural Identity Among Indigenous Populations of the San Antonio Missions

The analysis of ceramic assemblages was a corner stone of Dr. Gilmore's approach to Spanish Colonial Studies. Following this tradition, the presentation uses the results of petrographic analyses of native-made ceramics assemblages from several of the South Texas and coastal plains missions to track the manipulation of manufacture techniques among ethnically distinct indigenous groups. The combination of microscopic ceramic fabric characteristics with macroscopic decorative approaches suggest that potters added or subtracted macroscopic features of the ceramic vessels to signal changes in ethnic affiliation while retaining the microscopic features of the ceramic fabric relatively intact. At the petrographic level of analysis the characteristics of the clay fabric tend to be more directly reflective of clay source localities. Ethnohistoric data on population censuses is used to track residence and movement of distinct ethnic groups between missions and correlate them to patterns in ceramic assemblages.

[SYM-007] – Texas Ballroom B. Thursday, 3:15pm - 3:30pm

Steve A. Tomka (Raba Kistner Environmental, Inc., San Antonio) – see [SYM-029]

Ashley E. Jones

Lyle Torp (The Ottery Group) – see [SYM-022] Matthew M. Palus

Michael K. Trimble (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District; Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections) – see [SYM-021] Andrea A. Farmer

Grace Tsai (Texas A&M University), Megan C. Hagseth (Texas A&M University)

Salted Beef, the Food of the Sailors: How to Make It and Why It Matters In Archaeology

Salted beef has been referred to by a 19th-century historian as the “food of sailors,” and was the staple of the naval diet between the 16th to 18th centuries on all European vessels—nearly every shipboard account from this period mentions salted beef being eaten on board. Although also consumed on land, it was especially important at sea, where food decayed at faster rates and fresh supplies were often unavailable for long durations. This paper explores shipboard salted beef from an experimental archaeology perspective through replication of 17th-century salted beef using archaeological data and historical recipes. Exact ingredients used in the past will be sourced and butchery patterns from bovine remains on 17th-century shipwrecks will be replicated with precision. We conclude with the significance of the results in aiding our understanding of past sailor health and daily life, and why this research is relevant today.

[GEN-011] – Fort Worth Ballroom 6, Friday, 10:15am - 10:30am

Grace Tsai (Texas A&M University) – see [GEN-024] Megan C. Hagseth

Grace Tsai (Texas A&M University), Christopher Dostal (Texas A&M University)
**Seventeenth-Century Shipboard Beer: An Experimental Archaeology Approach
On Brewing Old Recipes Accurately**

The basic concepts of brewing beer have remained unaltered for several centuries, but many other trends such as the ingredients and methods to brewing that affect beer's alcohol content, nutritional value, and taste, have changed since the 17th century. This paper covers a short history of beer-making in the 16th and 17th century and how past brews differ from present-day brews. The experimental archaeology procedure for replicating historical beer today is also recounted to understand the challenges that exist in producing beer from old recipes, such as sourcing the correct yeast and grain. The paper concludes with the impact beer had on sailors' nutrition and its role in daily life at sea. A sample of the standard shipboard beer during the 17th century, a result of this project, will be available for tasting.

[GEN-011] – Fort Worth Ballroom 6, Friday, 10:30am - 10:45am

*Georgios Tsolakis (Institute for the Study of the Ancient World, New York University) –
see [GEN-022] Celia J. Bergoffen*

U

Justin Uehlein (American University)

Capitalism, Hobos, and the Gilded Age: An Archaeology of Communitization in the Inbetween

The years following the Civil War and leading up to the Great Depression are largely left out of archaeological discourse. Whether as a result of perceived temporal insignificance (it's not old enough!), or the assumed ephemerality of such assemblages, peoples dispossessed of their homes as a result of the greatest crisis in modern capitalism have been forgotten in mainstream discourse and effectively ignored by archaeologists. A focus on capitalism within historical archaeology supports this period's relevance, yet, a critique of capitalism wherein dispossessed persons, the communities they formed, and the landscapes they occupied remains negligible. So, by discussing ongoing excavations at a former hobo campsite (circa 1880-1940) north of Delta, PA, I ask the following: In what ways did hobos and similarly dispossessed persons utilize marginalized landscapes to facilitate alternative community formation? And, how did these communities manifest in relation to the nearby townships in which they sought temporary employment?

[GEN-022] – Stockyards 1, Saturday, 3:15pm - 3:30pm

Kimberly Urban (East Carolina University)

Blackbeard's Beads: An Analysis And Comparison of Glass Trade Beads From The Shipwreck 31CR314 (BUI0003) Queen Anne's Revenge Site Beaufort Inlet, North Carolina

In 1717, the French slaver *La Concorde de Nantes* was captured by pirates and renamed the *Queen Anne's Revenge* (QAR). It is believed that the pirates removed the enslaved Africans before taking the ship. However, some scholars believe the pirates sold the slaves in North Carolina. One marker of a ship's involvement in the slave trade are beads. Physical examination of beads is used to determine the date and country of manufacture and used to correlate a ship's involvement in the trade. Thus far, 790 beads have been recovered from the QAR site. The beads will be analyzed using the Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery bead cataloging manual (2016). The project's goal is to determine the type(s) of beads found on the ship and why they remained after it was captured by pirates. It is hypothesized that these beads are from the French occupation aboard the *La Concorde*.

[GEN-002] – Texas Ballroom G, Thursday, 9:30am - 9:45am

V

Hannah A. Vahle (University of Maryland)

Beyond Battlefields: Incorporating Social Contexts into Military Sites

Although it has been more than a century since the US Civil War was fought, battles regarding interpretation and the public memory of the conflict continue to rage. Hundreds of sites along the eastern seaboard are consecrated to this period, with many preservationists and other historical organizations dedicated to sterile interpretations of these battlefields. These interpretations fail to capture social contexts of the site, as well as the development of the landscape since the Civil War. The case study of Fort Stevens serves to illustrate the inadequacies of stagnant interpretation, and how larger social histories can be integrated into existing literature. This paper examines how social histories, including those of marginalized peoples, can be incorporated into interpretive materials with additional research beyond the battlefield.

[SYM-022] – Fort Worth Ballroom 6, Friday, 1:30pm - 1:45pm

Alicia Valentino (ESA)

The archaeology of a Seattle city block from 1880s squatters, Great Northern Railroad workers, and the establishment of Pike Place Market.

An inconspicuous city block near today's Pike Place Market held the remains of a 19th century shantytown, evicted in 1902 to prepare for the Great Northern Railroad tunnel beneath Seattle. Construction monitoring of a modern development yielded the remnants of middens and privies dating as early as the 1880s. Spared from the city's major regrade projects, photographs, maps, and artifacts demonstrate that this parcel was once part of the dense carpet of "squatter's cabins" covering the city's hillsides above the waterfront until it was taken over by the GNR. Several cabins were spared from demolition and appropriated by workers, accompanied by the construction of a mess hall and bunkhouses. Once the tunnel was completed, the railroad buildings were torn down and the property was partially cleared. This paper covers the history of the property and describes our findings from the remnants of the squatters and railroad workers who lived here.

[GEN-012] – Stockyards 2, Friday, 1:45pm - 2:00pm

Wendy Van Duivenvoorde (Flinders University, Australia), Jonathan Benjamin (Flinders University, Australia)

The Global Effort to Train Diving Archaeologists: the UNESCO UNITWIN Network for Underwater Archaeology

Underwater archaeology, which has emerged as a distinct sub-discipline, has its own specific practical and theoretical debates, issues and history. Education in underwater archaeology, however, is challenging. In practice, the study and professional activity merges maritime sectors and industry with traditional academic archaeology. The UNITWIN Network for Underwater Archaeology aims to increase capacity through international cooperation. The Network is designed to

enhance the protection and research of underwater cultural heritage, by connecting in a formal way universities working in the field of maritime and underwater archaeology. It also serves as a bridge between the academic world, industry and local communities. This paper discusses the modern challenges to teaching maritime archaeology and identifies the barriers facing educators, students and professionals.

[GEN-006] – Texas Ballroom C, Thursday, 8:30am - 8:45am

Ruth M. Van Dyke (Binghamton University – SUNY)

The Castro Colonies Heritage Association's Living History Center: An Introduction to the Archaeological Project

In the 1840s, empresario Henri di Castro brought Alsatian settlers from the Rhine Valley to south Texas, where the new arrivals joined established Mexican families, German immigrants, and displaced Apache. Today, the Castro Colonies Heritage Association (CCHA) is transforming a 19th-century property into a Living History Center, intended as a focal point for Alsatian heritage tourism. In partnership with the CCHA, Binghamton University archaeologists have completed three excavation seasons at the Biry/Tschirhart property. Our archaeological findings contribute a narrative that confirms, complicates and challenges written and remembered histories, illustrating how seven generations of house inhabitants constructed and contested Alsatian identity.

[SYM-001] – Stockyards 3, Thursday, 8:00am - 8:15am

Paul W. van Wandelen (New Mexico State University)

A Lithic Analysis of Paraje San Diego, New Mexico, United States

For nearly three hundred years of official use, with long periods of unofficial use both pre- and post-dating the road, the Camino Real del Tierra Adentro served as one of the major conduits of transportation in New Mexico. Along the route, campsites, known as parajes, were established to provide adequate stopping points and access to resources for the variety of travelers which used the road. Paraje San Diego, one of the most established of these stopping points in the Jornada del Muerto, was originally excavated in 1994. A recent analysis of the lithic materials recovered from the site was conducted and suggests that lithic use at the site included materials from a variety of sources and was primarily related to tool manufacture and use. Because of the prolonged usage of the site, these results give insight into the use and transport of lithic materials on historic roads.

[POS-1] – Texas Ballroom Foyer, Thursday, 9:00 am – 11:00 am

Robert VanderHeiden (UW-Milwaukee), John Richards (UW-Milwaukee)

Walls Have Ears, Bottles Have Mouths

Material culture can generally be interpreted using three broad perspectives that view objects as historical documents, commodities, or ideas. The analysis of glass bottles from historic archaeological contexts provides an especially compelling example of the utility of this approach. Bottle manufacturers often kept detailed records of changes in design, decoration, and style. As a result, glass bottles encode a wealth of information and can often be used to gauge the degree of connectedness

that seemingly isolated sites may have had to the outside world. This poster illustrates how bottles recovered from the McHugh site, a mid-to-late 19th century Irish-American farmstead in northeastern Wisconsin, help to historicize the site's occupation. Moreover, despite the site's remote location on the Wisconsin frontier, analysis of the glass bottle assemblage reveals the McHugh site occupants as active participants in an extra-regional economic network.

[POS-1] – Texas Ballroom Foyer, Thursday, 9:00 am – 11:00 am

Tiina Väre (University of Oulu, Finland) – see [SYM-036] Sirpa TJ Niinimäki

Tiina Väre (Archeology, Faculty of Humanities, University of Oulu, Finland), Juho-Antti Junno (Archeology, Faculty of Humanities, University of Oulu, Finland, Medical Research Center of University of Oulu and Oulu University hospital), Markku Niskanen (Archeology, Faculty of Humanities, University of Oulu, Finland), Milton Núñez (Archeology, Faculty of Humanities, University of Oulu, Finland), Sirpa Niinimäki (Archeology, Faculty of Humanities, University of Oulu, Finland), Jaakko Niinimäki (Center for Medical Imaging, Physics and Technology Research of University of Oulu and Oulu University hospital)

Story of an unusually preserved early modern Vicar in Finnish Lapland

The custom of burying beneath church floors, commonly practiced among the early modern elite, is responsible for the mummification of the remains of a Northern Finnish vicar, Nikolaus Rungius (c.1560–1629). The mummy of Vicar Rungius exhibited since the 18th century is the source of several local stories. A computed tomography (CT) imaging performed on his remains allowed examining his anthropometric features, but it also revealed indications of pathological conditions of which the Vicar may have suffered from. He was a fairly large man who achieved relative longevity in his time, although his remains showed signs of obesity-related conditions, such as DISH, and possible tuberculous involvement. Both, the CT results, and the prior understanding of the local diet contemporaneous to the Vicar were in line with the carbon and nitrogen stable isotope analyses indicating that Vicar Rungius consumed a rather abundant, protein and fat rich diet.

[SYM-036] – Fort Worth Ballroom 8, Thursday, 2:45pm - 3:00pm

R. A. Varney (PaleoResearch Institute) – see [SYM-006] Linda Scott Cummings

Richard F. Veit (Monmouth University)

“Tombstones of the Rudest Sculpture:” Bob Schuyler, Stalwart Champion of Cemetery Studies

Cemetery studies have been an important minor chord in historical archaeology since the discipline came of age in the 1960s. Generations of students have learned about seriation by reading Deetz and Dethlefsen's seminal works on colonial New England tombstones (A project where Bob assisted with the fieldwork). More recently, many other historical archaeologists: Baugher, Brown, Cippolla, Crowell, Heinrich Mackie, Mytum, Stone, Tarlowe, and this author, have trod in this same well-worn cemetery lanes, gleaning new insights from old stones. By emphasizing

and indeed celebrating tombstones as an important form of material culture worthy of study and able to provide significant insights into past societies, Bob Schuyler has kept cemetery studies firmly within the orbit of historical archaeology. This paper examines some current areas of research in the historical archaeology of the commemorative arts and points to new directions for further study.

[SYM-016] – Stockyards 3, Friday, 2:30pm - 2:45pm

Alex D. Velez (Binghamton University)

Bones and Barbeques: A Zooarchaeological Study of Alsatian Foodways at Castroville, Texas

Emigrating from Alsace, a contested border region, to the contested frontier of Texas, many Alsatians had to adjust to life in the American West. This included maintaining their identities as Alsatians in the face of a changing landscape, which manifested through different ways in quotidian life, including choices in food. Through Number of Identified Specimen counts, researchers use faunal assemblages associated with habitation sites to identify patterns of the frequency with which various faunal taxa were consumed by groups of humans. I apply this methodology to a site associated with an Alsatian immigrant household from the mid-19th to the late 20th century within historic Castroville, Texas. Ultimately, I will examine subsistence patterns such as butchery marks and meat choice to ascertain aspects of identity such as class and consumption over time.

[SYM-001] – Stockyards 3, Thursday, 10:15am - 10:30am

Anatolijs Venovcevs (Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada)

Anarchy in the New-Found-Land: Winter Houses and Decentralized Power in the Rural North Atlantic

Up until recently, historical archaeologists working on the island of Newfoundland have focused primarily on studying the rich archaeological remains of the summer cod fishery and the plantations left behind by the island's mercantile aristocracy. However, this work overlooks the social realities of the island that primarily consisted of small coastal communities inhabited primarily by working class fishing families living far away from any obvious authority figures. This paper seeks to understand the social relations in these remote locations through the application of anarchist theory. In particular, the Euro-Newfoundlander non-pastoral transhumant tradition is presented as a fruitful case study of how rural working-class Europeans abandoned their fishing villages, self-organized themselves across the landscape, developed their own forms of employment and amusement, and engaged in DIY crafting activities away from the auspices of the merchants, priests, naval captains, and other authority figures.

[SYM-024] – Stockyards 3, Saturday, 10:15am - 10:30am

Laura E Vernon (University of Denver)

The Archaeology of Gendered Resistance at the Industrial Mine in Superior, CO

The Industrial Mine at Superior, operating from 1895 to 1945, was one of many coal mines situated within a region known as the Colorado Northern Coal fields. It is exceptional only in that it was one of the largest coal producers in the area and

because it was the sole mine in the region with both a company town and company store. This paper examines how camp housing structured the lives of women living at the Industrial Mine, as well as how women altered the camp. Through their gendered positions, women contributed economically to the family unit, and therefore to the mine. At the same time, women engaged in acts of resistance against the company, especially in times of labor unrest. Archaeological investigation and oral histories highlight the ways in which women, through their daily lives, shaped life in camp housing and contributed to labor struggles.

[SYM-011] – Texas Ballroom H, Thursday, 10:45am - 11:00am

Emma Verstraete (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign)

The Creation of an In-House, Interactive, Bottle Identification Guide for Students

During the 2015-2016 school-year, the Lindenwood University Archaeology Laboratory undertook an extensive examination of bottles that had been recovered from our campus excavation project and a donated collection. The data were compiled into a spreadsheet that included manufacturer, date range of production, place of manufacture, and contents of the bottle when discernable. In order to assist future lab workers with the identification of common bottle types and their makers in the Midwest, an interactive Microsoft OneNotebook was created with sections devoted to bottle histories, tables of date ranges for maker's marks, and photos of identified bottles and associated data. The OneNote application provides a new avenue for interactive identification guides and research tools in a more accessible format for students than traditional databases software that requires expensive licenses and specialized training.

[POS-1] – Texas Ballroom Foyer, Thursday, 9:00 am – 11:00 am

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

Placing it on the Table...or Under It: Negotiations in the Saloons of Highland City, Montana and the Tavern of Smuttynose Island, Maine

Frontiers are creative, at times chaotic, places of the collusion and collision of ideas; as people encounter one another, as well as the geological and ecological forces of the physical environment, they forge spaces of meeting, interaction, dynamism, and change. These features are inherent to frontiers regardless of time period or geographic region. Having wrapped up the final year of excavations at the mining town of Highland City, Montana (1866-1890), I have compared the assemblage to that of the fishing village on Smuttynose Island, Maine (1623-1775), focusing in particular on the locations' drinking spaces. Saloons and taverns are ideal lenses for the examination of trade and exchange networks, commensal politics, and informal economy. Although separated geographically and temporally, the archaeological record can reveal similar trends from these two sites which speak to the ways that inhabitants of frontier zones interact with one another, the physical environment, and the distant metropole.

[GEN-002] – Texas Ballroom G, Thursday, 11:00 am - 11:15 am

Gwyneth J. Vollman (Lindenwood University) – see [GEN-024] Steve J. Dasovich

Edward P. Von der Porten

The Late 1570s Manila Galleon Shipwreck in Baja California

Our fourteen Mexico-United States expeditions from 1999 to 2015 to a wreck site along the desert shore of Baja California, and study of contemporary documents, have enabled us to reconstruct the story of the earliest eastbound Manila galleon shipwreck. The results include dating the ship to the period 1574 through approximately 1578, recovering her history, and explaining her tragic fate. We have discovered lead sheathing with iron nails from her lower hull, large amounts of beeswax from her cargo, more than eighteen hundred Ming porcelain sherds and three hundred stoneware sherds, a piece of Iberian pottery, and thirty unusual silver, lead, bronze, and brass artifacts from the ship's navigating instruments, weaponry, and Chinese-origin cargo. In addition, we have gained a remarkable insight into the Chinese-Philippine-New Spain trade at this early point in the history of the Manila galleons, which lasted from 1573 to 1815.

[SYM-013] – Texas Ballroom A, Friday, 8:15am - 8:30am

Peter A. Von der Porten (The Manila Galleon Project)

Metal Detecting on the Baja California Galleon Wreck

This paper discusses the use of metal detectors in the investigation of a late sixteenth-century Manila galleon shipwreck in Baja California, Mexico. The use of metal detectors has successfully identified artifacts and structural remains from the ship, and has aided in the delineation of the boundaries of the terrestrial portion of the wreck site. This paper discusses the types of metal targets expected on the wreck, metal detecting methodologies developed over many field seasons, examples of diagnostic finds, and how the metal artifacts can help the overall interpretation of the wreck.

[SYM-013] – Texas Ballroom A, Friday, 10:15am - 10:30am

Ray von Wandruszka (University of Idaho) – see [SYM-021] Mark S. Warner

Kenneth J. Vrana (Center for Maritime and Underwater Resource Management (CMURM), Michigan Technological University) – see [SYM-015] Misty M. Jackson

Jan Vrátný (Gulag.cz association, Czech Republic) – see [POS-2] Radek Světlík

W

Heather Walder (Michigan State University), John Creese (North Dakota State University)

Ground-truthing a Historic Database: Chequamegon Bay Archaeological Survey 2016

In summer of 2016, the authors investigated two northern Wisconsin sites with long legacies of regional recognition as key seventeenth-century interaction locales among Native American communities and French explorers, missionaries, and traders. These historic locations, known as the Fish Creek Village and Shore's Landing Trading Post, are significant to descendant communities, including local Ojibwe peoples and Wendat diaspora groups. In addition, the locations are some of the first archaeological sites recorded in Wisconsin's Archaeological Site Index (ASI). Like the ASI, which is maintained by the Wisconsin Historical Society, many states keep databases of historically recognized places, such as villages, trails, and colonial fortifications, serving as valuable tools for archaeologists working in both CRM and academic settings. This paper demonstrates the importance of tracing the context and development of such databases, continually revisiting primary historical source material when surveying for historically documented sites, and developing collaborative relationships with descendant communities.

[SYM-004] – Texas Ballroom I, Thursday, 9:15am - 9:45am

*Veronica Walker-Vadillo (University of Oxford, United Kingdom) – see [SYM-013]
Brian M. Fahy*

Lauren A. Walkling (University of Nevada – Reno)

Negotiation, Landscape and Material Use: Agency Expression in Aurora, Nevada

Negotiation and agency are crucial topics of discussion in areas of colonial and cultural entanglement in relation to indigenous groups. Studies of negotiation often explore not only the changes, or lack thereof, in material culture use and expression in response to colonial intrusion and cultural entanglement, but how landscape use and material culture are related to negotiation and resistance techniques used in response to cultural contact or colonial intrusion. In these contexts, landscape and material culture are used to understand how individual and group identities, including expressions and ideas of gender, race, and socioeconomic status. Archaeological evidence surveyed from historic Paiute sites located outside of Aurora, Nevada, and historical documentation are used to track negotiation patterns through landscape and material use and expression. This paper will discuss the negotiation tactics taken up by the Aurora Paiute population during the late nineteenth century, during the most prosperous points of Aurora's heyday.

[SYM-026] – Texas Ballroom D, Saturday, 8:45am - 9:00am

Tamra L. Walter (Texas Tech University)

Blazing Trails and Chasing Scoundrels: Kathleen K. Gilmore's contribution to Spanish Colonial Archaeology in Texas and the Relentless Pursuit of Presidio Captain Felipe Rabago y Teran.

No history of Spanish Colonial archaeology in Texas is complete without addressing the accomplishments of Dr. Kathleen K. Gilmore. When reviewing her nearly 50-year career as an archaeologist, one is hard-pressed to find a Texas mission, presidio, rancho, or settlement that Dr. Gilmore did not visit, research, excavate, or write about. Among her most important projects were the missions and presidio of San Xavier in present-day Milam County. While researching the site, Dr. Gilmore became intrigued with the infamous Captain of the presidio, Felipe Rabago, and began to trace his movements from San Xavier to San Saba and eventually to El Canon Missions near what is today Camp Wood, Texas. This paper reflects upon Dr. Gilmore's contributions and the continuation of her legacy as we look forward to the upcoming excavations at Mission San Lorenzo, in Camp Wood next summer.

[SYM-007] – Texas Ballroom B, Thursday, 3:30pm - 3:45pm

Dallas C. Ward (Museum of Texas Tech University)

Constructing Heritage for the Historic U-Lazy-S Ranch

Heritage as a cultural process is observed through three-layers: people, history, and landscapes. These layers are analyzed together to gain a holistic view of heritage construction at the historic U-Lazy-S Ranch located along the eastern edge of the Llano Estacado in northwestern Texas. This generational cattle ranch has been in operation for over 100 years. As ranching requires large tracts of land spread across the landscape, multiple sites must be examined and combined with documentary and written accounts to expand interpretation. Fieldwork has identified eight historic archaeological ranching sites. Source material from museums and archives and the results of three oral histories with landowners have been examined in order to understand and construct this heritage. Results demonstrate that process is facilitated by passive and active agency of constituencies. Illuminating the heritage of this ranch further informs an understanding of regional ranching heritage, as well as the process of heritage construction.

[POS – 2] – Texas Ballroom Foyer, Thursday, 1:00 pm – 3:00 pm

Mark S. Warner (University of Idaho), Ray von Wandruszka (University of Idaho)

Analytical Chemistry and Archaeological Collections: A Case Study on the Continuing Research Value of Previously Excavated Materials.

In 2008 archaeologists and chemists at the University of Idaho initiated a collaborative program using analytical chemistry to study archaeological materials. Initial work focused on collections from the northwest but it is now nationwide in scope. The work had provided insight on a variety of questions including the reuse of historical bottles, traditional Chinese medicinal practices as well as the identification of many previously unknown materials. The work has also proved to be an excellent teaching tool for students. It is work that is largely derived from archaeological collections that have been sitting on repository shelves (some for over 30 years), again demonstrating the ongoing research and educational value of

archaeological collections.

[SYM-021] – Texas Ballroom I, Friday, 2:15pm - 2:30pm

Mark Warner (The University of Idaho) – see [SYM-033] Molly Swords

Daniel Warren (Oceaneering International, Inc.) – see [GEN-004] Melanie Damour

Gregory A. Waselkov (University of South Alabama)

Rethinking “Frontiers” from a French Colonial Perspective

A societal “frontier” is always a relational concept. What looks like a periphery, whether imagined as a line or a zone, from one vantage point may from another look like an invaded heartland. The diverse nature of French colonialism in North America suggests the complexity of frontiers it induced. I review my 1981 article, “Frontiers and Archaeology,” with perspective gained across thirty-five years, to consider whether the frontier concept has any current utility for the archaeology of French colonial America.

[SYM-010] – Texas Ballroom H, Thursday, 3:00pm - 3:15pm

Michael D. Washburn (Utica College) – see [GEN-001] Thomas A. Crist

Nadia Waski (University of Massachusetts Boston) – see [POS-2] Victoria Cacchione

Brendan J. M. Weaver (Berea College)

Refined earthenware ceramics among enslaved Afro-Andeans at the post-Jesuit haciendas of San Joseph and San Xavier in Nasca, Peru

In excavated contexts at the vinicultural haciendas of San Joseph and San Francisco Xavier de la Nasca, refined earthenwares of British manufacture first begin to appear in post-1767 strata. This period marks the Jesuit expulsion and the expropriation of the estates by the Spanish Crown. Administrators for the Crown likely found it difficult to replicate the material conditions on the haciendas under their Jesuit predecessors and turned to other exchange networks for provisioning the newly appropriated Crown estates. Although technically contraband in the late 18th-century Spanish Empire, British refined earthenwares replaced the supply of fine majolica tablewares, which had been provided to the enslaved laborers at both estates by the former Jesuit administration. After Peruvian independence and the transmittal of the estates into private hands, the increasing presence of diverse refined earthenware ceramics indexes transformations in the political economy of the estates, as well as the markets which supplied them.

[SYM-032] – Texas Ballroom D, Saturday, 2:00pm - 2:15pm

Bret Weber (University of North Dakota) – see [SYM-009] Richard Rothaus

Nicole M. Weber (Lindenwood University)

The Relationship Between Colonial French and Native American Artifacts at the Louis Blanchette Site, 23SC2101

23SC2101, also known as the Louis Blanchette Site in St. Charles, Missouri, is a

multi-component site with both French Colonial and Native American levels. Lindenwood University discovered two outbuildings on the site, and two Native American features. Field schools partially excavated the floors of the outbuildings, discovering what are probably Native American artifacts in one of these. The Native American artifacts found at the site are possibly linked to Blanchette's Native American wife, but for the time being it is unsure if these were left behind by previous Native American occupants of the site. Statistical analysis suggests there is a relationship between the lithics and Native American pottery found in the dirt floors of the outbuilding to the French Colonial occupation.

[GEN-015] – Texas Ballroom G, Friday, 2:00pm - 2:15pm

Helen M. Werner (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

Changes in Bone Density During the Post-Mortem Interval for the Individuals of the Milwaukee County Poor Farm Cemetery

Quantitative techniques for estimating age and sex at death are becoming more popular with the increased use of computed tomography scans and radiographs on forensic human remains. A gap in the research makes practical applications of post mortem imaging limited to those individuals whose time since death is known, as there has yet to be a parallel study examining changes in bone density during the post-mortem interval. This study examines archaeological human remains from the Milwaukee County Poor Farm Cemetery of the same age and sex that were excavated in the same year in order to study the effects of burial on post mortem bone density. The tali of the individuals were scanned by computed tomography and an equation was calculated by regression to help predict years since burial. The goal of the study is to determine how bone density changes in the post-mortem interval in a historic cemetery.

[SYM-017] – Texas Ballroom I, Friday, 8:30am - 8:45am

Guy Weston (Timbuctoo Discovery Project) – see [SYM-009] Christopher P. Barton

Kelsey Wetzel (Utah State University) – see [GEN-003] Kenneth P. Cannon

Jenna R. Wheaton (University of Denver)

The Archaeology of Working Class Identity at the Industrial Coal Mining Camp in Superior, Colorado

The history of coal mining in Colorado is a substantial portion of the narrative of the state's history and broader labor issues that are still relevant today. This paper will study how working class identity is negotiated and revealed through material and spatial remains of worker housing at the Industrial Mine in Superior, Colorado. The Industrial Mine was in operation from 1895 to 1945 and played a key role in the development of labor unions and laws, which laid the foundation for the modern labor movement. Using Geographic Information System applications for spatial analysis of artifact distribution as well as oral history and archaeological analysis, this paper explores the social and economic environments as well as occupational stressors that led to social cohesion and solidarity between the miners, contributing

to the formation of a working class identity integral to resistance of the mining company's policies.

[SYM-011] – Texas Ballroom H, Thursday, 11:00am - 11:15am

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), Florina Raicu (Francisc I. Rainer" Institute of Anthropology, Bucharest, Romania)

The Earliest 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. At the cemetery site of Suceava, located in northeastern Romania, archaeologists in the 1950s excavated two sets of skeletal remains that our recent analysis indicates exhibit morphological traits consistent with African ancestry. DNA testing of one of the two individuals has revealed the Mitochondrial DNA haplogroup L3d5, which is specific for East Africa; results are pending for the second. This paper explores the breadth of the African Diaspora through the presence of at least two men of African descent buried in a Christian cemetery in the Moldavian capital of the early 1500s.

[GEN-010] – Texas Ballroom D, Friday, 10:30am - 10:45am

*Kathleen L. Wheeler (Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC) - see [GEN-001]
Thomas A. Crist*

Idah M. Whisenant (University of Idaho)

Idaho's Lake Pend Oreille Story

Lake Pend Oreille is located 30 miles north of Coeur d'Alene in northern Idaho and has many intriguing aspects including the diverse human occupancy and uses of the lake and its surrounding area. The Native American, early European, and WWII naval training station presence demonstrates a varied and long history. The primary focus of this presentation are the Farragut Naval Training Station and Pend Oreille City history and material culture, in addition to the Native American's interaction with this piece of Idaho.

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

Carolyn White (University of Nevada Reno)

"Welcome to Nowhere": Temporary and Permanent Life in the Remote Black Rock Desert at Granite Creek Station

Present-day Granite Creek Station is located on the edge of the Black Rock Desert, 10 miles north of Gerlach where the sign welcoming visitors to town says, "Welcome to Nowhere." Described as an "awful gloomy" resting place by one of many travellers, Granite Creek Station was one of several significant stopping places for

emigrants, travelers, saddle trains, and stagecoaches passing through the Black Rock Desert region of northwestern Nevada, USA, on their way to California in the mid-19th century. The site functioned as a campsite, trading post, ranch, stagecoach station, and military camp and research into each function reveals much about space and place in the west.

[SYM-026] – Texas Ballroom D, Saturday, 10:45am - 11:00am

William A. White III (University of Arizona), Brandi E. Bethke (Oklahoma Archaeological Survey)

“Their complaint was that they did not get enough to eat”: Landscape of Child Labor at the Blackfeet Boarding School, Montana

The boarding school system of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was designed by the United States government as a formal program to eradicate Native American cultural identities and lifeways. It was a system that removed Native children from their families and forced them into to a way of life that garishly clashed with their traditional beliefs and culture. One of the primary goals of the Cut Bank Boarding School on the Blackfeet Reservation in Browning, Montana was to transform children of the Blackfeet Tribe in northern Montana into sedentary farmers. Corruption, cruelty, and mismanagement forced these children to endure forced labor and deprivation while operating the school’s farm. Recent research uncovered a landscape of child labor and disregard for the welfare of those who the government was committed to protect. Through the lens of archaeology and archival research, the story of these children is being told.

[SYM-034] – Texas Ballroom H, Saturday, 3:30pm - 3:45pm

Hunter W. Whitehead (University of West Florida)

Multi-Image Photogrammetry for Long-Term Site Monitoring: A Study of Two Submerged F8F Bearcats

Underwater aviation resources in the Gulf of Mexico near Pensacola, Florida are numerous due to a longstanding presence of the U.S. Navy’s first Naval Air Station. Throughout the years, training aircraft were lost at sea during periods of both conflict and of peace. The F8F Bearcat, a carrier-based fighter aircraft, was introduced too late to participate in World War II, but was used at NAS Pensacola as a carrier qualification trainer. This paper presents steps taken to utilize and test photogrammetric methods to monitor two submerged F8F Bearcats lost during training missions. Because aircraft submerged in salt water are subject to high rates of degradation, these methods present an opportunity to test photogrammetric field methods on resources that may be quickly disappearing. Various field and post-processing impediments to photogrammetric site monitoring are discussed, and approaches to solving these problems are considered.

[SYM-004] – Texas Ballroom I, Thursday, 10:15 am - 10:30 am

Mike Whitehead (Indiana University of Pennsylvania), Ben Ford (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

A Report on Recent Archaeology Projects at Fort Necessity National Battlefield

Fort Necessity National Battlefield commemorates the July 3, 1754 confrontation between British Colonial forces led by Lt. Col. George Washington, and an army of French soldiers and allied Native Americans in present day Fayette County, Pennsylvania. Although Fort Necessity was little more than a hastily fortified storehouse, the resulting engagement was a significant event in the life of Washington and was a prelude to the French and Indian War. This paper presents a summary of ongoing fieldwork at Fort Necessity by Indiana University of Pennsylvania, including the archaeological ground truthing of geophysical anomalies detected in the vicinity of the fort, and metal detector surveys in the surrounding landscape. A variety of impacts pertaining to historic land use and site development are also discussed, as well as recent collaborative efforts to restore the meadow surrounding the fort to the 18th century appearance.

[GEN-007] – Fort Worth Ballroom 8, Thursday, 10:15 am - 10:30 am

Catrina B. Whitley (AR Consultants, Inc.)

Small Waists and Tiny Feet: The Influence of Fashion on Deformed Skeletal Remains, Even in a Girl from the Wild West

Fashion depicts many aspects of a person's life; from socioeconomic status to personal taste. Emmie Baker Scott followed the trends of fashionable dress from childhood to her death in 1885. Her skeletal remains and clothing reveal her family's emphasis on emulating the upper class and the presentation of an ideal Victorian era female figure. Born to a doctor, his occupation would have brought wealth and social standing to the family. Emmie might have been scrutinized with increased pressure to conform to social expectations of her status, resulting in skeletal deformity consistent with body modification from an early age. This paper will discuss Emmie's skeletal changes and clothing remnants attesting she wore tightly laced corsets and shoes too small for her feet so they would appear diminutive; both desirable traits. Skeletal changes documenting corseting are rarely reported in the archaeological literature and this paper will address possible reasons for this absence

[SYM-019] – Fort Worth Ballroom 7, Friday, 4:00pm - 4:15pm

Erin N. Whitson (Binghamton University)

Landscapes of Forgetting and the Materiality of Enslavement: Using Class, Ethnicity, and Gender to Search for the Invisible on a Post-Colonial French Houselot in the Illinois Country

Elizabeth Scott has spent many years working in Francophone settings on subjects connected to identity. She has been especially interested in the social makeup of such communities. In honor of Dr. Scott, I will focus on the materiality of enslavement within a houselot in the French town of Ste. Genevieve, Missouri. Forgetfulness can be a violent act. Modern landscapes and historical narratives of Ste. Genevieve, Missouri similarly reflect a semi-purposeful “forgetfulness” of enslaved individuals within the region. This paper provides a detailed case study of such an instance of “forgetfulness” on an ethnically French houselot in the Middle Mississippi River valley. A comparison between objects found to be associated with class, gender, and ethnicity, from the still-standing Janis house and a demolished

outbuilding provide insight into both the decisions made by the French in the design of the property's space and the materiality of Francophone slavery in the Illinois Country.

[SYM-002] – Texas Ballroom A, Thursday, 2:30pm – 2:45 pm

Erin N. Whitson (Binghamton University) – see [SYM-001] Hunter Crosby

Adam S. Wiewel (Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service)

Examining Mandan and Arikara Agricultural Production at Fort Clark in the Fur Trade Era

The Mandan/Arikara earthlodge village adjacent to the American Fur Company's Fort Clark in North Dakota is well-documented, appearing in the accounts and depictions of Catlin, Maximilian, and Bodmer, among others. The village was originally constructed in 1822 by the Mandans, who occupied the settlement until the widespread 1837 smallpox epidemic, after which the Arikaras appropriated the village. Historical documents suggest the Mandans and Arikaras traded crucial resources, namely maize, to neighboring Native groups and fur traders on the Missouri River during their combined four decades of settlement near Fort Clark, although precise amounts are unclear. In this paper, I utilize historical information and remote sensing data to delve further into this question of trade with the aim of yielding a better understanding of agricultural production potentials among both groups, which appear to have been considerable despite the challenges brought on by the arrival of fur traders in the region.

[GEN-012] – Stockyards 2, Friday, 1:00pm - 1:15pm

Laurie A. Wilkie (University of California, Berkeley)

Freedom on the Frontier: The Archaeology of the Black Regulars of Fort Davis

In the late 1860s, the frontier army provided opportunities for black Civil War veterans, displaced northern black workers and formerly enslaved men to develop careers. During the Civil War, black soldiers had successfully won the fight for equal pay, and the military was a rare space that offered regular pay, educational opportunities, and limited opportunity for upward mobility. The segregated cavalry and infantry units of the black regulars, however, quickly became posted in some of the most remote areas of the frontier. The post of Fort Davis (now a National Historic Site) saw each of the black regiments call it home at some point during the period of 1867 to 1885. Materials recovered from trenching in 2009 and from excavations at a barracks' building in 2015, provide unique insights into the challenges men faced and how they faced them as they navigated a racially fraught place and time.

[SYM-030] – Texas Ballroom B, Saturday, 1:45pm - 2:00pm

Andrew T. Willard (University of West Florida)

The Investigation and Preliminary Assessment of Ship Structure Associated with The Emanuel Point II Shipwreck

During the 2012 UWF maritime archaeological field school, a large, complex portion of ship structure was discovered directly aft of the articulated stern of the Emanuel

Point II shipwreck. In addition to a small amount of ballast, the structure is comprised of planks and framing timbers along with associated artifacts. One primary focus of the past two field seasons was to determine if this structure represented additional remains of the EP II ship or if it might be the presence of an additional shipwreck from Tristan de Luna's colonization fleet. This paper provides an overview of the structural components and preliminary interpretations of this structure.

[GEN-023] – Texas Ballroom A, Saturday, 3:00pm - 3:15pm

Scott S. Williams (Washington State Department of Transportation)

The Beeswax Wreck Project: The First 10 Years.

The Beeswax Wreck Project is an all-volunteer, non-profit effort to identify and locate a proto-historic wreck locally known as the Beeswax Wreck of Nehalem, Oregon, USA. The results of the ten-year effort by a multi-disciplinary team are reported, including the identification of the vessel as the Manila galleon 'Santo Cristo de Burgos', lost in 1693. Remote sensing and dive survey efforts to locate hull deposits that could confirm the identity of the vessel will be discussed. Despite the lack of an identifiable wreck site, the identification of the Beeswax Wreck as the remains of the 'Santo Cristo de Burgos' is based on archaeological, archival, and geomorphological evidence.

[SYM-013] – Texas Ballroom A, Friday, 8:00am - 8:15am

Richard K. Wills (Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency, Scientific Analysis Directorate) – see [SYM-003] Piotr T. Bojakowski

Allen D. Wilson ((United States Army Corps, Mobile District), Michael P. Fedoroff (United States Army Corps, Mobile District)

Can't See the Forest for the Trees: The Upland South Folk Cemetery Tradition on United States Army Corps of Engineers Land in Georgia

The nature of the mission of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers--water management, and the dams and reservoirs necessary to accomplish this mission have resulted in many familial and community cemeteries on USACE land falling under the stewardship of the Corps. The desire to settle near productive bodies of water, the time period around which these areas were being settled, and the preference to establish these cemeteries on high grounds resulted in numerous examples of the "Upland South Folk Cemetery Tradition" on USACE lands. This paper looks at the traits that make up this tradition and looks at how it is expressed in cemeteries at Lake Lanier, Allatoona Lake, and West Point Lake, all in Georgia. We will discuss preservation challenges and interpretation and research goals for these unique cemeteries as well as the traits that make up the Upland South Folk Cemetery Tradition.

[GEN-020] – Texas Ballroom C, Saturday, 9:15am - 9:30am

Stefan F. Woehlke (University of Maryland)

Power and the Production of an American Landscape

Race, class, and gender have intersected throughout our nation's history. These

systems of power shape the strategies and tactics available to people positioned differentially throughout society. This paper will use evidence from archaeological and landscape analyses in order to identify the ways in which these systems of power influenced the 19th century practices that produced the 20th century landscape of Orange County, Virginia.

[SYM-014b] – Texas Ballroom B, Friday, 2:30pm - 2:45pm

Naomi J. Woods (University of Otago, New Zealand)

Household Narratives From a Colonial Frontier: The Archaeology of The Maria Place Cottages, Whanganui, New Zealand

Whanganui has a colourful history, from its beginnings as a planned New Zealand Company settlement in 1840, to a base for colonial warfare and then a hub for intensive farming of the surrounding hinterland by the turn of the twentieth century. The Maria Place cottages lay in the heart of this town, originally nestled between the two main stockades and subsequently becoming a part of the bustling central business district, and as such they have the potential to reveal a wealth of information about the changing nature of the settlement during its formative decades. This research follows one particular family during their time at the site and combines the historical and archaeological record with the aim of constructing a cohesive narrative which focuses on individual experiences of these processes. This approach has been overlooked in New Zealand archaeology and yet holds huge potential for regional, national and global comparative research.

[GEN-015] – Texas Ballroom G, Friday, 1:30pm - 1:45pm

John Worth (University of West Florida)

The Luna Expedition: An Overview from the Documents

The 1559-1561 expedition of Tristán de Luna was the largest and most well-financed Spanish attempt to colonize southeastern North America up to that time. Had it succeeded, New Spain would have expanded to include a settled terrestrial route from the northern Gulf of Mexico to the lower Atlantic coast. While a hurricane left most of the fleet and the colony's food stores on the bottom of Pensacola Bay just five weeks after arrival, the colonists nonetheless struggled to survive over the next two years, supported by multiple maritime relief expeditions as well as a temporary relocation into central Alabama and the dispatch of a military detachment as far north as the Appalachian foothills. Though Luna's Pensacola Bay settlement was ultimately abandoned, the documentary record of the expedition details both its maritime and terrestrial dimensions, and provides an important window into the mid-16th-century Spanish colonial world.

[SYM-023] – Stockyards 1, Saturday, 9:15am - 9:30am

John E. Worth (University of West Florida) – see [SYM-023] Elizabeth D. Benchley

Anne E. Wright (East Carolina University)

3D Printing for Submerged Heritage: A Comparative Study in Structured Light and Photogrammetry

This paper seeks to compare the 3D modeling techniques of photogrammetry and

structured light to create 3D models of propellers found on a variety of shipwrecks. Additionally, this project seeks to determine best practices for 3D printing *in situ* heritage on submerged archaeological sites, focusing particularly on structural elements. This project focuses on three main case studies: *Montana* at Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary, and two shipwreck sites near the Outer Banks of North Carolina. 3D models of all of the propellers will be created using the techniques of both photogrammetry and structured light. Then, they will be 3D printed and assessed for accuracy. Additionally, the 3D printed models will be evaluated as an outreach tool for museum and educational purposes.

[POS-6] – Texas Ballroom Foyer, Friday, 9:00am – 11:00am

Anne E. Wright (East Carolina University)

3D Printing an Archaeological Site Map: Photogrammetric Recording and Printing of the Pillar Dollar Wreck

During the 2016 East Carolina University field school at Biscayne National Park, photogrammetric data was collected to 3D print a sitemap using a ZCorp 3D printer. This printer is a resin-based printer that uses a 24-bit color pallet to print a full range of color. In addition to Photoscan, this process utilizes a free, open-source 3D rendering and animation software called Blender to perfect and render the model usable for 3D printing software. The sitemap was then 3D printed for use in the Biscayne National Park Visitors' Center as an interpretive tool. The result is a highly realistic, miniature model of the shipwreck site. This presentation will discuss the process used to create and render the model, 3D print the sitemap, and the implications and uses of a physical, 3D sitemap.

[SYM-020] – Texas Ballroom C, Friday, 1:00pm - 1:15pm

Jeneva Wright (National Park Service Submerged Resources Center)

Casualties, Corrosion, and Climate Change: USS *Arizona* and Potentially Polluting Shipwrecks

USS *Arizona*, a steel-hulled battleship sunk in Pearl Harbor, HI on 7 December 1941, is an iconic American shipwreck, a war grave and memorial, and is among many shipwreck sites that contain large amounts of potential marine pollutants. Unlike most similar sites, however, USS *Arizona* has been the subject of long-term and ongoing corrosion studies aimed at understanding and modeling the nature of structural changes to the hull. Gaining a detailed understanding of the interaction between the marine environment and corrosion analysis is essential for site management, particularly in the face of potentially dramatic environmental shifts stimulated by climate change. This paper explores how research from USS *Arizona* might inform the management of other metal-hulled shipwrecks, assist in the identification of climate change threats, and help us grasp the complex and sobering interaction of rapidly changing marine environments, shipwrecks containing pollutants, and basic corrosion parameters.

[GEN-004] – Texas Ballroom A, Thursday, 10:00am - 10:15am

LouAnn Wurst (Michigan Technological University)

Worker's Housing and Class Struggle in the Northern Forest

Worker's housing is the material embodiment of the contradictions and class struggle between capital and labor. These contradictions stem from capital's goal of securing cheap and reliable labor while workers strive for higher wages and gaining a measure of control and autonomy over their own lives. Archaeologists tend to overly simplify these complex social relations by uncritically adopting common ideological descriptions such as paternalism or overusing dualisms like dominance and resistance. In this paper, I use archaeological data from the cordwood lumber camps in the Coalwood District of Michigan's Upper Peninsula operated by Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company in the first decade of the 20th century to explore the complexity of worker housing and the capitalist class struggle.

[SYM-011] – Texas Ballroom H, Thursday, 8:15am - 8:30am

Y

Kotaro Yamafune (A.P.P.A.R.A.T.U.S. International, Japan), Christopher Dostal (Texas A&M University)

Photogrammetric Texture Mapping: A methodology of applying photorealistic textures on scanned dense points cloud data

The biggest technological improvement to archaeological documentation techniques in recent years has been the implementation of various 3D digitization technologies, such as Computer Vision Photogrammetry and 3D laser scanning. Laser scanning produces the most accurate geometrical data available today, but it lacks the ability to accurately capture textures and diagnostic coloration information.

Photogrammetric data produces highly accurate photographic textures, but the geometric data tends to be less accurate than the laser scanned data.

In this paper, the authors present a new methodology that combine advantages of laser scanner and Computer Vision Photogrammetry; applying photorealistic photogrammetry textures on geometry of laser scanned 3-D digital models. This methodology allows archaeologists to have a 3-D digital model that possesses laser scan quality geometry with photorealistic textures. Furthermore, archaeologist can apply this methodology to various laser scan dataset which is from artifacts captured by FaroArm to landscapes captured by a multi-beam sonar.

[SYM-031] – Texas Ballroom C, Saturday, 2:15pm - 2:30pm

Kotaro Yamafune (Texas A&M University) – see [SYM-031] Daniel E. Bishop

Timo Ylimaunu (University of Oulu, Finland), Paul R. Mullins (Indiana University-Purdue University), Tiina Äikäs (University of Oulu, Finland), Titta Kallio-Seppä (University of Oulu, Finland)

Incorporating Laborers: Saunas in Industrial Finland

Since the late 19th century most Finnish industrial areas have had one distinctive and important building—sauna—that was as important to workers as to the company's officials. Industrial spaces had usually separated workers' housing areas and many cases saunas were separately located from the housing and industrial spaces; most likely because of the danger of fire. We will discuss the importance and role of saunas for the industrial communities in Finland. In some industrial areas workers had built up their own saunas, however, in several cases companies built up bigger common saunas and laundries for their workers, especially at the beginning of the 20th century. Most of all saunas have been one fundamental Finnish 'institution', a multifunctional building. Saunas were one incorporative mechanisms in industrial communities that brought people together, so, company workers and officials, and was one instrument that created a sense of industrial community.

[SYM-011- - Texas Ballroom H, Thursday, 9:15am - 9:30am

Timo Ylimaunu (University of Oulu, Finland) – see [SYM-009] Paul Mullins

Timo Ylimaunu (University of Oulu, Finland) – see [POS-4] Marika Hyttinen

Z

Caitlin Zant (Wisconsin Historical Society)

Modeling Change: Quantifying Metal Shipwreck Degradation in Lake Michigan, Part II

The preservation and management of submerged cultural resources (SCRs), such as shipwrecks, is a difficult task that has been compounded in the Great Lakes region by the introduction of invasive species. Traditionally, cultural resource managers have had difficulty systematically monitoring and managing SCRs with limited time and funds. Structure from Motion (SfM) technology has proven to be a viable way to study long-term change in shipwreck sites, and as a way of systematically quantifying shipwreck degradation over time. Following up on initial research collected on the S.S. *Wisconsin* in 2005 and 2015, this paper demonstrates the results and capacity of SfM in identifying and calculating change in freshwater sites. This capability to quantify changes in shipwreck sites allows for an understanding of 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-004] – Texas Ballroom A, Thursday, 10:30 am - 10:45 am

Danny Zborover (Institute for Field Research)

Conquest of the South Sea: The Long-Term Historical Archaeology of the Port of Huatulco, Mexico

In April of 1522, Pedro de Alvarado conquered and claimed the Port of Huatulco in the name of the Spanish King Carlos V. Among the best natural harbors on the Pacific Ocean, Huatulco soon became the main port-of-trade for the Hapsburgian Empire between New Spain, Central America, and Peru up until the late 16th century. But this conquest was only one of many-- and one of the last-- of such dramatic cycles of domination and colonialization in southern Mexico. Drawing from Indigenous documents composed between the 14th and 17th centuries, European surveys and maps, and archaeological evidence, in this presentation I will argue that the Spanish themselves were pawns in an intense interregional competition between several Indigenous states and empires, including the Zapotecs, Mixtecs, Aztecs, Pochutecs, and Chontal. These long-term colonial interests in this strategic economic hub thus interrogate the restrictive paradigm of the 'European-colonizer' vs. the 'Indigenous-colonized'.

[SYM-034] – Texas Ballroom H, Saturday, 1:30pm - 1:45pm

Martha Zierden (The Charleston Museum), Elizabeth Reitz (University of Georgia)

Cattle In Charleston And South Carolina's Lowcountry

When colonists settled Carolina in the late 17th century they encountered a bountiful land. They immediately planted cattle, that thrived in the pinewoods, canebrakes, and marshes of the lowcountry. Most of these cattle were raised under free-range conditions. Three decades of archaeological research in Charleston, South

Carolina, show that the flourishing cattle herds influenced the city's economy and diet. Measurements of cattle bones and analysis of recovered horn cores indicate that the lineage of these cattle was diverse. Charleston cattle had a wide range of body sizes, and did not conform to a standard modern breed. Archaeological and documentary evidence suggests this diversity derives in part from the mixing of animals from Spanish Florida with English stock through raids, trade, and the capture of feral cattle.

[SYM-018] – Texas Ballroom J, Friday, 8:30am - 8:45am

Lauren Zych (University of Chicago)

Hybrid Objects, Mixed Assemblages, and the Centrality of Context: Colonoware and Creolization in Early New Orleans

Following the discovery of unusual handmade chamber pots at Colonial Williamsburg last century, archaeologists began to identify colonoware in contexts throughout North America, the Caribbean, and beyond. Traditionally defined as the product of two or more disparate cultures, colonoware remains the most thoroughly studied category of “hybrid” objects in archaeology today. However, scholars now agree that a myopic emphasis on production –or, more accurately, on the racial identities of producers– severely limited the scope of earlier research. Drawing upon a more holistic approach that considers production and consumption in a single study, this paper presents new data on colonoware and other handbuilt vessels from eighteenth-century New Orleans. The evidence, derived from neutron activation analysis, ceramic petrography, and close contextual analysis, moves us beyond overly-romanticized tales of Indian wives and African mistresses towards a more accurate understanding of the complex relationships that led to creolization in Louisiana during the colonial era.

[GEN-005] – Stockyards 3, Thursday, 1:00 pm - 1:15 pm