

Program and Book of Abstracts / *Programme et résumés*



**SOCIETY *for*
HISTORICAL
ARCHAEOLOGY**

QUESTIONS THAT COUNT:

A critical evaluation of historical
archaeology in the 21st Century

SHA Québec 2014

LES ENJEUX PRIORITAIRES :

Une évaluation critique de l'archéologie
historique au XXI^e siècle



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47th Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology

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47^e Colloque sur l'archéologie historique et subaquatique

Conference Logo: The Conference logo – a padlock and key – represents the vast store of important questions before us and the key to their identification. The logo was designed by Bussières Communications. (Wrought iron key and padlock with brass escutcheon plate stamped SECURE; Finlay Market, Québec City (CeEt-137), 19th Century; Place-Royale Archaeological Reference Collection; Photo: Chantale Gagnon, Ville de Québec.)

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2014 SHA

Award And Prize Recipients

Unless otherwise noted, awards will be presented following the Friday evening Awards Banquet.

Established in 1981, the *J. C. Harrington Medal in Historical Archaeology* is named in honor of Jean Carl Harrington (1901–1998), one of the pioneer founders of historical archaeology in North America. The medal is presented for a lifetime of contributions to the discipline centered in scholarship. In January 1982, at the SHA annual conference in Philadelphia, a special silver version of the medal was presented to J. C. Harrington when the award was publicly announced. All other Harrington Medals are struck in antique bronze. *The 2014 Harrington Medal will be presented to Theresa A. Singleton for her lifetime contributions and dedication to historical archaeology.*

Created in 1988 and publicly announced and first presented in January 1990, the *Carol V. Ruppé Distinguished Service Award* is named in honor of Carol V. Ruppé, in recognition of her long service to the SHA in creating and running the book room at the annual conference. The Ruppé Award is internal to the society and honors individuals who have a record of sustained and truly outstanding service to the organization. *The 2014 Ruppé Award will be presented to James E. Ayres for his more than four decades of exceptional volunteer service to the SHA in the areas of governance, committee work, and publications.*

Established in 2011 and first presented in 2012, the *Daniel G. Roberts Award for Excellence in Public Historical Archaeology* was created and endowed by the staff of John Milner Associates, Inc., to recognize and honor their colleague Daniel G. Roberts, one of the pioneers in public historical archaeology, particularly within a heritage management framework. The award recognizes outstanding accomplishments in public archaeology by individuals, educational institutions, for-profit or non-profit firms or organizations, museums, government agencies, private sponsors, or projects. *The 2014 Roberts Award will be presented to Archéo-Québec, for increasing public awareness of the importance of Québec's archaeological heritage and encouraging networking among its broad-based membership and other players in the cultural and cultural and tourism fields.*

Established in 1998, the *John L. Cotter Award* is named in honor of John Lambert Cotter (1911–1999), a pioneer educator and advocate for the discipline and is awarded for outstanding achievement by an individual at the start of his/her career in historical archaeology. The awardee may either be in training as an undergraduate or graduate student or a professional beginning their career. *Deirdre A. Kelleher will receive the 2014 Cotter Award for the Elfreth's Alley Archaeology project, where her efforts in the field and in the laboratory have enriched public archaeology in Philadelphia and provided the public with a positive, interactive view of historical archaeology and its role in public discourse.*

The *James Deetz Book Award* named for James Deetz (1930–2000), whose books are classics for professional archaeologists as well as for nonspecialists. Deetz's accessible and entertaining writing style expands the influence of his books beyond the discipline, because they are read by a broad audience of nonspecialists. This award recognizes books and monographs that are similarly well written and accessible to all potential readers. *The recipient of the 2014 Deetz Award is Leland Ferguson, for God's Field's: Landscape, Religion, and Race in Moravian Wachovia (University Press of Florida, 2011).* This award will be presented Wednesday evening, prior to the plenary session.

The *Kathleen Kirk Gilmore Dissertation Award*, formerly the SHA Dissertation Prize, is awarded to a recent graduate whose dissertation is considered to be an outstanding contribution to historical archaeology. In 2011, the award was renamed to honor Kathleen Kirk Gilmore (1914–2010), a pioneer in the field of historical archaeology and a past president of the SHA. *The recipient of the 2014 Gilmore Award is Felipe Gaitán Ammann, for his 2012 Columbia University dissertation: An Archaeology of the Slave Trade in Late-Seventeenth Century Panama (1663-1674).* This award will be presented Wednesday evening, prior to the plenary session.

The *SHA Awards of Merit* were established in 1988 to recognize the specific achievements of individuals and organizations that have furthered the cause of historical archaeology. The honorees need not be professional archaeologists or SHA members. In 2014, an Award of Merit will be presented to the *Société du patrimoine urbain de Québec* for their creative approaches to connecting people and the past using innovative methods in and around the City of Québec, a UNESCO World Heritage City, over the past 25 years. This award will be presented Wednesday evening, prior to the plenary session.

The results of the judging for the student awards, student prize, and other competitions listed below will be announced at the Friday afternoon business meeting.

A number of *student awards* have been established to provide support for student members to attend the annual conference and present a paper or a poster and to promote their participation in society activities. The application process for each of the student awards varies, and instructions for applying are disseminated prior to the meeting each year. Student awards to be presented in Québec include: the *ACUA George Fischer Student Travel Award*, the *Ed and Judy Jelks Student Travel Awards*, and the *Gender and Minority Affairs Committee (GMAC) Student Travel Awards*. (*The Québec City Award / Bourse de Québec* will not be given this year.) The *13th SHA Student Paper Prize* will be awarded to a student, or students, whose written version of the conference paper they are presenting this year in Québec is judged superior in the areas of originality, research merit, clarity of presentation, and professionalism, and of potential relevance to a considerable segment of the archaeological community.

This year's *ACUA 15th Annual Photo Festival Competition* at the annual conference is open to all SHA members and registered meeting attendees. The images are judged and displayed during the conference with winners receiving both a ribbon and the approbation of their peers. The inaugural results of two newly established competitions will also be announced in Québec: the *Gender and Minority Affairs (GMAC) Diversity Field School Competition*, which recognizes field schools in historical archaeology that foster diversity in research objectives, perspectives, and participation; and the *GMAC Diversity Photo Competition*, which recognizes photos that tell a story about how historical archaeology embraces diversity and advances all concepts of diversity with the profession, the field, and society.

President's Message

It is my pleasure to welcome you to Quebec and the 2014 SHA Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology. This year we gather to examine "Questions that Count: a critical evaluation of historical archaeology in the 21st century" in the birthplace of French America, an exceptionally well-preserved city with a rich archaeological scholarship. Delegates to the conference have gathered from around the world to share their research. I'm confident you will find fascinating scholarship from a vast range of global scholars examining the full breadth of material life in the last half-millennium. For students attending their first SHA, I hope that you find the conference as energizing and informative as I have since attending my first SHA in 1987. On behalf of the conference team and the SHA Board of Directors, we are indeed very happy that all of you are here!



Paul Mullins, Président, SHA



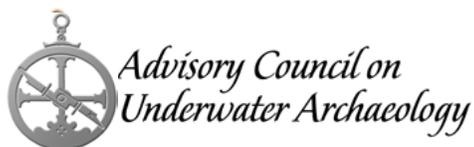
Mot du président

C'est un immense plaisir pour moi de vous souhaiter la bienvenue à ce 47^e colloque de la SHA et plus encore de vous accueillir dans cette magnifique ville de Québec, berceau de l'Amérique Française. Renommée pour l'excellence de l'archéologie qui y est pratiquée et de la mise en valeur de son patrimoine, elle constituera certainement un terreau propice au développement du thème de cette année : identifier les enjeux prioritaires que propose l'archéologie historique d'aujourd'hui. Nous avons ainsi le bonheur d'accueillir des conférenciers hautement compétents qui nous viennent des quatre coins du monde. Ils sauront alimenter nos réflexions en partageant le fruit de leurs recherches qui portent sur tous les aspects de la société des 500 dernières années. Au nom des organisateurs, des directeurs du Conseil d'administration et des nombreux bénévoles, je vous souhaite un colloque enrichissant et stimulant.



Paul Mullins, président de la SHA

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Nous voulons aussi remercier les nombreux bénévoles qui ont travaillé de bon cœur et avec constance.

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Platinum / Platine

Marquis de Montcalm - Louis Joseph de Montcalm-Gozon, marquis de Saint-Véran, dit de Montcalm (1712-1759), commanded the French army in 1759. He lost his life in the Battle of the Plains of Abraham.

Louis Joseph de Montcalm-Gozon, marquis de Saint-Véran, dit de Montcalm (1712-1759), commandait l'armée française en 1759. Il perdit la vie lors de la bataille des Plaines d'Abraham.

Entente de
développement culturel



Gold / Or

General James Wolfe - (1727-1759) commanded the British forces in 1759. He lost his life in the Battle of the Plains of Abraham.

(1727-1759) commandait les forces britanniques en 1759. Il perdit la vie lors de la bataille des Plaines d'Abraham.



Silver / Argent

Chaussegros de Léry - (1682-1756) was the French military engineer responsible for building the still-standing 1745 ramparts.

Gaspard-Joseph Chaussegros de Léry (1682-1756), ingénieur militaire français, était responsable en 1745 de la construction des remparts qui sont toujours présents dans le paysage de Québec.

Karlis Karklins



Conseil de la Nation huronne-Wendat



Anonymous / Anonyme

Bronze

Lord Dufferin - Sir Frederick Temple Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood, Lord Dufferin (1826-1902), was Governor General of Canada and is considered the chief proponent for saving the fortifications from destruction following the withdrawal of the British army in 1871.

Sir Frederick Temple Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood, Lord Dufferin (1826-1902), fut gouverneur général du Canada et est reconnu pour la conservation des fortifications suite au retrait de l'armée britannique en 1871.



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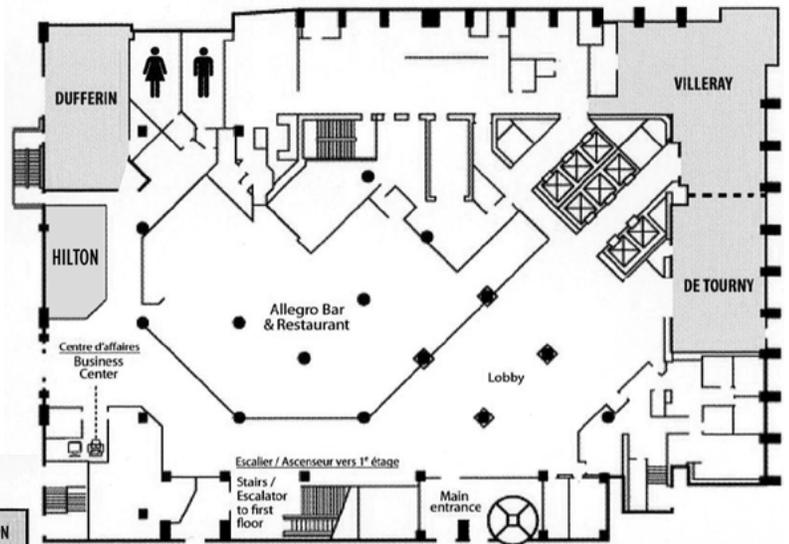
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Matthew Russell, University of California Berkeley

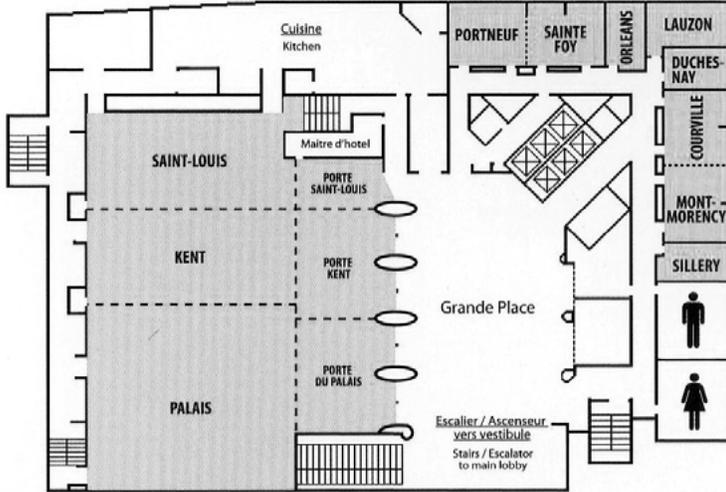
Meeting Room Floor Plans / *Plan des salles de réunion*

HILTON

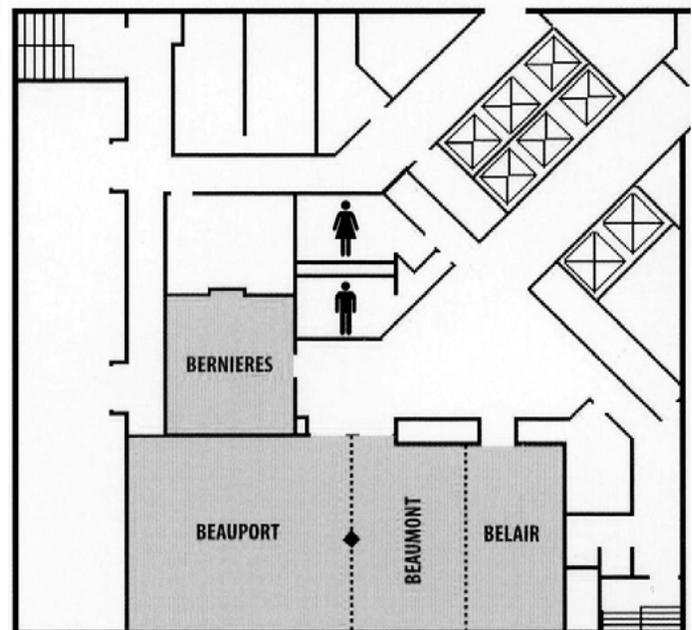
Rez-de-chaussée • Main Floor



1^{er} étage • 1st floor

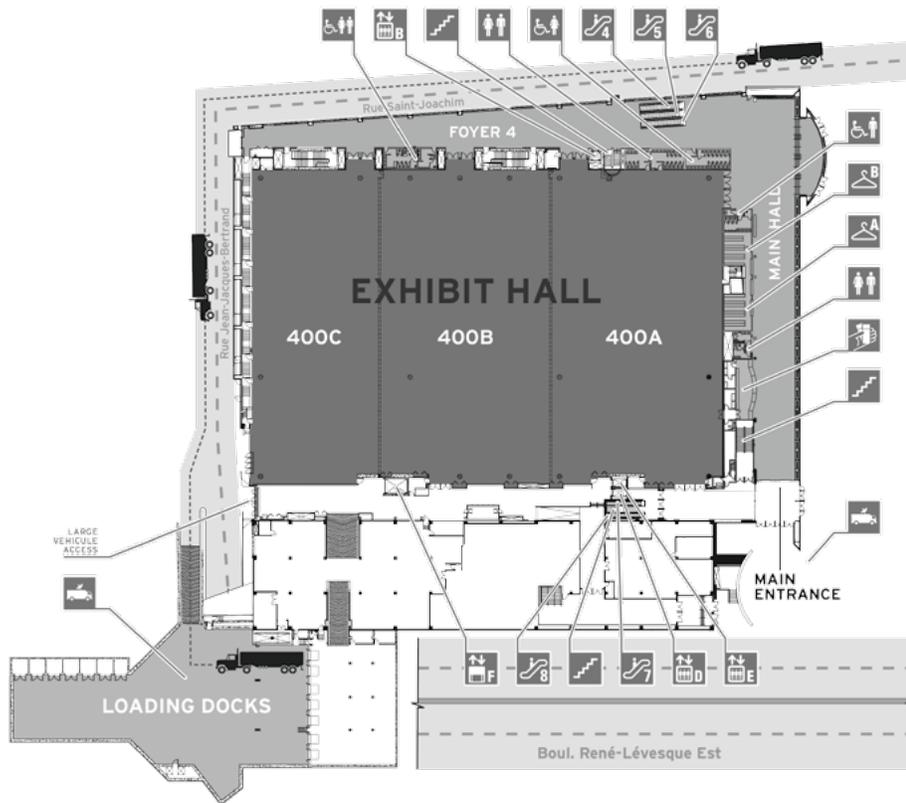
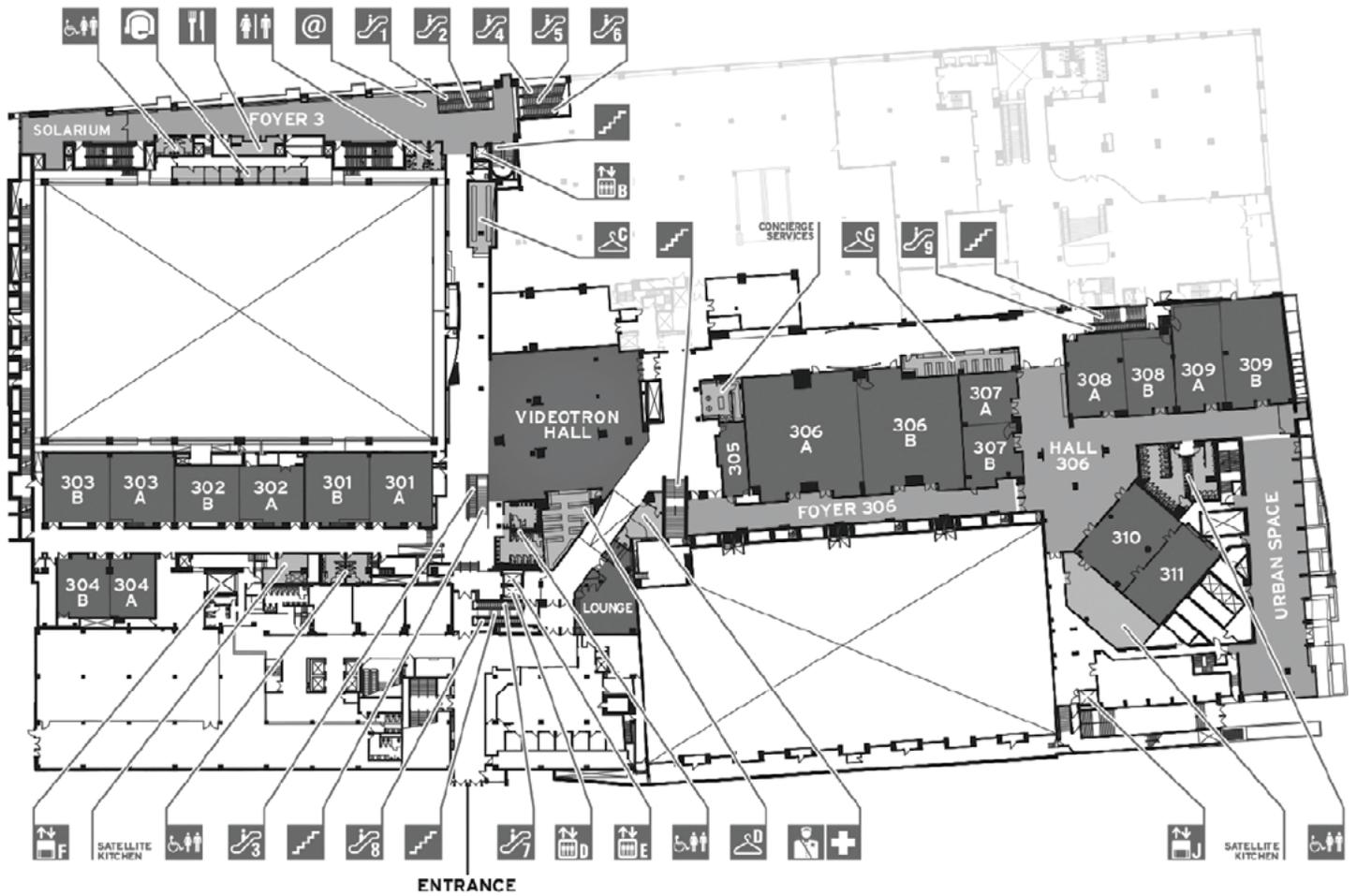


2^e étage • 2nd floor



Québec Convention Centre / Centre des congrès de Québec





Bookroom, Tech Room / *Salle des publications, Salle des Technologies*

Tech Room / Salle des Technologies

Convention Centre **203**

Thursday, January 9 / Jeudi, 9 janvier

9:00 AM – 5:00 PM

Friday, January 10 / Vendredi, 10 janvier

9:00 AM – 5:00 PM

Saturday, January 9 / Samedi, 11 janvier

9:00 AM – 11:00 AM

Bookroom / Salle des publications

Convention Centre **200B**

Thursday, January 9 / Jeudi, 9 janvier

9:00 AM – 5:00 PM

Friday, January 10 / Vendredi, 10 janvier

9:00 AM – 5:00 PM

Saturday, January 9 / Samedi, 11 janvier

9:00 AM – 11:00 AM

Bookroom Exhibitors and Vendors / *Exposants*

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY (ACUA)

TABLE 14

ASSOCIATION DES ÉTUDIANT(E)S EN ARCHÉOLOGIE DE L'UNIVERSITÉ LAVAL (AÉAUL)

TABLE 25

AEAUL is a non-profit organization that represents undergraduate archaeology students at Laval University within the Historical Sciences Department of the Faculty of Arts and Humanities. The organization monitors training quality, organizes activities forging ties among students, promotes archaeology and makes the information it gathers accessible to both students and people from outside the university.

L'AEAUL est un organisme sans but lucratif qui représente l'ensemble des étudiants de premier cycle du programme d'archéologie de l'Université Laval auprès du Département des sciences historiques de la Faculté des lettres et des sciences humaines. Ce faisant, elle veille à la qualité, de la formation, elle organise des activités favorables à l'établissement de liens entre les étudiants, elle fait la promotion de l'archéologie et elle rend l'information recueillie accessible tant aux étudiants qu'aux personnes de l'extérieur.

Contact: Alexandre Lévesque
0221-1030, av. des Sciences-Humaines
Université Laval, Québec, QC, Canada, G1V 0A6
aeaul@asso.ulaval.ca

ANTHROPOLOGY DEPARTMENT AT THE COLLEGE OF WILLIAM & MARY**TABLE 24**

We represent the W&M graduate program in Historical Anthropology and Archaeology, which lays particular emphasis on comparative colonialism, colonial America and the Caribbean, historical North America, biocultural studies and the African Diaspora.

Notre programme d'études supérieures en anthropologie et en archéologie historiques porte particulièrement sur le colonialisme comparé, l'Amérique et la Caraïbe coloniales, l'Amérique du Nord historique, les études bioculturelles et la diaspora africaine.

Contact: Bill Vega
241 Jamestown Road, Williamsburg, VA, USA, 23185
wavega@wm.edu

CANADIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION (CAA) / ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE D'ARCHÉOLOGIE (ACA) TABLE 5

The Canadian Archaeological Association (CAA), founded in 1968, includes professional, avocational and student archaeologists, as well as individuals of the general public of any country, who are interested in furthering the objectives of the Association. These include promoting, protecting and conserving the archaeological heritage of Canada and disseminating archaeological knowledge.

Fondée en 1968, l'Association canadienne d'archéologie (ACA) comprend des archéologues professionnels, extra-professionnels et étudiants, de même que des membres du grand public qui poursuivent dans divers pays les objectifs de l'Association. Parmi ces objectifs figurent la promotion, la protection et la conservation du patrimoine archéologique du Canada et la diffusion des connaissances en archéologie.

Contact: Joanne Braaten
31 037 Morgans View, Calgary, AB, Canada, T3Z 0A5
kjbraaten@shaw.ca

COMMISSION DE LA CAPITALE NATIONALE DU QUÉBEC**TABLE 22A****COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY (CNEHA)****TABLE 6**

CNEHA promotes historical archaeology scholarship in the Northeastern United States and Canada and publishes the annual journal, *Northeast Historical Archaeology*.

Le CNEHA encourage les études en archéologie historique dans les universités du nord-est des États-Unis et du Canada. Il publie le journal annuel Northeast Historical Archaeology.

Contact: Susan Maguire
Sunny Buffalo State, Dept. of Anthropology, CLAS B107, 1300 Elmwood Ave. Buffalo, NY, USA,
14216
neha@buffalostate.edu

EXPERTISE LASER 3D – ISCAN INC.**TABLE 3**

Expertise laser 3D – iScan inc. offers services in 3D laser scanning, 2D drafting, historic and heritage building documentation, surveying, CAD drawing, 3D modelling, 3D historical simulation and 3D printing reproduction. Under the direction of an archaeomatician, the iScan team provides a range of professional services in the following fields: heritage, archaeology, museology, architecture, surveying, civil engineering and industrial engineering. When it comes to documenting the past, right now, for the future, this company's motto is "Yes, we sCAN!" www.iscan3d.ca

Notre entreprise de services se spécialise en relevés laser 3D, en mise en plan 2D, en documentation de bâtiments patrimoniaux et historiques, en dessin CAO, en modélisation 3D, en simulation historique 3D et en impression tridimensionnelle. Dirigée par un archéomaticien, l'équipe rend des services professionnels variés dans les domaines suivants : patrimoine, archéologie, muséologie, architecture, arpenteur, génie civil et ingénierie industrielle. Nous documentons le passé sans délai pour préparer l'avenir! « Yes we sCAN! » www.iscan3d.ca

Contact: Richard Lapointe
704 rue Hart, Trois-Rivières, QC, Canada, G9A 4R8
rlapointe@iscan3d.ca

FLORIDA PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY NETWORK (FPAN)**TABLE 28**

The Florida Public Archaeology Network is dedicated to the protection of cultural resources, both on land and underwater, and to involving the public in the study of their past. Regional centers around Florida serve as clearinghouses for information, institutions for learning and training, and headquarters for public participation in archaeology.

Le réseau Florida Public Archaeology Network se consacre à la protection des ressources culturelles terrestres et sous-marines ainsi qu'à la sensibilisation du public à l'étude de son passé. Nos centres régionaux servent de centres d'information, d'institutions d'apprentissage et de formation, de même que de centres de coordination des activités d'archéologie à la disposition du grand public.

Contact: Della Scott-Ireton
207 East Main Street, Pensacola, FL, USA, 80802
dscottireton@uwf.edu

GAIA COOPÉRATIVE DE TRAVAIL**TABLE 9**

The GAIA team fosters the development of fully integrated archaeology, through the analysis and interpretation of an array of archaeological data. We provide a comprehensive range of specialist services, including zooarchaeology activities for schools, heritage centers and museums.

L'équipe GAIA est vouée à une archéologie pleinement intégrée reposant sur l'analyse et l'interprétation d'un ensemble de données. Nous fournissons un éventail complet de services spécialisés tels que l'organisation d'activités zooarchéologiques pour les écoles, les centres-patrimoine et les musées.

Contact: Marie-Michèle Dionne
109 rue Louis-IX, Québec, QC, Canada, G2B 1K4
mmdionne@gaia-arch.com

LEFT COAST PRESS**TABLE 18**

Left Coast Press, Inc. is a prolific publisher of archaeology with a particular interest in historical archaeology, heritage and public archaeology issues. We produce scholarly works, textbooks, reference books, videos, and journals for scholars, professionals, students and the general public.

Left Coast Press inc. est un éditeur prolifique en archéologie qui s'intéresse particulièrement à l'archéologie historique, au patrimoine et à l'archéologie publique. Nous publions des œuvres savantes, des manuels, des ouvrages de référence, des vidéos, des revues universitaires, professionnelles et étudiantes, de même que des bulletins destinés au grand public.

Contact: Caryn M. Berg
10 107 Waco Street, Commerce city, CO, USA, 80022
archaeology@lcoastpress.com

LES ÉDITIONS DU SEPTENTRION**TABLE 16**

The publishing firm Septentrion, founded in 1988, specializes in historical publications, although it also puts out books in humanities and literature. Its memoirs of political figures, together with family histories, reflect the firm's interest in Amerindians, Jews and populations in general.

Fondée en 1988, la maison d'édition Septentrion est spécialisée en histoire, mais publie également des livres en sciences humaines et en littérature. Les souvenirs de personnages politiques y côtoient les histoires de familles, traduisant notre intérêt pour les Amérindiens, les Juifs et la question des populations en général.

Contact: Éric Simard
1300 av Maguire, Québec, QC, Canada, G1T 1Z3
esimard@septentrion.qc.ca

LIGHTHOUSE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MARITIME PROGRAM (LAMP)**TABLE 33**

LAMP, based at the St. Augustine Lighthouse & Museum, is dedicated to the investigation and interpretation of the maritime heritage of St. Augustine and the surrounding region of Florida. Through historical research and maritime archaeology, LAMP engages local and visiting communities while exploring the dynamic history of America's oldest port.

Le programme LAMP mené au Musée du phare de St. Augustine est dédié à la recherche et à l'interprétation du patrimoine maritime de St. Augustine et de la région floridienne environnante. Dédié à l'histoire et à l'archéologie maritime, le programme fait appel à la participation des visiteurs et des collectivités locales pour raviver de manière dynamique le passé du plus ancien port d'Amérique.

Contact: Chuck Meide
81 Lighthouse Ave, St-Augustine, FL, USA, 32080
cmeide@staugustinelighthouse.org

MANEY PUBLISHING**TABLES 26 - 19**

Maney Publishing specialises in the publication of electronic and print academic journals. We publish over 30 international journals in anthropology, archaeology and heritage conservation including *Journal of Field Archaeology*, *Post-Medieval Archaeology*, *Industrial Archaeology Review*, *The Historic Environment - Policy and Practice* and *Journal of African Diaspora Archaeology and Heritage*. Several new publications will be added in 2014: *Journal of Community Archaeology and Heritage*, *Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology* and *Plains Anthropology*.

Maney Publishing se spécialise dans la publication de revues universitaires, en format électronique et papier. Nous publions plus de 30 revues internationales d'anthropologie, d'archéologie et de conservation du patrimoine, telles que : Journal of Field Archaeology, Post-Medieval Archaeology, Industrial Archaeology Review, The Historic Environment – Policy and Practice et Journal of African Diaspora Archaeology and Heritage. S'ajouteront en 2014 les publications suivantes : Journal of Community Archaeology and Heritage, Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology et Plains Anthropology.

Contact: Gemma Feltham
Suite 1C, Joseph's Well, Hanover Walk, Leeds, UK, LS3 1AB
g.feltham@maneypublishing.com

MICHIGAN TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY**TABLE 27**

Michigan Technological University offers unique degrees in industrial heritage and archaeology. A new program links Michigan Tech with the AmeriCorps program (OSM/VISTA). The Society for Industrial Archaeology (SIA) is the United States partner organization in The International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage (TICCIH).

Michigan Technological University offre une formation unique en archéologie et en mise en valeur du patrimoine industriel. Un nouveau programme (OSM/VISTA) lie notre Université à AmeriCorps. La Society for Industrial Archaeology (SIA) est l'organisation partenaire, aux États-Unis, du Comité international pour la conservation du patrimoine industriel (TICCIH).

Contact: Timothy Scarlett
1400 Townsend Dr., Houghton, MI, USA, 49931
Scarlett@mtu.edu

MINELAB AMERICAS, INC.**TABLE 2**

Minelab is a world-wide manufacturer of hand-held metal detector products. Since its founding in 1985, Minelab has been a world leader, providing the best metal detectors for consumer, humanitarian, demining and military needs. Minelab is an ISO 9001 Quality Endorsed Company.

Minelab est un fabricant international de détecteurs de métal portatifs. Depuis sa fondation en 1985, Minelab est chef de file dans son domaine. L'entreprise produit les meilleurs détecteurs de métal sur le marché, que ce soit à des fins militaires ou de déminage, ou encore pour répondre aux besoins des consommateurs et des organismes d'aide humanitaire. Minelab est certifiée ISO 9001.

Contact: Kelly Garver
1938 University Lane, Suite A, Lisle, IL, USA, 60532
Kelly.garver@minelabamericas.com

NATIONAL CENTER FOR PRESERVATION TECHNOLOGY & TRAINING**TABLE 17**

The National Center for Preservation Technology & Training is a center of expertise for the National Park Service. Our mission is to advance the application of science and technology to historic presentation. Working in the fields of archaeology, architecture, historic landscapes, and materials conservation, the Center accomplishes its mission through research, education, training, technology transfer and partnerships.

Contact: Tad Britt
645 University Parkway, Natchitoches, Louisiana, USA, 71457
tad_britt@nps.gov

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY**TABLE 31**

The National Geographic Society Grants Program has been supporting research, conservation and exploration projects for 125 years. We are currently searching for future grantees whose research can make an important contribution to our knowledge and understanding of human history.

Le programme de bourses de la National Geographic Society permet de soutenir depuis 125 ans des projets de recherche, de conservation et d'exploration. Nous sommes actuellement à la recherche de futurs boursiers dont les travaux pourraient apporter une contribution importante à notre connaissance et à notre compréhension de l'histoire de nos civilisations.

Contact: Fabio Esteban Amador
1145 17th Street NW., Washington, DC, 20036
famador@ngs.org

NAUTICAL ARCHAEOLOGY SOCIETY**TABLE 30**

The Nautical Archaeology Society wants to allow everyone to benefit from the unique and fascinating resource that is the world's maritime heritage. It was fundamentally established to further research in nautical archaeology and publish the results. NAS is dedicated to advancing education on nautical archaeology for everyone – its members, the general public and professionals across the globe. To that end it publishes a quarterly member's newsletter, *Nautical Archaeology*, and the peer-reviewed academic journal, *International Journal of Nautical Archaeology*.

La Nautical Archaeology Society (NAS) désire permettre à chacun de bénéficier du patrimoine maritime mondial, une ressource qu'elle considère comme unique et fascinante. Notre organisme a été fondé pour mener des recherches en archéologie maritime et en publier les résultats. La NAS effectue un travail d'éducation en archéologie nautique auprès de ses membres, du grand public et des archéologues professionnels du monde entier. Elle publie un bulletin trimestriel, Nautical Archaeology, et une revue savante évaluée par les pairs, International Journal of Nautical Archaeology.

Contact: Mark Beattie
Fort Cumberland, Fort Cumberland Road, Eastney
Portsmouth, Hampshire, UK, PO4 9LD
mark@nauticalarchaeology.org

PARKS CANADA / PARCS CANADA**TABLE 12****PROGRAM IN MARITIME STUDIES****TABLE 29**

The Program in Maritime Studies at East Carolina University offers graduate degree courses in nautical archaeology, maritime and naval history, conservation science, analysis of material culture, and cultural resources management. Underwater archaeology field schools are given at various sites in remote sensing and U.S. naval and maritime history.

Le programme d'études maritimes de notre université offre une formation en archéologie nautique, en histoire maritime et navale de même qu'en sciences de la conservation, axé sur l'analyse de la culture matérielle et la gestion des ressources culturelles. Les stages de pratique de terrain en archéologie sous-marine se déroulent dans des sites variés et portent sur la télédétection et l'histoire maritime et navale des États-Unis.

Contact: Lynn Harris
East Carolina University, Greenville, NC, USA, 27858
harrisly@ecu.edu

REGISTER OF PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS (RPA)**TABLE 13**

RPA is dedicated to promoting and upholding the highest professional standards in archaeology.

Le RPA est voué à la promotion et à l'application des normes professionnelles les plus élevées en archéologie.

Contact: Amanda Evans
Tesla Offshore, LLC, 36499 Perkins Rd., Prairieville, LA, USA, 70769
evansa@teslaoffshore.com

SAVE ONTARIO SHIPWRECKS (SOS)**TABLE 15**

Save Ontario Shipwrecks is a provincial heritage organization dedicated to the preservation and promotion of marine heritage through research, conservation, and education. Operating through local chapters supported by a provincial board of directors, our volunteers undertake many worthwhile projects including archaeological surveys of shipwrecks. For more information, please visit our website:

www.saveontarioshipwrecks.ca

Save Ontario Shipwrecks est un organisme provincial qui se consacre à la préservation et à la promotion du patrimoine marin au moyen de trois grandes activités : la recherche, la conservation et l'éducation. Actifs au sein de divisions locales soutenues par un bureau provincial, nos bénévoles pilotent de nombreux projets appréciables tels que des levés archéologiques d'épaves. Pour plus d'information : www.saveontarioshipwrecks.ca

Contact: Krissy Nickle
PO Box 1083, St-Marys, ON, N4X 1B7
Krissy@nickle.ca

SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY (SAA)**TABLE 20**

The Society for American Archaeology is an international organization dedicated to research, interpretation, and protection of the archaeological heritage of the Americas. Visit our booth to learn about the SAA Press; our 2014 Annual Meeting in Austin, Texas; our Conferencia Intercontinental in Lima, Peru; and our new digital journal.

La Society for American Archaeology est une organisation internationale dédiée à la recherche, à l'interprétation et à la protection du patrimoine archéologique des Amériques. Venez visiter notre kiosque pour en apprendre davantage sur notre maison d'édition et notre journal numérique, de même que sur notre rencontre annuelle de 2014 à Austin (Texas) et notre prochaine conférence intercontinentale à Lima (Pérou).

Contact: Russ Bahorsky
1111, 14th St. NW, Suite 800, Washington, DC, USA, 20005
russ@saa.org

SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY (SHA)**TABLE 23****SHA 2015 CONFERENCE, SEATTLE WA****TABLE 22****SOCIETY FOR POST-MEDIEVAL ARCHAEOLOGY (SPMA)****TABLE 21**

The Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology is the leading UK and European Forum for the discussion and debate of the archaeology of the period from circa AD1500 to the present day. Find out more about our international journal, student prizes and grants scheme at our book room table or at www.spma.org.uk

La Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology est une tribune de premier plan au Royaume-Uni et en Europe pour la discussion et les débats en archéologie concernant la période de 1500 ans après J.-C. à ce jour. Pour en savoir plus sur notre journal international, nos prix et nos prix aux étudiants, venez nous rencontrer à notre table ou visitez le www.spma.org.uk

Contact: Emma Dwyer
c/o University of Leicester, University Road, Leicester, UK, LE1 7RH
treasurer@spma.org.uk

SOCIETY OF BEAD RESEARCHERS**TABLE 1**

The Society of Bead Researchers is a professional non-profit corporation founded in 1981 to foster serious research on beads of all materials and periods, and to expedite the dissemination of the resulting knowledge. Membership is open to all persons and organisations involved in the study of beads, as well as those interested in keeping abreast of current trends in the bead research field.

La Society of Bead Researchers est un organisme professionnel sans but lucratif fondé en 1981 dans le but d'encourager la recherche sur les perles, toutes matières et périodes confondues, et de diffuser les connaissances résultant de ces recherches. L'organisme est ouvert à toute personne ou organisation qui étudie les perles avec sérieux et s'intéresse aux tendances actuelles de la recherche dans ce domaine.

Contact: Karlis Karklins
1596 Devon Street, Ottawa, ON, Canada, K1G 0S7
karlis4444@gmail.com

SPRINGER**TABLE 10 - 11**

Springer is a leading publisher of books and journals in historical and underwater archaeology. Please visit us and look over some of our latest publications: *International Journal of Historical Archaeology*, *Journal of Maritime Archaeology* and the *When the Land Meets the Sea* series, published in cooperation with SHA-ACUA.

Springer est une importante maison d'édition qui publie des ouvrages et des journaux en archéologie historique et sous-marine. Venez nous rencontrer pour prendre connaissance de nos dernières publications: International Journal of Historical Archaeology, Journal of Maritime Archaeology et la série When the Land Meets the Sea, publiée en coopération avec SHA-ACUA.

Contact: Teresa Krauss
233 Spring ST., New-York, NY, USA, 10013
Teresa.krauss@springer.com

TRANSITION TECHNOLOGIES, INC.**TABLE 7**

Contact: Scott W. McGeorge
mcgeorge@transition.ca

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER, SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY & ANCIENT HISTORY**TABLE 4**

We offer a range of M.A. programmes & PhDs in historical archaeology. We also offer a wide range of programs in other areas of archaeology and ancient history. Study by Distance Learning or on campus; full or part time.

Contact: Dr. Craig Cipolla
School of Archaeology & Ancient History, University of Leicester
Leicester, UK, LE1 7RH
spn4@le.ac.uk

UNIVERSITY PRESS OF FLORIDA**TABLE 8**

The University Press of Florida publishes scholarly books, specializing in North American, Caribbean and Latin American archaeology.

Les Presses de l'Université de Floride publient des ouvrages savants spécialisés en archéologie nord-américaine, caribéenne et latino-américaine.

Contact: Rachel Doll
15 NW 15th Street, Gainesville, FL, USA, 32603
RD@upf.com

UNIVERSITY PRESS OF NEW ENGLAND**TABLE 32**

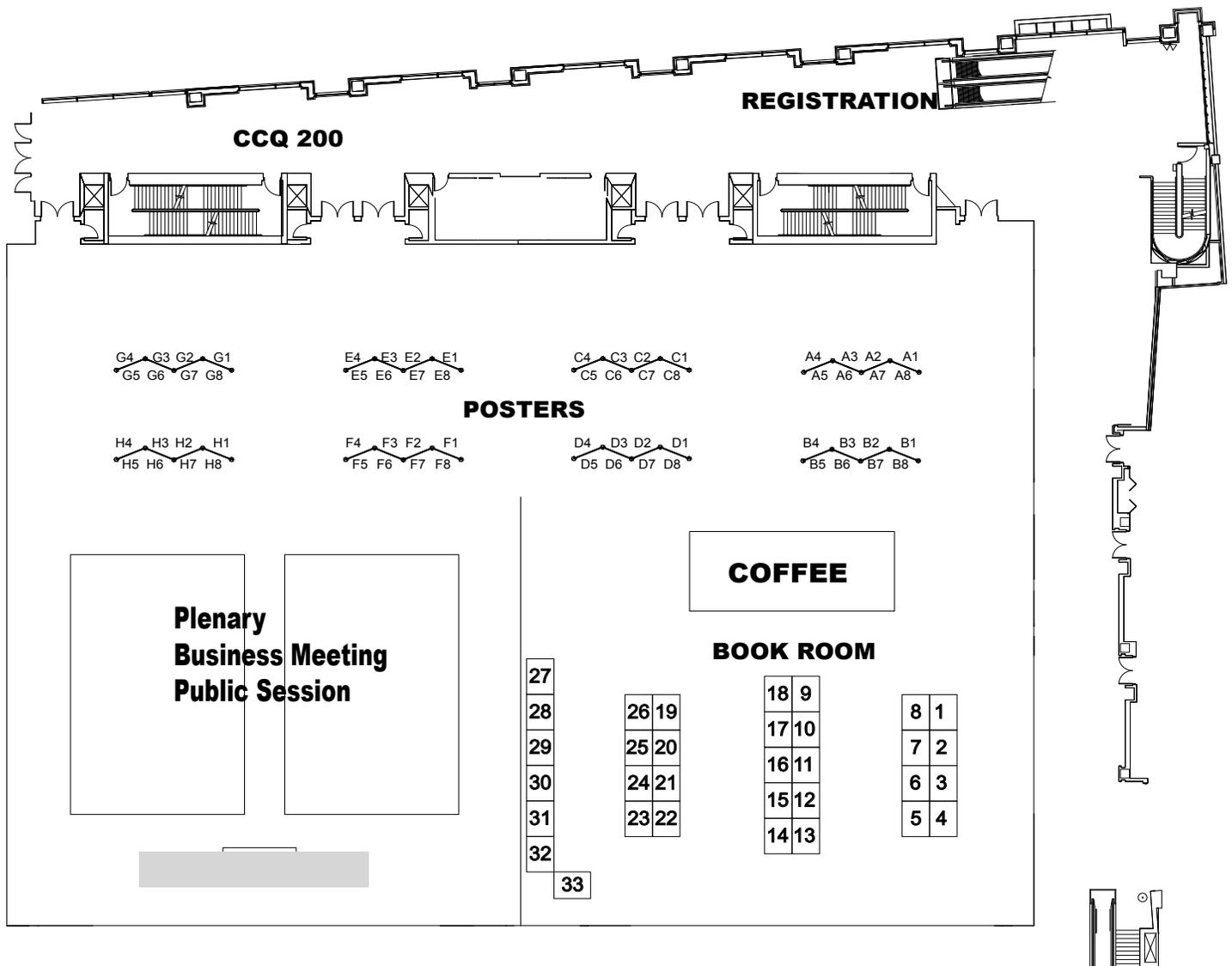
University Press of New England is an award-winning university press supported by a consortium of schools and that also distributes books in art and decorative arts such as the Chipstone Foundation publications, which include important annual journals in the fields of furniture and ceramics studies.

Soutenue par un consortium d'écoles, notre maison d'édition universitaire primée distribue des ouvrages en art et en arts décoratifs parmi lesquels figurent les publications de la Chipstone Foundation comprenant d'importants journaux annuels sur le meuble et la céramique.

Contact: Sherri Strickland
One Court Street, suite 250, Lebanon, NH, USA, 63766
Sherri.l.strickland@dartmouth.edu

Book Room Floor Plan / *Plan des exposants*

Convention Centre 200



General Information

Conference Theme

Questions that count, a critical evaluation of historical archaeology in the 21st century.

Historical archaeology has evolved both globally and locally. There has been a diverse integration of new technologies, forms of media, analytical methods as well as participants. Community-based programs, public and descendant archaeology, and the experience of archaeological practice have all evolved over the last quarter century. To use antiquated parlance, *dirt archaeologists* are faced with a dizzying array of possibilities while still challenged with maintaining quality practice in an age of an explosion of sources and media. Other archaeologists are focused almost exclusively on analytical methods. How can we encourage best practices for all amidst a new array of questions which all seem to count? Québec City is a place to rejoice in the old and explore the new. One of the oldest cities in North America and a UNESCO World Heritage Site, it is also a hub for exploring new media and technology. Cutting-edge analytical methods available in local laboratories have permitted experimentation in local archaeology, and new technologies have been incorporated into the public presentation of some of our most significant sites. The city is also at the boundary of land and sea, wedged between Cap-aux-Diamants and the majestic St. Lawrence River, where an immigrant European population met with First Nations peoples during the 16th century. We propose themes that explore these boundaries while posing questions that count or that *continue* to count, and invite archaeologists from all communities to present new research in their archaeological practices.

Venue

The 2014 SHA conference will be held in the recently renovated Québec Convention Centre (**QCC**). Some events, such as the Plenary Session, Welcoming Reception and Awards Banquet, will be held at the adjacent Hotel Hilton Québec. Both are at the entrance to historic Old Town Québec. We are very pleased to announce that there is free, high-speed WiFi for all conference attendees throughout the Convention Centre, a first in Canada!

The Québec Convention Centre is located at 1000 boulevard René-Lévesque Est, Québec, QC G1R 5T8 (www.convention.qc.ca). The Hotel Hilton Québec is located right next door at 1100 boulevard René-Lévesque Est, Québec (Québec) G1R 4P3 (www.hiltonquebec.com/en/).

Registration Information

The Conference Headquarters will be located in the Québec Convention Centre. The Volunteer/Help Desk will also be here.

On-site registration and collection of advance registration materials will be open:

Wednesday, January 8	7:30 AM – 11:30 AM, Hilton	LAUZON ROOM;	8:30 AM – 9:00 PM, QCC	FOYER, LEVEL 4
Thursday, January 9	7:30 AM – 12:00 PM: QCC	FOYER, LEVEL 4;	1:00 PM – 6:00 PM, QCC	FOYER LEVEL 2
Friday, January 10	7:30 AM – 5:00 PM, QCC	FOYER LEVEL 2		
Saturday, January 11	7:30 AM – 1:00 PM, QCC	FOYER LEVEL 2		

Information générale

Thème du colloque

Les enjeux prioritaires : une évaluation critique de l'archéologie historique au XXI^e siècle

Au cours des 25 dernières années, la pratique de l'archéologie historique a fait un bond prodigieux qui se vérifie tant à l'échelle locale que mondiale. L'intégration de nouvelles technologies, l'expérimentation de nouveaux médias et l'ouverture à de nouveaux champs de spécialisation ont transformé profondément notre profession et cela, alors que le cadre de sa pratique se voyait explosé par des approches résolument publiques et communautaires, chaque fois novatrices.

C'est désormais une multitude d'enjeux qui confrontent l'archéologue, tant sur le terrain qu'au laboratoire. Plus que jamais, s'impose à lui l'évaluation de la pertinence et de la qualité de ce qui est proposé. Il est maintenant à l'heure des choix : quels enjeux doivent être priorités ?

Québec est l'endroit où le passé se conjugue au futur. Ville parmi les plus anciennes d'Amérique du nord, Site du Patrimoine Mondial de l'UNESCO, elle compte néanmoins en son sein de nombreux laboratoires qui se placent à la fine pointe des technologies d'analyses et à l'avant-garde des moyens de production et de diffusion. Tous ont trouvé une application dans la pratique archéologique pour le plus grand bénéfice des chercheurs et du public.

Québec, c'est aussi la frontière avec la mer, une bande de terre coincée entre le Cap-aux-Diamants et le majestueux Saint-Laurent, là où les premiers immigrants européens, dès le 16^e siècle, franchissaient cette autre frontière avec les groupes des Premières Nations. Les thèmes que nous proposons cette année exploreront ces frontières afin d'identifier les nouveaux enjeux prioritaires et souligner les anciens toujours pertinents à notre pratique. Ainsi nous invitons les archéologues de toute origine et de tout champ d'expertise à venir nous présenter l'état de leurs recherches.

Lieu du colloque

Le colloque de la SHA se tiendra au Centre des congrès de Québec (QCC), fraîchement rénové. Quelques activités telles que la Session plénière, la Réception d'accueil et le Banquet de remise des médailles se dérouleront à l'hôtel Hilton Québec, adjacent au Centre des congrès et, comme lui, à l'entrée du Vieux-Québec. Grande première au Canada : le Centre des congrès de Québec offre sur place gratuitement Internet haute-vitesse à tous les participants aux conférences.

Le Centre des congrès de Québec se trouve au 1000, boul. René-Lévesque Est, Québec QC G1R 5T8 (www.convention.qc.ca) L'hôtel Hilton Québec, son voisin immédiat, se trouve au 1100, boul. René-Lévesque Est, Québec (Québec) G1R 4P3 (<http://www.hiltonquebec.com/fr>).

Inscription

Les organisateurs et l'équipe de bénévoles du colloque SHA 2014 seront à votre disposition au Centre des congrès de Québec. Pour les inscriptions sur place et la collecte de documentation avant l'ouverture du colloque, nos bureaux seront ouverts :

Mercredi 8 janvier	7:30 AM – 11:30 AM, Hilton	LAUZON ROOM	8:30 AM – 9:00 PM, QCC	FOYER, LEVEL 4
Judi 9 janvier	7:30 AM – 12:00 PM, QCC	FOYER, LEVEL 4	1:00 PM – 6:00 PM, QCC	FOYER LEVEL 2
Vendredi 10 janvier	7:30 AM – 5:00 PM, QCC	FOYER LEVEL 2		
Samedi 11 janvier	7:30 AM – 1:00 PM, QCC	FOYER LEVEL 2		

Receptions, Banquet and Public Activities

Welcome and Awards Ceremonies

Wednesday, January 8, 6:00 PM – 7:10 PM

Convention Centre: **200C**

Simultaneous translation available

Following a brief welcome speech, the Awards of Merit, the Kathleen Kirk Gilmore Dissertation Award and the James Deetz Book Award will be presented to this year's honorees. Unique to this conference, be privy to the pomp and circumstance of the New World's oldest French-language college as Laval University bestows an honorary degree upon an eminent archaeologist.

Plenary Session

What Were the Questions That Counted in Maritime Cities? The SHA 2014 Plenary Session

Wednesday, January 8, 7:10 PM – 8:30 PM

Convention Centre: **200C**

Simultaneous translation available

Chair: *Allison Bain* (Laval University)

Participants: *Jerzy Gawronski* (University of Amsterdam), *Marc Grignon* (Laval University) and *Mark Leone* (University of Maryland)

The 2014 SHA plenary session explores the conference theme of *Questions That Count: a critical evaluation of historical archaeology in the 21st Century* from a specific point of view, that of maritime cities. Three speakers explore the development on both land and sea, of maritime cities, and the myriad of social, economic and political factors enmeshed in their histories. The presentations will draw on examples from terrestrial and underwater archaeology and art history.

Drawing on his study of the city of Amsterdam, Jerzy Gawronski will analyse the urban development of the city from 1580 to 1660, when the monumental inner city with its rings of canals was created. By expanding a tradition art historical approach to include the concept of maritime landscapes, defining features like ships and transport systems are now understood to be critical elements in the urbanisation of Amsterdam. Marc Grignon will examine the visual structure of the urban landscape of Quebec City from the 17th to the 19th centuries from an art historical perspective, and will show the importance of the visual relations between water and land in the development of the city. In his analysis of Quebec City, Marc Leone suggests that the archaeology of Quebec City reveals the origin of its modern conditions. Contrary to the works of some authors who deny authenticity to Quebec history, other approaches can be combined to show that archaeology says clearly where Québec comes from and where it is going. These three 20 minute presentations will be followed by a short discussion and question period.

Opening Reception

Wednesday, January 8, 8:30 PM – 11:00 PM

Convention Centre: **FOYER 400**

Welcome to the 47th annual SHA conference in Québec! Catch up on news from long-time colleagues and make new friends at the opening reception. Complimentary appetizers will be provided.

Past Presidents' Student Reception

Thursday, January 9, 4:30 PM – 6:00 PM

Convention Centre: **FOYER 400**

Students registered for the 2014 conference are invited to join the Society's distinguished past presidents for an informal reception. Take advantage of the opportunity to engage the SHA's leaders in conversation and make contacts that will help your future career in historical archaeology. Complimentary soft drinks and snacks provided.

Museum Reception: Musée de l'Amérique francophone

Thursday, January 9, 6:30 PM – 10:00 PM - [Tickets required](#)

2, côte de la Fabrique. Leave from Hilton **LOBBY** (shuttle buses or by foot)

The reception will be held in the chapel of the *Musée de l'Amérique francophone*, one of the components of Québec's internationally-renowned *Musées de la civilisation*. The chapel was constructed in 1888 as part of the *Séminaire de Québec* complex; it is an architectural jewel in the *trompe l'oeil* style replete with reliquaries and votive objects. It will be possible to visit the exhibition *La colonie retrouvée; première France d'Amérique, 1541-1543* on the remarkable Cartier-Roberval site, one of the oldest European and contact sites in North America. Hors d'oeuvres and drink tickets will be supplied along with a cash bar.

Register of Professional Archaeologists' Awards Ceremony

Friday, January 10, 5:00 PM – 5:20 PM

Convention Centre: **200C**

The SHA is pleased to host the RPA Awards Ceremony during the Annual Business Meeting.

Pre-Awards Banquet Cocktail Hour

Friday, January 10, 6:00 PM – 7:00 PM

Hilton: **GRANDE PLACE FOYER**

Awards Banquet

Friday, January 10, 7:00 PM – 9:00 PM - [Tickets required for Banquet](#)

Hilton: **PALAIS**

Enjoy a gourmet dinner and music while congratulating the recipients of the John L. Cotter Award, the Daniel J. Roberts Award for Excellence in Public Historical Archaeology, and the Carol V. Ruppé Distinguished Service Award, as well as this year's J. C. Harrington Medal in Historical Archaeology. Awards presentations will be hearty and concise, but gentle and respectful humor at the expense of the honorees is not entirely ruled out.

Dance

Friday, January 10, 9:00 PM – 12 midnight

Hilton: **PALAIS**

Shake your winter booties with a hot local DJ. All musical tastes convivial to dancing will be on the program, but heavily stacked to hard-core dancers.

Public Archaeology Event

Public Archaeology in Québec: Pleins feux sur l'archéologie!

Saturday, January 11, 1:00 PM – 5:00 PM

Convention Centre: **200C**

Conference attendees are invited to see how archaeology is presented to the general public in Québec in the company of the general public! Take advantage of this opportunity to visit exhibits and speak with representatives of numerous stakeholder organizations on the regional scene, including Archéo-Québec, a network devoted to the presentation of archaeology; the Société du patrimoine urbain de Québec; the City of Québec, with its brand new website devoted to the archaeology of this UNESCO World Heritage City; the City of Lévis and Desjardins sécurité financière, with their models of an abandoned 1860's fort found under a parking lot; and several local historical societies. Come and see the latest multimedia applications developed for smartphones by the City of Québec, the Ministère de la Culture et des Communications and Laval University, and the Musées de la civilisation. You will be surprised and impressed by the diverse and innovative resources available to the general public, and by the many enthusiastic groups developing information and interpretation tools for the public in French, the language of Québec.

Book Launching

Archéologie de l'Amérique coloniale française by Marcel Moussette and Gregory A. Waselkov

An essential reference book

Marcel Moussette and Gregory A. Waselkov offer a synthesis of the archaeological research conducted on the vast territory representing French colonial America. Through the material traces and remains left by the colonists, the authors seek to reach a better understanding and explanation of how the French settlement of the Americas was carried out and how it developed. The authors provide a renewed vision of a very promising field of research.

The book will be on sale during the conference.

A bilingual book launch will be held by the publisher, *Levesque éditeur*, on

Saturday January 11, at 12:30 p.m., room 206A at the Québec Convention Centre.

The authors will also be available at the public session, in room 200A at the Québec Convention Centre, to sign copies and meet the public.

Réceptions, Banquet et Activités publiques

Accueil et remise des prix de reconnaissance

Mercredi 8 janvier, 18 h à 19 h 10

Centre des congrès: 200C

Traduction simultanée disponible

Après un bref message de bienvenue, on dévoilera aux participants l'identité des récipiendaires du prix du Mérite, du prix Kathleen Kirk Gilmore de la meilleure dissertation et du prix James Deetz du meilleur livre. Fait particulier à cette conférence, l'Université Laval, plus ancienne institution d'enseignement de langue française du Nouveau-Monde, remettra un doctorat honoris causa à un éminent archéologue.

Séance plénière

Les enjeux des villes maritimes

Mercredi 8 janvier, 19 h 10 à 20 h 30

Centre des congrès: **200C**

Traduction simultanée disponible

Présidente : Allison Bain (Université Laval)

Participants : Jerzy Gawronski (Université d'Amsterdam), Marc Grignon (Université Laval)
et Mark Leone (University of Maryland)

La séance plénière du colloque SHA 2014 explorera le thème de la conférence de cette année, « les questions qui comptent : évaluation critique de l'archéologie historique menée au XXI^e siècle », du point de vue particulier des villes maritimes. Trois conférenciers traiteront du développement, sur terre et sur mer, des villes maritimes en exposant la myriade de facteurs sociaux, économiques et politiques qui ont modelé leur histoire. Les présentations comprendront des exemples tirés de l'archéologie terrestre et subaquatique et de l'histoire de l'art.

Tirant parti de son étude de l'histoire d'Amsterdam, Jerzy Gawronski analysera le développement de cette ville entre 1580 et 1660, période au cours de laquelle se sont élaborés son noyau central monumental et son réseau de canaux circulaires. Au-delà de l'approche traditionnelle centrée sur l'histoire de l'art, Gawronski fera appel au concept de paysage maritime et définira les navires et les systèmes de transport comme des éléments critiques du développement urbain d'Amsterdam. Marc Grignon examinera la structure visuelle du paysage urbain de Québec tel qu'il a évolué entre le XVII^e et le XIX^e siècle, en adoptant le point de vue d'un historien de l'art. Il nous montrera l'importance des relations visuelles entre l'eau et la terre dans le développement de la ville. Enfin, par son analyse de Québec, Mark Leone suggérera que l'archéologie pratiquée dans cette ville révèle l'origine de ses conditions modernes. Contrairement à certains auteurs qui nient l'authenticité de l'histoire québécoise, Leone combinera diverses approches pour démontrer que l'archéologie québécoise indique clairement d'où vient Québec et où elle s'en va. Ces trois présentations de 20 minutes chacune seront suivies d'une courte discussion et d'une période de questions.

Cocktail d'accueil

Mercredi 8 janvier, 20 h 30 à 23 h

Centre des congrès: **FOYER 400**

Bienvenue à la 47^e Conférence annuelle de la SHA à Québec! Profitez du cocktail dînatoire de la réception d'ouverture du colloque pour retrouver vos collègues de longue date et faire de nouvelles rencontres.

Réception des anciens présidents pour des étudiants

Jeudi 9 janvier, 16 h 30 à 18 h

Centre des congrès : **FOYER 400**

Les étudiants inscrits au colloque sont invités à se joindre aux distingués ex-présidents de la SHA à l'occasion d'une réception informelle. Profitez de cette occasion pour rencontrer des membres clés de la SHA et établir des contacts qui vous aideront dans votre future carrière en archéologie historique. Des boissons et des hors-d'œuvre agrémenteront les conversations.

Réception au Musée de l'Amérique francophone

Jeudi 9 janvier, 18 h 30 à 22 h - *Billets requis*

2, côte de la Fabrique. Départ du hall d'entrée du Hilton Québec (navette ou à pied)

*Une réception sera donnée à la chapelle du Musée de l'Amérique francophone, site historique mis en valeur par le Musée de la civilisation, institution de renommée internationale. Édifiée en 1888 comme partie intégrante du complexe du Séminaire de Québec, la chapelle est un joyau architectural qui recèle de nombreux trompe-l'œil, reliquaires et objets votifs. Profitez de l'occasion pour visiter l'exposition *La colonie retrouvée; première France d'Amérique, 1541-1543*, qui porte sur le site archéologique Cartier-Roberval, un des plus anciens lieux de contact entre autochtones et Européens en Amérique du Nord. Le tarif inclut la visite, les hors-d'œuvre et des billets pour le bar (payant).*

Register of Professional Archaeologists – Cérémonie de remise de prix de reconnaissance

Vendredi 10 janvier, 17 h à 17 h 20

Centre des congrès: **200C**

La SHA a le plaisir d'inviter les participants à la Cérémonie de remise de prix de reconnaissance de la RPA à l'occasion de sa réunion administrative annuelle.

Cocktail prébanquet

Vendredi 10 janvier, 18 h à 19 h

Hilton : **GRANDE PLACE**

Banquet et Cérémonie de remise de prix de reconnaissance

Vendredi 10 janvier, 19 h à 21 h - *Billet requis pour le banquet*

Hilton : **PALAIS**

La gastronomie et la musique s'allieront aux félicitations adressées aux lauréats des prix John L. Cotter, Daniel J. Roberts pour l'excellence en archéologie historique publique et Carol V. Ruppé pour services distingués, de même qu'au récipiendaire de la médaille J. C. Harrington en archéologie historique. La présentation des archéologues honorés sera aussi émouvante que concise, mais elle pourrait donner prise à un brin d'humour respectueux à leurs dépens.

Soirée dansante

Vendredi 10 janvier, 21 h à minuit

Hilton Québec, **PALAIS**

Venez essayer la gigue urbaine sous la baguette d'un célèbre DJ local qui jonglera avec tous les styles musicaux pouvant plaire aux convives, particulièrement s'ils sont de redoutables danseurs!

Session publique

L'archéologie publique au Québec : Pleins feux sur l'archéologie!

Samedi 11 janvier, 13 h à 17 h

Centre des congrès: **200A**

Les participants à la conférence sont invités à constater comment l'archéologie est présentée au grand public, à Québec, et ce, en compagnie... du grand public! Venez visiter des stands et parler avec des représentants de nombreuses instances et organisations prenant part à la promotion de l'archéologie sur la scène régionale, telles que : Archéo-Québec, un réseau consacré à la présentation de l'archéologie; la Société du patrimoine urbain de Québec; la Ville de Québec, qui présentera son tout nouveau site Web consacré à l'archéologie de Québec, gardienne du patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO; la Ville de Lévis et Desjardins sécurité financière, qui présenteront leur maquette d'un fort de 1860 dont les vestiges ont été découverts sous un terrain de stationnement, parmi plusieurs sociétés d'histoire locales. Venez découvrir les plus récentes applications multimédias pour téléphone intelligent mises au point par la Ville de Québec, le ministère de la Culture et des Communications, l'Université Laval et le Musée de la civilisation. Vous serez étonnés et impressionnés par la diversité et le caractère novateur des ressources mises à la disposition du public, de même que par le grand nombre de groupes qui s'enthousiasment pour l'élaboration d'outils d'interprétation et de connaissance conçus pour le grand public de langue française, la langue des Québécois.

Lancement de livre

Archéologie de l'Amérique coloniale française par Marcel Moussette et Gregory A. Waselkov

Un ouvrage de référence incontournable

Marcel Moussette et Gregory A. Waselkov proposent une synthèse de la recherche archéologique accomplie sur le vaste territoire de l'Amérique coloniale française. Leur intention est d'en arriver à une meilleure compréhension et explication du fonctionnement ainsi que du développement des colonies françaises d'Amérique à partir des traces et vestiges matériels laissés par les colons. Les auteurs offrent une vision renouvelée d'un domaine riche de promesses.

Le livre sera en vente durant le congrès SHA.

La maison d'édition Levesque éditeur vous invite au lancement de livre.

Samedi le 11 janvier à 12h30, salle 206A

Centre de congrès

Les auteurs seront également présents à l'activité publique dans la salle 200A au Centre de congrès à partir de 13h30 pour une séance de signature.

Tours, Workshops and Roundtable Luncheons / *Visites guides, ateliers précolloque et diners-discussions*

Guided Tours / Visites guidées

All tours will leave from the **Hilton LOBBY**. Tickets required. / Les visites guidées partent du **HALL D'ENTRÉE** du **Hilton**.
Billets requis.

WEDNESDAY JANUARY 8 / MERCREDI 8 JANVIER

[T-1] A morning to discover the fortifications

Half-day walking tour / Visite guidée à pied d'une demi-journée
8:30 AM – 12:00 PM

[T-2] Discovering the seigneurial system of New France

Full-day bus tour / excursion guidée d'une journée en autocar
8:30 AM – 4:30 PM

[T-3] A day with the founders of New France

Full-day walking tour / Visite guidée à pied d'une journée
8:30 AM – 4:30 PM

[T-4] A full-day visit of the fortified town

Full-day walking tour / Visite guidée à pied d'une journée
8:30 AM – 4:30 PM

[T-5] An afternoon at the Citadel

Half-day walking tour / visite guidée à pied d'une demi-journée
1:00 PM – 4:30 PM

[T-6] The Huron-Wendat Nation: The historic village of Wendake

Half-day bus and walking tour / visite guidée d'une demi-journée, en autocar et à pied
1:00 PM – 4:30 PM

THURSDAY JANUARY 9 / JEUDI 9 JANVIER

[T-7] Sibéria Spa

8:30 AM – 12:00 PM

FRIDAY JANUARY 10 / VENDREDI 10 JANVIER

[T-8] The Ice Hotel

8:30 AM – 12:00 PM

SUNDAY JANUARY 12 / DIMANCHE 12 JANVIER

[T-9] Snowshoeing and Lunch Package

8:30 AM – 12:00 PM

Workshops / Ateliers précolloque

Held in Hilton Québec or outside locations. Outside workshops meet in the Hilton Québec lobby. Pre-registration required. / *Au Hilton Québec ou à l'extérieur. Point de rassemblement pour les ateliers tenues à l'extérieur dans le hall d'entrée du Hilton Québec. Préinscription obligatoire.*

WEDNESDAY JANUARY 8 / MERCREDI 8 JANVIER

[W-01] Analyzing Glass Beads: When Archaeology and Art History Meet Archaeometry

Karlis Karklins (Society of Bead Researchers), *Jean-Francois Moreau* (Université du Québec à Chicoutimi), *Adelphine Bonneau* (Université du Québec à Montréal), *Ron Hancock* (McMaster University)

8:30 AM – 12:00 PM

pavillon Charles-de Konninck (DKN 5172), **Campus, Université Laval.**

[W-02] French Faïence: Styles, Fabrication Techniques and History

Laetitia Métreau (CELAT, Université Laval)

8:30 AM – 5:30 PM

Laboratoires d'archéologie de l'Université Laval, **3, rue de la Vieille-Université**

[W-03] Principles of Clay Pipe Analysis (Or, What to Do with a Pile of Clay Pipe Fragments)

Barry C. Gaulton (Memorial University) & *Françoise Duguay* (Université Laval)

1:00 PM - 4:30 PM

Laboratoires d'archéologie de l'Université Laval, **3, rue de la Vieille-Université**

[W-04] Practical Aspects of Bioarchaeology and Human Skeletal Analysis

Thomas A. Crist (Utica College) et *Kimberly A. Morrell* (URS Corporation)

8:30 AM – 4:30 PM

Laboratoires d'archéologie de l'Université Laval, 3, rue de la Vieille-Université

[W-05] French Glass Tableware, From Production to Consumption

Agnès Gelé (CELAT, Université Laval)

8:30 AM – 4:30 PM

Centre de conservation du Québec, 1825, rue Semple

[W-06] Principles of Provenience Control and Underwater Hand-Mapping in Underwater Archaeological Excavations

Peter J. A. Waddell (Parcs Canada, retraité) & *R. James Ringer* (Parcs Canada, retraité)

8:30 AM – 4:30 PM

Hilton Québec: **Villeray**

[W-07] Excavating the Image: The MUA Photoshop Workshop

T. Kurt Knoerl (The Museum of Underwater Archaeology)

8:30 AM – 4:30 PM

Hilton Québec: **De Tourny**

[W-08] Underwater Cultural Heritage Resources Awareness Workshop

The Advisory Council for Underwater Archaeology

8:30 AM – 4:30 PM

Hilton Québec: **Kent**

[W-09] An Introduction to Cultural Property Protection of Historical and Post-Medieval Archaeological Sites during Military Operations

Christopher McDaid (Fort Eustis) & *Duane Quates* (U.S. Army)

8:30 AM – 4:30 PM

Hilton Québec: **Hilton**

[W-10] Oral History

Edward Gonzalez-Tennant (Monmouth University)

1:00 PM – 4:30 PM

Hilton Québec: **Duchesnay**

[W-11] Documentary Filmmaking for Archaeologists

Joseph W. Zarzynski, RPA (chercheur-boursier indépendant) et *Peter J. Pepe* (Pepe Productions)

8:30 AM – 4:30 PM

Hilton Québec: **Saint-Louis**

[W-12] Archaeological Illustration

Jack Scott

8:30 AM – 4:30 PM

Hilton Québec: **Orléans**

Roundtable Luncheons / Dîners-discussions

All Roundtable Luncheons will be held in the Québec Convention Centre **ROOM 304A**. Tickets required /
*Tous les diners-discussions ont lieu au Centre des congrès de Québec, **SALLE 304A**. Billet requis.*

THURSDAY JANUARY 9 / JEUDI 9 JANVIER

[RL-2] African Diaspora Archaeology Newsletter Roundtable: The Politics of Language

Kelley Deetz (Roanoke College), *Chris Barton* (Temple University) & *Whitney Battle-Baptiste* (University of Massachusetts, Amherst)

[RL-3] Publishing for Students

Rebecca Allen (Environmental Science Associates) & Richard Schaefer (Historical Perspectives)

[RL-4] Grab a Chair and Meet the Chairs: What is the ACUA?

ACUA

[RL-6A] What's New in New France Archaeology?

Greg Waselkov (University of South Alabama)

FRIDAY JANUARY 10 / VENDREDI 10 JANVIER

[RL-5] Archaeology's Ethics and TV's Reality: SHA and the Metal-Detecting Debate

Christina Hodge (Peabody Museum, Harvard University)

[RL-6B] What's New in New France Archaeology?

Greg Waselkov (University of South Alabama)

[RL-7] Teaching and Learning CRM at University

Adrian Praetzellis (Department of Anthropology, Sonoma State University) & *Mary Praetzellis* (Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University)

[RL-8] Everything You Ever Wanted to Know on the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of Underwater Heritage

Amanda Evans (UNESCO Committee & ACUA) & *Peggy Leshikar-Denton* (UNESCO Committee & ACUA)

Conference Agenda / Programme du colloque

QCC = Québec Convention Centre

Committee and Meeting Schedule / Programme des réunions de comités

COMMITTEE AND ADMINISTRATIVE MEETING SCHEDULE / HORAIRE DES RENCONTRES DE COMITÉS ET DE RÉUNIONS ADMINISTRATIVES					
DATE	TIME / HEURE	ID#	NAME / NOM	ROOM / LIEU	COMMENTS / COMMENTAIRES
Tuesday, January 7 / mardi 7 janvier	8:30 a.m. – 5:30 p.m.	[MTG-01]	ACUA Board of Directors	Hilton: De Tourny Room	Closed / Fermé
Wednesday, January 8 / mercredi 8 janvier	8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.	[MTG-02]	SHA Board of Directors	Hilton: Courville Room	Closed / Fermé
	1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.	[MTG-03]	RPA Board of Directors	Hilton: Montmorency Room	Closed / Fermé
Thursday, January 9 / jeudi 9 janvier	8:00 a.m. – 9:00 a.m.	[MTG-04]	UNESCO	Hilton: Dufferin Room	Open / Ouvert
		[MTG-05]	Development	Hilton: Sainte-Foy Room	Open / Ouvert
		[MTG-06]	Conference	Hilton: Portneuf Room	Open / Ouvert
		[MTG-07]	Communications Editors' Advisory	Hilton: Beauport Room	Closed / Fermé
		[MTG-08]	Inter-Society Relations	Hilton: Courville Room	Open / Ouvert
		[MTG-09]	Membership	Hilton: Montmorency Room	Open / Ouvert
	12:00 p.m. – 1:30 p.m.	[MTG-10]	Awards Committee	Hilton: Montmorency Room	Closed / Fermé
Friday, January 10 / vendredi 10 janvier	8:00 a.m. – 9:00 p.m.	[MTG-11]	Gender & Minority Affairs	Hilton: Montmorency Room	Open / Ouvert
		[MTG-12]	Nominations and Elections	Hilton: Orléans Room	Closed / Fermé
		[MTG-13]	Research Editors' Advisory	Hilton: Sainte-Foy Room	Closed / Fermé
		[MTG-14]	Public Education and Interpretation (PEIC)	Hilton: Portneuf Room	Open / Ouvert
		[MTG-15]	Government Affairs	Hilton: Beauport Room	Open / Ouvert
		[MTG-16]	Academic and Professional Training (APTC)	Hilton: Courville Room	Open / Ouvert
	12:00 p.m. – 1:30 p.m.	[MTG-17]	Budget	Hilton: Montmorency Room	Closed / Fermé
		[MTG-18]	Technology	Hilton: Sainte-Foy Room	Open / Ouvert
	3:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.	[MTG-19]	ACUA Board of Directors	QCC: Room 201C	Closed / Fermé
	5:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.	[MTG-20]	SHA Business Meeting	QCC: Room 200C	Open / Ouvert
Saturday, January 11 / samedi 11 janvier	8:00 a.m. – 9:00 a.m.	[MTG-21]	Curation	Hilton: Sainte-Foy Room	Open / Ouvert
		[MTG-22]	Ethics	Hilton: Portneuf Room	Open / Ouvert
	12:00 p.m. – 1:30 p.m.	[MTG-23]	Local Conference	Hilton: Courville Room	Closed / Fermé
		[MTG-24]	APTC Student Subcommittee	Hilton: Montmorency Room	Open / Ouvert
		[MTG-25]	History	Hilton: De Tourny Room	Open / Ouvert
	4:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.	[MTG-26]	Committee Chairs	Hilton: Montmorency Room	Closed / Fermé
	5:00 p.m. – 7:00 p.m.	[MTG-27]	SHA Board of Directors	Hilton: De Tourny Room	Closed / Fermé

Activities / Activités

TUESDAY, JANUARY 7 / MARDI 7 JANVIER

- 8:30 AM – 5:30 PM [MTG-01] ACUA Board of Directors Meeting / *Comité de direction de l'ACUA*: Hilton **DE TOURNY ROOM**
- 1:00 PM – 3:00 PM Volunteer Orientation / *Formation des bénévoles*: Hilton **MONTMORENCY ROOM**
- 6:00 PM – 8:00 PM President's Reception (invitation only) / *Réception du président (sur invitation)*

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8 / MERCREDI 8 JANVIER

- 7:30 AM – 11:30 AM Registration / *Inscription* Hilton: **LAUZON ROOM**
- 8:30 AM – 12:00 PM Workshops / *Ateliers précolloque* [W-01] Beads: Hilton **LOBBY**
- 8:30 AM – 12:00 PM Tour / *Visite*: [T-1] A morning to discover the fortifications (leave / *départ*: Hilton **LOBBY**)
- 8:30 AM – 4:30 PM Tours / *Visites*: [T-2] Discovering the seigneurial system of New France; [T-3] A day with the founders of New France; [T-4] A full-day visit of the fortified town (leave / *départ*: Hilton **LOBBY**)
- 8:30 AM – 4:30 PM Workshops / *Ateliers précolloque*: [W-02] French Faience: Hilton **LOBBY**; [W-04] Bioarchaeology: Hilton **LOBBY**; [W-05] Glass Tableware: Hilton **LOBBY**; [W-06] Underwater Hand Mapping: Hilton **BEAUPORT ROOM**; [W-07] Photoshop: Hilton **DE TOURNY ROOM**; [W-08] Underwater Resources: Hilton **KENT ROOM**; [W-09] Military Operations: Hilton **HILTON ROOM**; [W-11] Filmmaking: Hilton **SAINT-LOUIS ROOM**; [W-12] Illustration: Hilton **ORLÉANS ROOM**
- 8:30 AM – 5:00 PM [MTG-02] SHA Board of Directors Meeting / *Comité de direction de la SHA*: Hilton **COURVILLE ROOM**
- 8:30 AM – 9:00 PM Registration / *Inscription*: QCC: **FOYER, LEVEL 4**
- 1:00 PM – 4:30 PM Tours / *Visites*: [T-5] An afternoon at the Citadel; [T-6] The Huron-Wendat Nation: The historic village of Wendake (leave / *départ*: Hilton Lobby)
- 1:30 PM – 4:30 PM Workshops / *Ateliers précolloque* [W-03] Pipe Analysis: Hilton **LOBBY**, [W-10] Oral History: Hilton **DUCHESNAY ROOM**
- 1:00 PM – 5:00 PM [MTG-03] Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA) Board of Directors Meeting / *Comité de direction* Hilton **MONTMORENCY ROOM**
- 3:00 PM – 5:00 PM PAN-0.5 Government Maritime Managers Forum XXII: Boxing the Compass: Hilton **SAINTE-FOY/PORTNEUF ROOM**
- 6:00 PM – 6:20 PM Welcome and Awards Ceremony / *Accueil et remise des prix de reconnaissance*: QCC **200C**
- 6:20 PM – 7:10 PM Université Laval Awards Ceremony / *Cérémonie de remise de prix de reconnaissance et session plénière*: QCC **200C**
- 7:10 PM – 8:30 PM Plenary Session / *Séance plénière*: QCC **200C**
- 8:30 PM – 11:00 PM Opening Reception / *Cocktail d'accueil*: QCC **FOYER 400**

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9 / JEUDI 9 JANVIER

- 7:30 AM – 12:00 PM Registration / *Inscription* QCC: **FOYER, LEVEL 4**
- 8:00 AM – 9:00 AM Committee Meetings / *Comités*: [MTG-04] UNESCO: Hilton **DUFFERIN ROOM**; [MTG-05] Development: Hilton **SAINTE-FOY ROOM**; [MTG-06] Conference: Hilton **SAINTE-FOY ROOM**; [MTG-07] Communications Editors' Advisory: Hilton **BEAUPORT ROOM**; [MTG-08] Inter-Society Relations: Hilton **COURVILLE ROOM**; [MTG-09] Membership: Hilton **MONTMORENCY ROOM**
- 8:30 AM – 12:00 PM Tour / *Visite*: [T-7] Sibéria Spa (leave / *départ*: Hilton **LOBBY**)

- 12:00 PM – 1:30 PM [MTG-10] Awards Committee Meeting / *Comité* (CLOSED): Hilton **MONTMORENCY ROOM**
- 12:00 PM – 1:30 PM Roundtable Luncheons / *Dîners-discussion*: [RL-2] African Diaspora; [RL-3] Publishing; [RL-4] ACUA; [RL-6A] New France: QCC **ROOM 304A**
- 12:30 PM – 3:00 PM [POS-98] Poster Session 1 / *Séance d'affiches*: QCC **ROOM 200A**
- 1:00 PM – 6:00 PM Registration / *Inscription*: QCC, **FOYER LEVEL 2**
- 4:30 PM – 6:00 PM Past Presidents' Student Reception / *Réception des étudiants par les anciens présidents*: QCC **FOYER 400**
- 6:30 PM – 10:00 PM Museum Reception / *Réception*: Musée de l'Amérique francophone, **2 CÔTE DE LA FABRIQUE** (leave / *départ*: Hilton **LOBBY**)

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10 / VENDREDI 10 JANVIER

- 7:30 AM – 5:00 PM Registration / *Inscription* QCC: **FOYER LEVEL 2**
- 8:00 AM – 9:00 PM Committee meetings / *Comités*: [MTG-11] Gender & Minority Affairs: Hilton **MONTMORENCY ROOM**; [MTG-12] Nominations and Elections: Hilton **ORLÉANS ROOM**; [MTG-13] Research Editors' Advisory, Hilton **SAINTE-FOY ROOM**; [MTG-14] Public Education and Interpretation (PEIC): Hilton **PORTNEUF ROOM**; [MTG-15] Government Affairs: Hilton **BEAUPORT ROOM**; [MTG-16] Academic and Professional Training (APTC): Hilton **COURVILLE ROOM**
- 8:30 AM – 12:00 PM Tour / *Visite*: The Ice Hotel [T-8] (leave / *départ*: Hilton **LOBBY**)
- 11:30 AM – 1:30 PM Past Presidents Lunch (Invitation) / *Dîner des anciens présidents* (sur invitation)
- 12:00 PM – 1:30 PM Committee Meetings / *Comités*: [MTG-17] Budget: Hilton **MONTMORENCY ROOM**; [MTG-18] Technology: Hilton **SAINTE-FOY ROOM**
- 12:00 PM – 1:30 PM Roundtable Luncheons / *Dîners-discussions*: [RL-5] Metal Detecting; [RL-6B] New France; [RL-7] CRM; [RL-8] UNESCO: QCC **ROOM 304A**
- 12:30 PM – 3:00 PM [POS-99] Poster Session 2 / *Séance d'affiches 2*: QCC **ROOM 200A**
- 3:00 PM – 5:00 PM [MTG-19] ACUA Board of Directors Meeting / *Comité de direction*: QCC **ROOM 203**
- 5:00 PM – 6:00 PM [MTG-20] SHA Business Meeting, Student awards and prizes, and RPA, Awards Ceremony / *Assemblée générale annuelle, Cérémonie de remise de prix et de bourses aux étudiants, Cérémonie de remise de prix de la RPA*: QCC **ROOM 200C**
- 6:00 PM – 7:00 PM Pre-Awards Banquet Cocktail Hour / *Cocktail prébanquet*: Hilton **GRANDE PLACE FOYER**
- 7:00 PM – 9:00 PM Awards Banquet / *Banquet et remise des prix de reconnaissance*: Hilton **PALAIS ROOM**
- 9:00 PM – 12:00 AM Dance / *Soirée dansant*: Hilton **PALAIS ROOM**

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11 / SAMEDI 11 JANVIER

- 7:30 AM – 1:00 PM Registration / *Inscription*: QCC **FOYER LEVEL 2**
- 8:00 AM – 9:00 AM Committee Meetings / *Comités*: [MTG-21] Curation: Hilton **SAINTE-FOY ROOM**; [MTG-22] Ethics: Hilton **PORTNEUF ROOM**
- 12:00 PM – 1:30 PM Committee Meetings / *Comités*: [MTG-23] Local Conference: Hilton **COURVILLE ROOM**; [MTG-24] Academic and Professional Training (APTC) Student Subcommittee: Hilton **MONTMORENCY ROOM**; [MTG-25] History: Hilton **DE TOURNY ROOM**
- 1:00 PM – 5:00 PM Public Session / *Session publique: Pleins feux sur l'archéologie à Québec*: QCC **200A**
- 4:00 PM – 5:00 PM Committee Meetings / *Comités*: [MTG-26] Committee Chairs: Hilton **MONTMORENCY ROOM**
- 5:00 PM – 7:00 PM [MTG-27] SHA Board of Directors Meeting / *Comité de direction*: Hilton **DE TOURNY ROOM**

SUNDAY, JANUARY 12 / DIMANCHE 12 JANVIER

- 8:30 AM – 12:00 PM Tour / *Visite*: [T-9] Snowshoeing and Lunch Package (leave / *départ*: Hilton **LOBBY**)

Symposia, Panels, Posters / Symposia, Panels, Affiches

Wednesday, January 8 / Mercredi 8 janvier

AFTERNOON / APRÈS-MIDI

PAN-0.5 Government Maritime Managers Forum XXII: Boxing the Compass
3:00 PM – 5:00 PM; Hilton: Sainte-Foy / Portneuf
Chairs: Susan Langley, Victor Mastone

EVENING / SOIRÉE

Opening and Awards Ceremonies / Cérémonie d'ouverture et remise de prix de reconnaissance

– Québec Convention Centre / Centre des congrès de Québec: 200C

NB: Simultaneous translation / *Traduction simultanée*

6:00 PM Welcoming Remarks / Mots de bienvenue. *Denis Brière*, recteur, Université Laval, *Konrad Sioui*, Grand Chef, Nation huronne-wendat

6:15 PM SHA Awards / *Prix de la SHA*: Awards of Merit, James Deetz Book Award, Kathleen Kirk Gilmore Dissertation Award

6:20 PM Université Laval Awards Ceremony / *Remise des prix de l'Université Laval*

Plenary Session / Session plénière



What Were the Questions That Counted in Maritime Cities?
Les enjeux des villes maritimes

– Québec Convention Centre / Centre des congrès de Québec: 200C

NB: Simultaneous translation / *Traduction simultanée*

Chair: Allison Bain

7:10 PM *Jerzy Gawronski*, University of Amsterdam – The 1610-1660 city plan of Amsterdam: the harbour as urban centre / *La carte de la ville d'Amsterdam, 1610-1660 : le port comme centre urbain*

7:30 PM *Marc Grignon*, Université Laval – Quebec City seen through images (plans and views) / *La ville de Québec à travers ses représentations (plans et vues)*

7:50 PM *Mark P. Leone*, University of Maryland – A Modern Archaeology for Quebec City / *Une archéologie moderne pour la ville de Québec*

8:10 PM Question Period / *Période des questions*

Thursday, January 9 / Jeudi 9 janvier

MORNING / AVANT-MIDI

- SYM-1** **Marine Geoarchaeology**
8:30 AM – 11:45 AM; QCC: 204A
Chairs: Eduard Reinhardt, Joseph Boyce
- 8:30 AM** *Elizabeth Sonnenburg, John O'Shea* – Effects of the end of the Lake Stanley lowstand on submerged landscapes of the Alpena-Amberley Ridge, Lake Huron
- 8:45 AM** *Matthew Peros* – Geoarchaeological investigations at Los Buchillones, a Taino site on the north coast of central Cuba
- 9:00 AM** *Joe Boyce, Peter Dao, Despina Koutsoumba, Richard Rothaus, Eduard Reinhardt* – Geophysical mapping of submerged shorelines and anchorage sites at a Mycenaean (Late Bronze) harbour site, Korphos, Greece
- 9:15 AM** *William Wilson* – Incorporating Environmental Data as a Tool for Site Management in the Blackwater River
- 9:30 AM** *Doug Hrvoic, Joseph Boyce* – Integrated autonomous underwater vehicle (AUV) and marine Overhauser magnetometer for high-resolution marine archaeological survey
- 9:45 AM** *Braden Gregory, Eduard Reinhardt, John Gifford* – New Environmental Proxy Data from Little Salt Spring, FL
- 10:00 AM** Break / Pause
- 10:30 AM** *Roy Jaijel, Beverly Goodman, Patricia Beddows, Alice Carter, Derek Smith, Dominique Rissolo, Jeffrey Glover, Zvi Ben Avraham* – Reconstructing the shoreline and climate of the ancient Maya port Vista Alegre using marine geoarchaeological methods
- 10:45 AM** *Alberto Nava Blank, Dominique Rissolo, James C. Chatters, Pilar Luna Erreguerena, Susan Bird, Patricia Beddows, Patricia Beddows, Joaquin Arroyo Cabrales, Shanti Morell-Hart* – The Hoyo Negro Project: Recent Investigations of a Submerged Late Pleistocene Cave Site in Quintana Roo, Mexico
- 11:00 AM** *Shawn Collins, Eduard Reinhardt, Dominique Rissolo* – Reconstructing water levels and access to the subterranean pit of Hoyo Negro, Mexico
- 11:15 AM** *Eduard Reinhardt, Collins Shawn, Brady Gregory, Shawn Kovacs, Peter van Hengstum* – The Silt Beneath Us: cave sediments as archives of environmental change
- 11:30 AM** *Beverly Goodman Tchernov* – The Value of Tsunami Signatures in Marine Geoarchaeological Deposits

SYM-2 **Lessons That Count: What We Have Learned From Large, Multi-Year Underwater Excavations**



8:30 AM – 11:15 AM; QCC: 204B
Organizer & Chair: Marc-André Bernier

- 8:30 AM** *Fred Hocker* – The Vasa: A Pioneer in Large-Scale Underwater Excavations
- 8:45 AM** *Christopher Dobbs* – The Mary Rose: The Legacy of a Large-Scale Excavation in the UK
- 9:00 AM** *Peter Waddell, Grenier Robert* – The Underwater Archaeology of Red Bay, Labrador: A Large-Scale Project Conducted in Sub-Arctic Waters
- 9:15 AM** *Wendy Van Duivenvoorde, Alistair Paterson, Jeremy Green* – Shipwrecks of the Roaring Forties: a maritime archaeological reassessment of some of Australia's earliest Shipwrecks
- 9:30 AM** *Robert S. Neyland* – A Big Project for a Small Submarine: H.L. Hunley, Recovery, Conservation and Interpretation
- 9:45 AM** *Jim Bruseth* – Lessons that Count: The La Belle Project, A Large-Scale Excavation in the Gulf of Mexico
- 10:00 AM** Break / Pause
- 10:30 AM** *Michel L'Hour, Elisabeth Veyrat* – La Natière 1999/2008: What we have learnt from a Large, Multi-years French underwater excavation
- 10:45 AM** *Dolores Elkin* – Fifteen years downstream' ...Reflections on the HMS Swift Archaeological Project (Argentina)
- 11:00 AM** *Marc-André Bernier* – Discussant

SYM-3 Colonial Encounters: The Lower Potomac River Valley at Contact, 1500-1720 AD**8:30 AM – 10 AM; QCC: 205A***Organizer & Chair: Philip Levy***8:30 AM** *Julia King – Tipping Point***8:45 AM** *Esther Rimer – Colonel Addison's Plantation Revisited***9:00 AM** *Philip Levy, Amy Muraca – 'Unraveling the Mystery of 'Building X,' George Washington's Alleged Birthplace'***9:15 AM** *Brad Hatch, Barbara Heath, Lauren McMillan – Reassessing the Hallowes Site: Conflict and Settlement in the 17th century Potomac Valley***9:30 AM** *Valerie M. J. Hall – Out of the shadows': Examining Historic-Period Indian-made Ceramics Using Subtypological Analysis***9:45 AM** *Audrey Horning – Discussant***SYM-4 Early Modern Colonialism in the Asia-Pacific Region****8:45 AM – 11:30 AM; QCC: 205B***Chair: Mark Staniforth***8:45 AM** *James Bayman – A 'Stepping Stone' of Spanish Colonialism in the Western Pacific: The Mariana Islands***9:00 AM** *María Cruz Berrocal, Chenghwa Tsang, Susana Consuegra Rodríguez, Elena Serrano Herrero, Marc Gener Moret, Sandra Montón Subías – San Salvador de Kelang, Heping Dao, Taiwan (1626-1642): archaeology of Spanish early colonialism***9:15 AM** *Dudley Gardner PhD – Chinese Trade Networks and Material Culture's Role in Cultural Change and Continuity around the Pacific Rim in the Nineteenth Century***9:30 AM** *Melissa Darby – Fresh Light on Drake and Company's Sojourn on the West Coast of America in 1579***9:45 AM** *Michelle Damian – Domestic Trade Networks of Medieval Japan's Seto Inland Sea***10:00 AM** Break / Pause**10:30 AM** *James Flexner, Matthew Spriggs – When 'early' modern colonialism comes late: Historical archaeology in Vanuatu***10:45 AM** *Jun Kimura, Mark Staniforth – Colonialism in Southeast Asia in the late pre-modern period***11:00 AM** *Miguel Luque-Talaván – The Impact of the First Spanish Conquest on the Indigenous population in the Philippines (16th-18th centuries)***11:15 AM** *Alexandre Coello – Jesuits at the Margins: Missions and Missionaries in the Mariana Islands (1668-1769)***SYM-5 Case Studies in Maritime Archaeology****8:30 AM – 11:30 AM; QCC: 205C***Chair: Mike Moloney***8:30 AM** *Mike Moloney – Re-inventing the Spatial Analysis of Shipwrecks***8:45 AM** *John Bratten, Rebecca Booker-DeMonbreun – An Influx of Yankee Dollars and Ingenuity: The Archaeological Remains of Northwest Florida's Cypress Logging Industry***9:00 AM** *Eric Swanson – Dark Knights and Dimout Lights : Archaeological Analysis of Two World War II Merchant Vessels in the Gulf of Mexico***9:15 AM** *James Spirek – In Southern Waters: Archaeological Manifestations of the War of 1812 along the seacoast of South Carolina***9:30 AM** *John D. Littlefield – The Design and Creation of «CSS David»: Memoirs of the Boats Builder***9:45 AM** *Laurel Seaborn – Gammings Chairs and Gimballed Beds: Women aboard 19th-century Ships***10:00 AM** Break / Pause**10:45 AM** *D.K. Abbass, Kerry Lynch – Transformations of a man, his ship and archaeology: James Cook, the Endeavour Bark, and RIMAP***11:00 AM** *Andrew Lydecker, Michael Faught – William Pile and the China tea clipper Undine*

SYM-6A Historical Archaeology in the Caribbean: New Directions and Current Perspectives**8:30 AM – 3:15 PM; QCC: 206A***Organizer: Jim Delle, Lynsey Bates – Chair: John Chenoweth*

- 8:30 AM** *Marco Meniketti – Social and Spatial Dimensions of a Pre-emancipation Village: Preliminary Analysis of Material Culture at Morgan's Village, Nevis, West Indies*
- 8:45 AM** *Deanna Hamblin – Fieldwork and Footprints: Identifying Former Slave Villages on the Island of St. Eustatius*
- 9:00 AM** *James Delle – Rethinking the Slave Village: A New Perspective on Slave Housing in Early 19th Century Jamaica*
- 9:15 AM** *Krysta Ryzewski, John Cherry – Potato Hill, Montserrat: The Role of Multi-Method Survey in Caribbean Historical Archaeology*
- 9:30 AM** *Anne Jégouzo – Habitation sucrerie et sources archéologiques : le Château Dubuc en Martinique*
- 9:45 AM** *Douglas Armstrong – Small Scale Farming to Large Scale Sugar Production, Capitalism, and Slavery in Barbados*
- 10:00 AM** *Break / Pause*
- 10:30 AM** *Catherine Davis – Recreating Betty's Hope Sugar Plantation Through Geographic Information System (GIS)*
- 10:45 AM** *Lynsey Bates – From Cane to Provisions: Spatial Organization of Cultivation and Processing on Jamaican Sugar Estates*
- 11:00 AM** *John Chenoweth – Blue Caribbean: A Possible Indigo Plantation, Great Camanoe Island, British Virgin Islands*
- 11:15 AM** *Jane Seiter – Beyond Sugar: Rethinking Caribbean Plantation Landscapes*
- 11:30 AM** *Fraser Neiman – Scales of production and exchange for Afro Caribbean wares from slave villages on Nevis and St Kitts*
- 11:45 AM** *Alexis Ohman – Unexpected Results for X-Ray Fluorescence Applications in Zooarchaeological Research*

SYM-7A Questions that Will Count in the Future: Global Perspectives on Historical Archaeology**8:30 AM – 5:30 PM; QCC: 206B***Organizer & Chair: Stephen Mrozowski*

- 8:30 AM** *Steve Mrozowski – Opening remarks*
- 8:45 AM** *Thomas McGovern – Proto-World Systems, Long Term Sustainability, and Early Resource Colonies: Examples from the North Atlantic*
- 9:00 AM** *George Hambrecht – A Historical Archaeology of the Anthropocene*
- 9:15 AM** *Uzi Baram, Lynda Carroll – Modernity, Identity, and Materiality across the Ottoman Empire: Putting the Pieces Together*
- 9:30 AM** *Rui Gomes Coelho – The Empire Reloaded: Portuguese archaeology, lusotropicalism and the new age of discovery*
- 9:45 AM** *Timo Ylimaunu, Paul R. Mullins – Consuming Diaspora: 21st-Century Archaeologies of Finnish Transnationalism*
- 10:00 AM** *Break / Pause*
- 10:30 AM** *Lu Ann De Cunzo, Jonas Nordin – New Collaborations, New Perspectives, New Questions: Sweden and the Modern Atlantic World*
- 10:45 AM** *Jun Sunseri – Weighing in on Multi-scalar Approaches*
- 11:00 AM** *Réginald Auger – Travel accounts, oral tradition and archaeological data: Three sources of information on XVIth C. European and Inuit encounters*
- 11:15 AM** *Stephen Silliman – Beyond Change and Continuity, Beyond Historical Archaeology*
- 11:30 AM** *D. Rae Gould – Rethinking the Concept of 'Marginalized' Indians: An example from Southern New England*
- 11:45 AM** *Steve Mrozowski – Discussant*

SYM-8 New Research on 16th and 17th century Forts in the Americas**8:30 AM – 11:15 AM; QCC: 207***Chair: Richard Fiset*

- 8:30 AM** *Christopher Rodning, David Moore, Robin Beck* – Fort San Juan: Lost (1568) and Found (2013)
- 8:45 AM** *Iban Sánchez-Pinto, Agustin Azkarate, Sergio Escribano-Ruiz, Verónica Benedet* – Approach to the building strategies used in the early colonial forts in the Plata River Basin
- 9:00 AM** *Justin Warrenfeltz* – The Search for Fort St. Mary's: Dreams of the Past, Hopes for the Future
- 9:30 AM** *Gilles Samson* – Colonial architecture from the Cartier-Roberval site (1541-1543), Cap Rouge, Quebec
- 9:45 AM** *Isabelle Duval* – In Search of Mineral Resources
- 10:00 AM** *Break / Pause*
- 10:30 AM** *Marcos Martín-Torres, Yves Monette* – Searching for mineral wealth: a preliminary investigation into the metallurgical assemblage from Cartier-Roberval
- 10:45 AM** *André Bergeron* – Quelques défis de la conservation archéologique au site Cartier-Roberval
- 11:00 AM** *Richard Fiset* – Archeological discoveries and hypothesis for a new colonial portrait

SYM-9 Discovering what Counts in Archaeology and Reconstruction: Lessons from Colonial Williamsburg**8:30 AM – 11:45 AM; QCC: 301A***Organizers & Chairs: Andrew Edwards, Ywone Edwards-Ingram*

- 8:30 AM** *Emily Williams* – Framing the questions that matter: the relationship between archaeology and conservation
- 8:45 AM** *Joanne Bowen* – Domesticsating the Chesapeake Landscape
- 9:00 AM** *Dessa Lightfoot, Katherine R. Wagner, Andrew Edwards, Joanne Bowen* – Canine Aggression and Canine Affection in Eighteenth Century Williamsburg: Analyzing the Dog Burials at the Anderson Armoury site
- 9:15 AM** *Andrew Edwards* – Architectural Reconstruction and the Andy Warhol Factor
- 9:30 AM** *Hank Lutton* – When Nobody's Home: Nationalistic Veneration and the Constraints of Interpretation at the Unreconstructed Ruins of Secretary Thomas Nelson's House in Yorktown, Virginia
- 9:45 AM** *Peter Inker* – Reconstructing the Landscape of late Eighteenth Century Williamsburg: The Application and Presentation of Levels of Archaeological Data within a Virtual Environment
- 10:00 AM** *Break / Pause*
- 10:30 AM** *Lisa Fischer* – Revisiting Williamsburg's First Two Reconstructions: Using 3D Modeling to Reexamine and Reinterpret the Raleigh Tavern and Capitol
- 10:45 AM** *Ellen Chapman* – 'Useful Ornaments to His Cabinet': An Analysis of Anatomical Study and Display in Colonial Williamsburg
- 11:00 AM** *Ywone Edwards-Ingram* – Reconstructing the Landscape of Death: A City-Site Approach to the Study of African American Burials
- 11:15 AM** *Jason Boroughs* – «where my father and mother are buried»: Landscape and the Moral Orders of Emplacement throughout the Plantation Chesapeake
- 11:30 AM** *Mark Kostro* – Town and Gown Archaeology in Williamsburg, Virginia

SYM-10 Municipal Archaeology: Linking Archaeology, Urban Planning and Heritage**8:30 AM – 11:15 AM; QCC: 301B***Organizers & Chairs: Douglas Appler, Sherene Baugher, William Moss*

- 8:30 AM** *Douglas Appler* – Setting the Machine in Motion: What Triggers Archaeological Review at the Local Level?
- 8:45 AM** *David Robertson, Ronald Williamson* – Archaeological Management in Ontario: Legislation and Development Planning
- 9:00 AM** *Sarah Miller, MisCha Johns, Carl Halbirt* – Developing and Maintaining Community Interest in Archaeology: The Role of Municipal Government and Public Archaeology Outreach in St. Augustine, Florida
- 9:15 AM** *William Moss* – Québec City's archaeological master plan and the provincial Cultural Heritage Act
- 9:30 AM** *Todd Bostwick* – Phoenix Rising: Developing a Municipal Archaeology Program in Arizona, USA
- 9:45 AM** *David Gagné, Nathalie Barbe* – Archéo-Québec: L'archéologie préventive : Guide pratique à l'intention des municipalités du Québec
- 10:00 AM** *Break / Pause*
- 10:30 AM** *Sherene Baugher* – More than Three Decades of Municipal Archaeology in New York City
- 10:45 AM** *Marcus R Letourneau* – Archaeology in a Municipal Planning Context: The City of Kingston Archaeological Planning process (2005-2011)
- 11:00 AM** *David Gagné* – The City of Lévis: Linking urban planning with heritage

SYM-11 Exploitation and Survival: Indigenous Americans and the Commercial Whaling Industry**8:30 AM – 10:00 AM; QCC: 302A***Organizer: William Andrew Farley – Chair: Emily Button Kambic*

- 8:30 AM** *William Farley* – Colonial Encounters and Colonial Economics: Entangled Pequot role shifting in 1620-1770 New England
- 8:45 AM** *Allison Manfra McGovern* – Into the Deep: Montaukett whaling in the 18th and 19th centuries
- 9:00 AM** *Mark Cassell* – Serendipity and Industrial Labor Development: Indigenous Labor in the Western Arctic Commercial Whaling Industry
- 9:15 AM** *Emily Button Kambic* – Global Network, Native Node: The Social Geography of a New York Whaling Port
- 9:30 AM** *Anne Jensen* – From Time Immemorial: Indigenous Whaling Past & Present on Alaska's North Slope
- 9:45 AM** *Jason Mancini* – The Indian Mariners Project at the Mashantucket Pequot Museum

SYM-13 Small Finds, Big Implications: the Cultural Meaning of the Littlest Artifacts**8:30 AM – 12:00 PM; QCC: 303A***Organizer & Chair: Eva MacDonald*

- 8:30 AM** *Eva MacDonald* – Opening remarks
- 8:45 AM** *Kiara Beaulieu* – East Meets West: An East Indian token in the Western Colonies
- 9:00 AM** *Rachel Miller* – Lead Fabric Seals from the French Fort St. Pierre (1719-1729) Artifact Assemblage
- 9:15 AM** *Caitlin Coleman* – 'A Delightful Odour to the Breath': Toothpaste in Late Nineteenth Century Toronto
- 9:30 AM** *Johanna Kelly, Andrea Carnevale, Denise McGuire* – '»Removes All Obstacles»: The Place of Abortifacients in Nineteenth Century Toronto
- 9:45 AM** *Katherine Hull* – Concerns at Home, Concerns Abroad: Irish and English Political Ephemera in Southern Ontario
- 10:00 AM** *Mary-Cate Garden* – Lost in the Move: The Material Culture of Leaving
- 10:30 AM** *Blake Williams* – From Goose Drops to Special Ops: A Pinfire Shotgun Shell Cartridge at Fort York, Ontario
- 10:45 AM** *Anatolijs Venovcevs* – Playing with Fire: Children's Toys at Fort York's Ordinance and Supply Yard
- 11:00 AM** *Joanna Dabal* – Post medieval ceramic toys from Gdansk excavation
- 11:15 AM** *Russell Skowronek, Margaret Graham* – The Chocolatera on the Spanish Colonial Frontier: Insights into Global Foodways and Economics
- 11:30 AM** *Denise McGuire* – A Taste for Mustard: A cache of condiment bottles from a Loyalist homestead
- 11:45 AM** *Miranda Brunton* – Power in Numbers: the Anthropological Implications of Horse Shoe Nails on Blacksmith Sites

SYM-14A The Revelatory Power of an Artifact in Context**8:30 AM – 4:00 PM; QCC: 303B***Chair: Jamie Brandon*

- 8:30 AM** *Jamie Brandon* – Two Atlantic Worlds Collide in Arkansas: Spanish Coins from the 1830s Mercantile District in Historic Washington, Arkansas
- 8:45 AM** *Kerri S. Barile, Kerry S. Gonzalez* – A Shoe: Soul of the Salubria Attic in Culpeper County, Virginia
- 9:00 AM** *Linda Pomper* – A group of late 16th century Chinese porcelains with datable English mounts
- 9:15 AM** *Kyle Somerville, Christopher Barton* – Sets and Sensibility: Tea Service and the Excavation of Ideology and Desire
- 9:30 AM** *Jennifer Gabriel-Powell, Thomas Beaman* – ‘Allah the Divider’ was Lost in the Public House: A Pocketknife with Arabic Inscriptions from Colonial Brunswick Town
- 9:45 AM** *Leslie Stewart-Abernathy* – Sarah’s Slate: a Child’s Image of Home
- 10:00 AM** Break / Pause
- 10:30 AM** *Brian Mabelitini* – Union Occupation of the Frazer Farmstead (15Hr42) during the American Civil War
- 10:45 AM** *Hannah Smith, Thomas Beaman* – Strawberry (Battle) Fields and Gender: A Woman’s Cloisonné Pendant from a Bombarded Encampment of the American Civil War
- 11:00 AM** *Carl Drexler* – Performing a Rapid and Certain Cure: A Patent Medicine Bottle from the American Cotton Frontier
- 11:15 AM** *P.T. Ashlock II, Daniel Thornton Elliott* – Hold Your Horses: Systematic metal detection survey as a methodology to reveal horseshoe and animal shoe typologies across 18th and 19th Century cultural landscapes in Georgia including battlefield sites of the American Revolution
- 11:30 AM** *Jodi Barnes* – The Revelatory Power of a Button: Families Divided, Families Reunited
- 11:45 AM** *Kevin Smith* – Later, they sailed out and eastward from there along the shore...: New evidence for Norse voyaging from L’Anse aux Meadows

SYM-59A Investigations in Global Material Culture**8:30 AM – 2:15 PM; QCC: 302B***Chair: Tânia Casimiro*

- 8:30 AM** *Michele Hayeur Smith* – Climate Change and Textile Production During the Little Ice Age in Iceland and Greenland
- 8:45 AM** *Tânia Casimiro, Rosa Varela Gomes, Mário Varela Gomes* – Portuguese ceramics and the political message of an empire
- 9:00 AM** *Maxime Poulain* – The archaeology of the early modern period and the Eighty Years’ War in the Zwin-Scheldt estuary (Belgium, the Netherlands)
- 9:15 AM** *Catherine Hawkins* – English Border Ware Ceramics in Seventeenth-Century Newfoundland
- 9:30 AM** *Lan Ngo Thi* – Study of the tile decoration from 15th to 18th century in architectural sites in Northern Vietnam
- 9:45 AM** *Martijn Van Den Bel* – Historic and Modern Amerindian Ceramic production in French Guiana : The Case of Eva 2
- 10:00 AM** Break / Pause
- 10:30 AM** *Eric Schweickart* – Levels of Commodification: Interpreting ideologies of consumption by classifying the relative commodification of ceramic vessel assemblages
- 10:45 AM** *Christine Heacock* – Southern Hospitality: An examination of plantation feasting
- 11:00 AM** *Jessica Goodwin* – The Cyrus Jacobs-Uberuaga House Archaeology Project: Reflections of class, gender, and domesticity in the material culture of the Jacobs family
- 11:15 AM** *Justin Eichelberger* – ‘Delicious Fathers of Abiding Friendship and Fertile Reveries’: Tobacco and Alcohol Consumption at the Fort Yamhill Company Kitchen, Oregon, 1856-1866
- 11:30 AM** *Melanie Marquis, Mara Kaktins, Ruth Ann Armitage, Daniel Fraser* – Updated Findings on Mary Washington’s Repaired Ceramics: Results of Mass Spectrometry Analysis and Experimental Archaeology
- 11:45 AM** *Patrick Garrow* – An Early Twentieth Century Ceramic Assemblage from a Burned House in Northern Georgia

SYM-15 Blood, Sweat and Tears: New Research in Military Archaeology**10:30 AM – 11:45 AM; QCC: 207***Chair: Thomas Beaman*

- 10:30 AM** *Judith E. Thomas, Kaitlyn R. Volanski* – Geochemical Identification of the Extramural Activity of Laundry Washing at Cantonment Burgwin (LA 88145), Taos, New Mexico
- 10:45 AM** *Larry McKee* – Archaeological Investigations of Civil War Activity in an Urban Setting: Franklin, Tennessee
- 11:00 AM** *Vincent Melomo, Thomas Beaman* – Though War, Peace, and William Peace: The Archaeological Investigation of Fort Caswell
- 11:15 AM** *Jeffrey Seibert* – The 1812 period Naval Hospital at Point Frederick, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ontario
- 11:30 AM** *E.W. Duane Quates* – «Where Patriotism and Loyalty Intersect with Truth:» The Archaeology and Public Engagement of the 1947 Pine Camp Barracks Fire

SYM-16 The Archaeology of Basque Fisheries throughout the Atlantic, a Reappraisal**10:30 AM – 11:45 AM; QCC: 302A***Organizers: Brad Loewen, William Fitzhugh – Chair: Sergio Escribano-Ruiz*

- 10:30 AM** *Brad Loewen, Vincent Delmas* – The Basques in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 1530-1760: An archaeological overview
- 10:45 AM** *Agustin Azkarate, Sergio Escribano-Ruiz* – The whaling stations of Chateau Bay and Pleasure Harbour (Labrador, Canada), revisiting a temporary settlement model
- 11:00 AM** *Sergio Escribano-Ruiz, Cristina P. Barrachina, Agustin Azkarate, Marisol Madrid i Fernández, Jaume Buxeda i Garrigós, Julio Nuñez Marcén, Yves Monette, Javier G. Iñáñez, Brad Loewen* – The cooking pots of Canadian Basque sites: new arguments for old problems
- 11:15 AM** *Anja Herzog* – 'If Cain Had Been a Fisherman...' – Historical and Archaeological Dimensions of a Whaling and Cod-Fishing Site on the 'Other' Labrador Coast
- 11:30 AM** *William Fitzhugh, Érik Phaneuf* – Wet and Dry: the Archaeology of Basque and Inuit Pioneers at Hare harbor, Petit Mecatina, on the Quebec Lower North shore

AFTERNOON / APRÈS-MIDI**POS-98 Poster session 1 / Séance des affiches 1****12:30 PM – 3:00 PM; QCC: 200A**

- Jayne Godfrey* – «Coined» in the New World: The Conservation and Importance of Coins from a 1559 Spanish Colonization Shipwreck – POS-98.01
- Neil Puckett* – Diving in the Dark: Underwater Excavation Methods in Jefferson County, FL – POS-98.02
- Thérèse-Marie Hébert* – Potiers et poteries de Martincamp (France) – POS-98.03
- Elisabeth Lecler-Huby, Benedicte Guillot* – Deux dépotoirs de la fin du 18^e-19^e siècle trouvés en Haute-Normandie (Rouen et Neufchâtel-en-Bray) – POS-98.04
- Elisabeth Lecler-Huby* – Seventeenth-Century Ceramics Related to an Enameler's Workshop in Rouen – POS-98.05
- Ana María Morales* – Afrodescendientes en el Ferrocarril del Norte: Memorias y Materialidad de Pueblos Fantasma del Valle del Mira (Carchi - Ecuador) – POS-98.06
- Christa Beranek, John Steinberg, Karin Goldstein, Kellie Bowers, Jerry Warner, David Landon* – Project 400: Plymouth Colony Archaeological Survey – POS-98.07
- Nicholas Budsberg* – Revisiting the Highbourne Cay Wreck : How modern methods can help re-interpret a shipwreck site – POS-98.08
- Caroline Gabe, Emily Jones* – Got meat?: Old World Animal Domesticates in Early Historic New Mexican Contexts – POS-98.09
- Brenna Moloney, Krysta Ryzewski* – Detroit, City Beautiful: Excavations of a Displaced 19th-century Community in Corktown – POS-98.10
- Marcia Barbosa Guimarães, Marcia Rodrigues* – Urban Archaeological Landscapes in Laranjeiras, Sergipe State, Brazil – POS-98.11
- Allison Young* – A Model for Heritage Managers at World War II Prisoner of War Camps – POS-98.12
- Ervin Lane, Brent Lane* – Stories Bricks Can Tell: Elizabethan texts and 3-D Scanning Inform Archaeological Interpretation of Roanoke Colony Metallurgical Research – POS-98.13
- Jenilton Santos, Beijanizy Abadia* – Arqueología e Memoria : La Mujer Borrada – POS-98.14

- Catherine Lavier, Christine Locatelli, Didier Pousset* – Archéodendrométrie et artefacts, de la fouille au musée – POS-98.15
- Emma Heidtman* – Community, Conflict and Archaeology in Acre, Israel – POS-98.16
- Zocha Houle-Wierzbicki, Yannick Le Roux* – Ethical issues at Loyola's settlement, French Guyana: digging up a dark history – POS-98.17
- Andrew Derlikowski* – The Rediscovery of The City of Tampa, a 19th-Century Single Screw Steamboat – POS-98.18
- Peter Whitridge, Lisa Rankin, Amelia Fay, Alison Harris, Vaughan Grimes* – Identifying dog remains from protohistoric and post-contact Inuit archaeological sites in Labrador using stable carbon and nitrogen isotope analysis of bone collagen – POS-98.19
- Michael Strezewski* – Outside the Fort: Investigations at a Kickapoo Village Adjacent to Fort Ouiatenon, Tippecanoe County, Indiana – POS-98.20
- Tim Tumberg* – Digging up Whiskey Row: An Archaeological Investigation of the Historic Townsite of Agate Bay – POS-98.21
- Abigail Casavant* – Hatmarim Beach Wrecks: Historical Archaeology in Akko Harbor, Israel – POS-98.22
- Hayden Bassett, Ivor Conolley* – Beneath the Dome: An Archaeological Investigation of Falmouth, Jamaica's «Phoenix Foundry» – POS-98.23
- Sandie Dielissen* – Being A 'Good' Girl: Crafting Gender in Indian Residential Schools – POS-98.24
- Mallory R Haas* – Constructing a War: WW II oral histories of shipbuilding and racial policy – POS-98.25
- Grant Day* – Window Glass Analysis – POS-98.26
- Sarah Corbin, Ricky Hoff, Mark Cassell* – Material and Social Landscapes of Federal Education for Alaska Natives, 1905-1951 – POS-98.27
- Emmanuel Moizan* – Overview of the evolution of a city block in Fort-de-France (Martinique, France) – POS-98.28
- J. Vigeant, D. Caron, I. Ribot, R. Stevenson* – Settlement in Colonial Quebec: Implications from a Stable Iso-tope Study of Enamel Carbonate from Montréal and Québec City – POS-98.29
- Rémi Toupin, Isabelle Ribot, Jean-François Hélie, Fanny Morland, Denny Caron* – Dietary behaviors and identity through stable isotopes analysis in the protestant cemetery of St. Matthew, Quebec City (1771-1860) – POS-98.30
- Annie Dumont, Philippe Moyat, Agnès Stock* – A Modern Boat Mill on the Doubs River (France, Burgundy Region) – POS-98.31
- Amanda Johnson* – «Double-Barreled Chimnies»: Discovering an Irish Landscape in Central Virginia – POS-98.32

SYM-6B**Historical Archaeology in the Caribbean: New Directions and Current Perspectives****1:30 PM – 3:15 PM; QCC: 206A***Organizers: Jim Delle, Lynsey Bates – Chair: John Chenoweth*

- 1:30 PM** *Jillian Galle* – Fishing and foraging strategies among enslaved children at Stewart Castle, Jamaica
- 1:45 PM** *Diana Gonzalez-Tennant, Edward Gonzalez-Tennant* – Military Sites and Social History: The Fort Charles Archaeological Project in Nevis, West Indies
- 2:00 PM** *Steve Lenik, Steve Lenik, Zachary Beier* – Military and Material Life in the British Caribbean: Historical Archaeology of Fort Rocky, Kingston Harbor, Jamaica (ca. 1880-1945)
- 2:15 PM** *Frederick Smith* – The Role of Caves and Gullies in the Creation of Community Networks Among Enslaved Workers in Barbados
- 2:30 PM** *Sean Devlin, Sean Devlin* – Contesting Identities on an Emancipation Era Barbadian Plantation
- 2:45 PM** *Matthew Reilly* – At the Margins of the Plantation: An Archaeology of the 'Poor Whites' of Barbados
- 3:00 PM** *Kristen Fellows* – Negotiating Transnational Identity in Post-Revolutionary Hispaniola

SYM-7B**Questions that Will Count in the Future: Global Perspectives on Historical Archaeology****1:30 PM – 5:30 PM; QCC: 206B***Organizer & Chair: Stephen Mrozowski*

- 1:30 PM** *Stephen Mrozowski, Heather Law Pezzarossi* – Mobility and Historical Gravity: Space, Entanglement and Movement in a Collaborative World
- 1:45 PM** *Colin Breen, Audrey Horning* – When questions and answers really count: historical archaeology, conflict resolution, and sustainability
- 2:00 PM** *Heather Trigg* – Intersection and Interaction Among Communities of Practice in the Spanish Colonial American Southwest
- 2:15 PM** *Matthew Liebmann* – Turning the Archaeology of Colonialism on its Head

- 2:30 PM** *Guido Pezzarossi* – Postcolonial New Materialist Archaeologies: (Questionable?) Questions that Count in Mesoamerican Historical Archaeology
- 2:45 PM** *Pedro Paulo Funari, Lúcio Menezes Ferreira* – Historical archaeology from a Latin American perspective
- 3:00 PM** Break / Pause
- 3:30 PM** *Per Cornell* – Europe and the New Worlds of the Americas
- 3:45 PM** *Mark Hauser* – Material Turns in Caribbean Archaeology
- 4:00 PM** *Whitney Battle-Baptiste* – Culture, Community, and a Cruise Ship: Black Feminist Archaeology in a Caribbean Context
- 4:15 PM** *Peter Schmidt* – Will Historical Archaeology Escape its Western Prejudices to Become Relevant to Africa?
- 4:30 PM** *Asmeret Mehari* – What Questions Must be Asked to Engage Africans in Their Pasts?
- 4:45 PM** *Jane Lydon, Tracy Ireland* – Questions that Count in Australia, 2014
- 5:00 PM** *LouAnn Wurst* – Questioning Capitalism
- 5:15 PM** *Stephen Mrozowski* – Discussant

SYM-14B The Revelatory Power of an Artifact in Context

1:30 PM – 4:00 PM; QCC: 303B

Chair: Jamie Brandon

- 1:30 PM** *Rachel Feit, Drew Sitters, William Godby* – Out of the Woodwork: The Graffiti of the Pershing Launch Site at Green River, Utah
- 1:45 PM** *Christina Hodge* – NMV: A Number of Marked Vessels from Colonial Harvard College
- 2:00 PM** *Katharine W. Fernstrom* – Grave markers as Artifact and Document: Using a Family Cemetery to Teach Archaeology
- 2:15 PM** *David Orr* – The Revolutionary War «USA» Button: A Study in Qualitative Archaeology
- 2:30 PM** *Molly Swords* – Donning Identity: Traditional Chinese Buttons from a Historic Railroad Town in Northern Idaho
- 2:45 PM** *Benjamin Barna* – Japanese porcelain cups from a Hawaiian ranch cabin: alcohol, tea, and the socialization of immigrants
- 3:00 PM** Break / Pause
- 3:30 PM** *Misty Jackson* – Symbolism, Nationality, Identity and Gender as Interpreted from an Eighteenth Century Ring from French Colonial Context
- 3:45 PM** *Katherine Cleek* – A Millennium Platter for the Old Block House: The Potential Interplay of Faith and Material Culture

**SYM-17 Academia, Consultancy and Government (I):
An Introspective Look at Underwater Archaeology in Practice**

1:30 PM – 2:45 PM; QCC: 204A

Organizers: Dave Ball, Jonathan Benjamin – Chair: Amanda Evans

- 1:30 PM** *Elizabeth Benchley* – Academia in Underwater Archaeology
- 1:45 PM** *Brandi Carrier* – Precontact Archaeology on the Outer Continental Shelf: Site Identification Practices and the Regulatory Environment
- 2:00 PM** *Ramie Gougeon* – Considering Contexts and Significance for Submerged Terrestrial Resources
- 2:15 PM** *Joseph Flatman* – Bridging the Three Cultures: Commercial Archaeology, Academia and Government in the Study of the Past
- 2:30 PM** *Alex Lehning* – What Comes Next? Training & Technology in Underwater Archaeology

SYM-19 'O Brave New World': Archaeologies of Changing Identities

1:30 PM – 4:30 PM; QCC: 205B

Organizers: Diane George, Marcus Watson – Chair: Diane George

- 1:30 PM** *Diane George* – From Colony to Country: The archaeology of national identity formation at New York City's South Street Seaport
- 1:45 PM** *Meredith Linn* – The New York Irish: Fashioning urban identities in 19th-century New York City

- 2:00 PM** *Marcus Watson* – Becoming Brooklyn
2:15 PM *Elizabeth Martin* – Deconstructing a Marginalized Identity Formation: What the Built Environment of Dogtown Can Tell Us About Its Past and About Its Present
2:30 PM *Ruth Maher* – Living landscapes as transitions through time: the making of social identity in the north Atlantic isles
2:45 PM *O. Hugo Benavides* – History, Capitalism and Identity: Archaeologies of the Future
3:00 PM Break / Pause
3:30 PM *Courtney Buchanan* – Prospects for understanding identity formation in culture contact situations in the Greater Los Angeles area
3:45 PM *Suzanne Lilley* – Accommodating personalities: the role of purpose-built mill workers' housing in communal identity
4:00 PM *Elizabeth Spott* – Examining identity and personhood in the archaeological record: A case study from the Chief Richardville House (12AL1887)
4:15 PM *Bernice Kurchin* – Discussant

SYM-21 More than Ramparts and Redoubts: Forts and Families of New France

1:30 PM – 4:30 PM; QCC: 207

Chair: Andrew Beaupre

- 1:30 PM** *Andrew Beaupre* – More than Ramparts and Redoubts: An Introduction and Case Study from the Richelieu River Valley
1:45 PM *Genevieve Treyvaud, Michel Plourde* – Les Abenakis de la rivière Saint-François au 18^e siècle et la question du fort d'Odanak/ St. Francois River Abenakis in the 18th century and the Fort Odanak Issue
2:00 PM *Paul Huey* – The Colonial Village Site at Crown Point: French or English?
2:15 PM *Lynn Evans* – The Des Rivieres at House 7, a Michilimackinac Case Study
2:30 PM *Alexander Brand, Alexander Brand, Erin Claussen, Ian Kerr, Michael Nassaney* – Beyond Guns, Soldiers, and Palisades: The Archaeology of Fort St. Joseph on the Frontier of New France
2:45 PM *Ashley Dumas, Gregory Waselkov* – Les soldats et les sauvages en la Louisiane: Entangling Alliances at Fort Louis and Fort Tombeché
3:00 PM Break / Pause
3:30 PM *LisaMarie Malischke* – The Heterogeneity of Early French Forts and Settlements. A Comparison with Fort St. Pierre (1719-1729) in French Colonial Louisiane
3:45 PM *Cameron Wesson, Hamilton Bryant, Craig Sheldon, Ned Jenkins, John Cottier* – Attempting to Reconstruct a French Colonial Settlement on the Alabama Frontier: Geophysical Investigations at Fort Toulouse
4:00 PM *Craig Sheldon* – Walls of Wood, Earth, and Friendship: French Colonial Forts at the Alabama Post, 1717-1763
4:15 PM *Steven Pendery* – Discussant

SYM-22 The French Migratory Fishery and the Maritime Cultural Landscape of Newfoundland's Petit Nord

1:30 PM – 2:30 PM; QCC: 302A

Chair: Peter Pope

- 1:30 PM** *Peter Pope* – An Archaeology of Landscape on the Petit Nord
1:45 PM *Bryn Tapper* – Mapping maritime cultural landscapes of the French inshore salt-cod fishery, Petit Nord, Newfoundland, 1500-1904
2:00 PM *Mélissa Burns* – Exploring the concept of «taskscape» and living landscapes in archaeology: a case study of the French fishing room Champ Paya
2:15 PM *Hilary Hatcher* – Gendered Landscapes of Fishing Rooms in Northern Newfoundland

SYM-25 Iberian Seafaring Studies : Bridging the Gap**1:30 PM – 3:00 PM; QCC: 205C***Chair: Tiago Miguel Fraga***1:30 PM** *Jorge Freire – Underwater Cultural Heritage Survey in the Parishes of Cascais and Oeiras, Portugal***1:45 PM** *Tiago Miguel Fraga – Underwater cultural heritage survey in Lagos Bay, Portugal***2:00 PM** *Kad Henderson, Tiago Miguel Fraga – The Construction of Two Late 17th Century Iberian Frigates: Nuestra Señora del Rosario y Santiago Apostol and Santo Antonio de Tanná***2:15 PM** *Mercedes Harrold – Cannon to Crossbows: An Archaeological Glimpse at 16th-century Spanish Naval Weapons***2:30 PM** *Matthew Maus, Charles Beeker – Morphological and Geochemical Analysis of Columbus-era Wrought Iron Artifacts of Caballo Blanco Reef, Dominican Republic***2:45 PM** *Morgan Wampler – The Social Identity of the Crew Aboard an 18th Century Spanish Frigate***SYM-59B Investigations in Global Material Culture****1:30 PM – 2:15 PM; QCC: 302B***Chair: Tânia Casimiro***1:30 PM** *Eric Teixeira-Mendes – Personal Amulets as Artifacts: An Examination of the Significance of Japanese Omamori***1:45 PM** *Sara Ferland – Issues in Historical Archaeology in the American Southwest***2:00 PM** *Boufassa Sami – La céramique : élément décoratif sur la façade coloniale de Bejaia (Algérie)***PAN-30 Lessons That Count: What We Have Learned From Large, Multi-Year Underwater Excavations****1:30 PM – 3:00 PM; QCC: 204B***Chair(s): Marc-André Bernier – Panelists: Fred Hocker, Christopher Dobbs, Waddell, Robert, Wendy van Duivenvoorde, Robert S. Neyland, Bruseth Jim, Michel L'Hour, Elisabeth Veyrat, Dolores Elkin***PAN-37 Training Historical Archaeologists in the 21st Century: Does Theory Matter Anymore?****1:30 PM – 5:00 PM; QCC: 301A***Organizers: Teresita Majewski, Terry Klein – Panelists: Mary Beaudry, Lu Ann DeCunzo, John Doershuk, Adrian Praetzellis, Timothy Scarlett, Theresa Singleton, Mark Warner***PAN-38 SHA Ethics Bowl****1:30 PM – 3:00 PM; QCC: 301B***Organizers: Antoine Loyer-Rousselle, Jade Luiz, Jennifer Wallace Coplin, Melanie Rousseau, Oliver Roy***PAN-45 Discussing the Future of Feminist Historical Archaeology****1:30 PM – 3:00 PM; QCC: 205A***Organizer & Chair: Suzanne Spencer-Wood – Panelists: Elisabeth Arwill-Nordbladh, Elizabeth Scott, Anne Yentsch, Megan Springate, Jillian Galle***SYM-18 Applying Contemporary Perspectives to New England Historical Archaeology****3:30 PM – 5:30 PM; QCC: 205A***Organizers: Alexander Keim, Sara Belkin, Travis Parno – Chair: Alexander Keim***3:30 PM** *Joseph Bagley – Continuity of Nipmuc Lithic Practice and Identity in a Colonial Landscape***3:45 PM** *Travis Parno – Community, Identity, and Murder in Dedham, Massachusetts: The Fairbanks Family's Response to the Jason Fairbanks Trial***4:00 PM** *Stephen Scharoun, Ellen R. Cowie, Gemma-Jayne Hudgell, Jessica M. Stuart, Rosemary A. Cyr – Archaeology on the Line: A 19th century mill hamlet on the Maine-New Brunswick border***4:15 PM** *Sara E. Belkin – The Disappearing Artifacts: Where are the 17th and 18th-century artifacts on rural New England farmstead sites?*

- 4:30 PM** *Nicole Estey* – «The Cream of Goods» An Analysis of Creamware from the Narbonne House in Salem, Massachusetts
4:45 PM *Alexander Keim* – On the Block: the Dynamics of Social Practice in a 19th-century Working Class Urban Landscape in Boston, Massachusetts
5:00 PM *Anna Hayden* – Household Spaces: 18th- and 19th-Century Spatial Practices on the Eastern Pequot Reservation
5:15 PM *Jessica Nelson* – A Tale of Two Trading Posts

SYM-20 Community Archaeology in the 21st Century: New Partnerships in Battle of the Atlantic Research

3:30 PM – 5:30 PM; QCC: 205C

Organizers: Joe Hoyt, William Chadwell – Chair: Brandi Carrier

- 3:30 PM** *Fred Engle* – The Second Battle of the Atlantic (1939 and 1945): a Context for Understanding the Archaeological Remains of a Battleground at Sea
3:45 PM *John Bright, William McDermott* – Diving Into History: Professional and Avocational Archaeologists Partner to Document Historical Shipwrecks Around North Carolina's Outer Banks
4:00 PM *Aaron Hamilton* – Historical Research In Support of Maritime Archaeological Projects: A Case Study of the Sinking of the Ashkhabad by the U-402
4:15 PM *William Chadwell* – Sport Divers and Maritime Archaeology: An Instructor's Perspective
4:30 PM *Joe Hoyt* – Archaeological Findings From The 2013 Survey of the Soviet Tanker Ashkhabad
4:45 PM *William Chadwell, Ken Kelley, Aaron Hamilton* – Ashkhabad: Video Documentation of the 2013 Field Season
5:00 PM *Joe Hoyt, John Bright, Fred Engle, Brandi Carrier* – Perspectives on Sport Divers and Maritime Archaeology: A Roundtable Discussion
5:15 PM Discussant(s): Brandi Carrier

SYM-23 A Chosen People in Foreign Lands: Historical Archaeological Approaches to the Jewish Diaspora

3:30 PM – 4:45 PM; QCC: 204B

Chair: David Markus

- 3:30 PM** *Suzanne M. Spencer-Wood* – The Jewish Diaspora across Greater Boston's landscape: A feminist analysis of complex intersections between race, ethnicity, class, gender, and religion
3:45 PM *David Markus* – Swinging Fowl in the Name of the Lord: A Possible Jewish Ritual Sacrifice on the Arkansas Frontier
4:00 PM *Derek Miller* – Foundations of a Community: The Synagogue Compound in Early Modern Barbados
4:15 PM *Tatiana Niculescu* – The Politics and Ideology of Jewish Agricultural Colonies in 19th Century America
4:30 PM *R Grant Gilmore* – St Eustatius Jews: Reflections on Social, Economic and Physical Landscapes

SYM-24 Modern Archaeology of the French Atlantic Region

3:30 PM – 4:45 PM; QCC: 206A

Chair: Florence Journot

- 3:30 PM** *Séverine Hurard, Florence Journot* – The study of Modern archaeology in Metropolitan France
3:45 PM *Séverine Hurard* – The archaeology of siege warfare at the gateways of Paris : training Louis XIV's troops at the Saint-Sebastien Fort
4:00 PM *Bruno Zélie* – Du sucre au cognac, l'évolution d'un îlot d'habitation rochelais de la fin du XVII^e siècle au XIX^e siècle à travers le site du 23 rue du Duc
4:15 PM *Guillaume Demeure* – Les apports récents de l'archéologie à la connaissance des fortifications modernes de La Rochelle
4:30 PM *Frédéric Gerber* – Du port de Saint-Pierre à la Place Royale et du port de Tropeyte à la Promenade du Chapeau Rouge : Waterfront Archaeology à Bordeaux (France), XVI^e – XVIII^e siècles

SYM-27 New Perspectives on Inequity: European and Indigenous Voices in the North American Landscape
3:30 PM – 5:45 PM; QCC: 302A
Organizers: Giovanna Vitelli, Lisa Rankin – Chair: Lisa Rankin
3:30 PM *Giovanna Vitelli – Incumbents and Others: de-centering mobility and kinship in Native northeastern landscapes*
3:45 PM *Adrian Green – English Dwellings in North America*
4:00 PM *Lisa Rankin, Amanda Crompton – We Know You're Down There: Inuit Perspectives on Inter-Cultural Engagement in Southern Labrador*
4:15 PM *Amanda Crompton, Lisa Rankin – We Know You're Up There: French Perspectives on Inter-Cultural Engagement in Southern Labrador*
4:30 PM *Justine Bourguignon-Tétreault – Euro-Native Interaction in 17th Century Montreal: Contributions from a pluralistic approach*
4:45 PM *Matthew Beaudoin – Strange Cousins from the West: Colonial Legacies within Historical Archaeology*
5:00 PM *Jeff Oliver, Agusta Edwald – European Cultural Landscapes in Manitoba – an Interethnic Perspective*
5:15 PM *Madeleine Gunter – Dealing in Metaphors: Exploring the Materiality of Trade on the Seventeenth-Century Eastern Siouan Frontier*
5:30 PM *Kurt Jordan – Discussant*

SYM-28 Archaeologies of the Written Word: Examining the Importance of Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century Literature
3:30 PM – 5:00 PM; QCC: 302B
Chair: Kathryn Deeley
3:30 PM *Justin Uehlein – Cookbooks and Collective Action: An Examination of Cooking Traditions from The Coal Region Of North Eastern Pennsylvania*
3:45 PM *Matthew Palus – «Sometimes paths last longer than roads»: William S. Burroughs for an Archaeology of Modernity*
4:00 PM *Benjamin Skolnik – Archaeologies of Conflicting Ideologies: Frederick Douglass as a Contemporary Post-Colonial Thinker*
4:15 PM *Tracy Jenkins, Stefan Woehlke – Free Black Perspectives in Easton, Maryland*
4:30 PM *Kathryn Deeley – 'The Talented Tenth': Exploring the Writings of W. E. B. Du Bois and Booker T. Washington in Annapolitan Archaeology*
4:45 PM *Mary Furlong – Understanding African American Archaeology and Archaeological Education in Washington, DC through the Influences of Booker T. Washington*

SYM-29 Ethics and Governance
3:30 PM – 5:00 PM; QCC: 303A
Chair: Kristina M. Garenani
3:30 PM *Kristina M. Garenani, M.A., RPA – Marginalization Through Management: The Impacts of Irish Nationalism and Cultural Identity on Archaeological Sites and Landscapes*
3:45 PM *Wim De Clercq, Davy Herremans – Managing the archaeological heritage of Historical Flanders: medieval and early modern archaeology in a development-led context*
4:00 PM *Laura Masur – Navigating the «thorny theoretical thicket»: Ethical codes and archaeological models under NAGPRA*
4:15 PM *Barbara Panico, Emanuele Tornatore, Massimiliano Secci – 'Ethics' bedrock is the practice of ethics': some considerations on ethics in Italian archaeology*
4:30 PM *Kevin Bradley – Arguing for an Archaeology of Dog Fighting*
4:45 PM *Komi N'kégbé Fogâ Tublu – Musée national Togo et gestion du patrimoine archéologique national*
5:00 PM *Munmun Mondal – Art and Archaeology of Konark Sun Temple: A World Heritage Site*

PAN-43 Academia, consultancy and government (II): Capacity-building and submerged pre-contact archaeology
3:30 PM – 4:30 PM; QCC: 204A
Organizers: Brian Jordan, Dave Ball, Jonathan Benjamin – Panelists: Greg Cook, Ramie Gougeon, Willie Hoffman, Jonathan Moore, Elizabeth Benchley

Friday, January 10 / Vendredi 10 janvier

MORNING /AVANT-MIDI
SYM-31 Underwater Archaeology the Canadian Way, Eh! Fifty Years of Park Canada's Underwater Archaeology Service
8:30 AM – 11:15 AM; QCC: 204B
Chair: Marc-André Bernier

- 8:30 AM** *Marc-André Bernier – Safeguarding the Great White North's Submerged Treasures for Half a Century: An Overview of 50 years of Underwater Archaeology at Parks Canada*
- 8:45 AM** *Robert Grenier – La place du site de Red Bay dans l'histoire de l'archéologie subaquatique de Parcs Canada*
- 9:00 AM** *R. James Ringer – Finding Your Way Through the Years: Looking Back at Past Position Fixing Methods Used at Parks Canada*
- 9:15 AM** *Charles Dagneau, Filippo Ronca – Reassessing the 1760-Machault shipwreck site (1969-2010): from a site-specific approach to a battlefield archaeology*
- 9:30 AM** *Jonathan Moore – Straddling the Shoreline: Parks Canada's Near-shore Maritime Archaeological Inventories*
- 9:45 AM** *Filippo Ronca, Flora Davidson – To Monitor or Not to Monitor; an examination of the strategy to preserve and protect the submerged cultural resources at Fathom Five Nation Marine Park*
- 10:00 AM** Break / Pause
- 10:30 AM** *Ryan Harris – The Challenge of the Arctic*
- 10:45 AM** *Keri Spink, Thierry Boyer – Bringing 50 Years of Underwater Archaeology from Parks Canada to the Public*
- 11:00 AM** *Dave Conlin – Discussant*

SYM-32 Giving the Dead a New Life: Cemeteries and Bioarchaeology
8:30 AM – 11:15 AM; QCC: 205B
Chair: Stéphanie Lavallée

- 8:30 AM** *Carolyn Harris – Examining African-American Burial Choices through Jewelry at Freedman's Cemetery, Dallas, Texas 1869-1907*
- 8:45 AM** *Christine Jerla – 'La Gripe' Among the Navajos in the Lower San Juan River Basin*
- 9:00 AM** *Nicole Rosenberg Marshall – An Examination of Possible Mass Burials in Pensacola, Florida's Historic St. Michael's Cemetery*
- 9:15 AM** *Nicole Lane – Death, Race, and Childhood: An Examination of Toys as Grave Inclusions*
- 9:30 AM** *Helen Blouet – Action, Compromise, and Transformation: Mortuary Genealogies and Social Change in the Virgin Islands and Barbados*
- 9:45 AM** *Meredith Ellis – The Text and the Body: The Case of the Reverend Henry G. Ludlow and the Remains of the Congregants of the Spring Street Presbyterian Church*
- 10:00 AM** Break / Pause
- 10:30 AM** *Stéphanie Lavallée – The Impact of Preservation on the Determination of Sex from Human Remains in Archaeology*
- 10:45 AM** *Emeline Raguin – Invasive Methods in Bioarchaeology: An Ethical issue? A Case Study from St. Matthew's Cemetery, Québec*
- 11:00 AM** *Monika Baumanova, Ladislav Smejda – Keeping in touch: tombs in the urban space of Swahili towns, East Africa*

SYM-33A Las preguntas que cuentan: Ideas and interpretations in Latin American Historical Archaeology

8:30 AM – 4:30 PM; QCC: 206B
Organizers & Chairs: Parker VanValkenburgh, Ross Jamieson

- 8:30 AM** *Ross Jamieson* – Is there uniquely Andean postcolonial theory, and is it relevant for historical archaeologists?
- 8:45 AM** *William R. Fowler* – Cuáles son las preguntas que cuentan en la arqueología histórica? Respuestas de El Salvador
- 9:00 AM** *Tobias Vilhena de Moraes* – At the limits of the colonial world: a brief analysis of missionary springs and water sources
- 9:15 AM** *Craig A. Hanson* – Pastwatch: The Roots of Historical Capitalism in the New World
- 9:30 AM** *Kathryn Sampeck* – Why Chocolate? An Historical Archaeology of Chocolate Producers and Consumers, Fifteenth to Eighteenth Century
- 9:45 AM** *Felipe Gaitan-Ammann, Marguerite DeLoney* – No questions for the Blacks: Accounting for the languor of Afro-Panamanian Historical Archaeology
- 10:00 AM** Break / Pause
- 10:30 AM** *Jacob Sauer* – Che Research at the Nexus Between History and Prehistory
- 10:45 AM** *Enrique Rodríguez-Alegría* – Sampling in Archaeology and History: the Case of Colonizers in Mexico City
- 11:00 AM** *Kathryn Ness* – Classification Systems with a Plot: Vessel Forms and Ceramic Typologies in the Spanish Atlantic
- 11:15 AM** *Daniela Balanzategui* – Creativity and Resistance to Slavery in Northern Ecuador: The archeology of the Afro-Andino in the Chota-Mira Valley (17th to 20th century)
- 11:30 AM** *Zachary Chase* – Cuales cuentos cuentan? Opportunities to question the semioses of historicity in Historical Archaeology through investigation of the Andean past
- 11:45 AM** *Charles Orser* – Discussant

SYM-34 State formation in the Circumpolar North since the 15th century
8:30 AM – 11:00 AM; QCC: 207
Organizers: Anna-Kaisa Salmi, Gavin Lucas, Jonas M. Nordin – Chair: Timo Ylimaunu

- 8:30 AM** *Timo Ylimaunu* – Opening remarks
- 8:45 AM** *Titta Kallio-Seppä, Timo Ylimaunu, Paul R. Mullins* – Production of urban space and state formation in Oulu, Northern Finland, during the late medieval and early modern period
- 9:00 AM** *Risto Nurmi, Paul R. Mullins, Timo Ylimaunu* – Clay pipes in Swedish politics and economy, 1650-1850
- 9:15 AM** *Gavin Lucas* – Reformation and the State in Iceland
- 9:30 AM** *Agusta Edwald* – Icelandic migration and nationality in the late 19th century
- 9:45 AM** *Andre Costopoulos, Colin Wren, Jennifer Bracewell, Florin Pendea* – Don't put your village where the land grows : Early state presence in Eastern James Bay, Canada and the settlement history of the Wemindji Cree Nation
- 10:00 AM** Break / Pause
- 10:30 AM** *Jonas Monié Nordin, Car-Gösta Ojala* – Collecting Sápmi – commodification and globalization of Sámi material culture
- 10:45 AM** *Mark P. Leone* – Discussant

SYM-35A Good Questions Met by Archaeological Revelations**8:30 AM – 2:45 PM; QCC: 301A***Organizer & Chair: Christopher Fennell*

- 8:30 AM** *Timothy Baumann* – Hidden in Plain Sight: A Tornadoic Discovery of Enslaved African American Life in Missouri's Little Dixie
- 8:45 AM** *Nicholas Honerkamp* – Interpretive Inertia and Data Concatenation at Cannon's Point, Georgia
- 9:00 AM** *Kenneth Brown* – From Historic Houston Cemetery to a 17th Century English Colony?
- 9:15 AM** *Marley Brown III* – The Unanticipated Consequences of Purposive Archaeological Research: Examples from the Comparative Study of New World English Colonial Capitals
- 9:30 AM** *Flordeliz Bugarin* – Insights in the Unexpected: A Discovery of Cattle Horns and Beads
- 9:45 AM** *James Davidson* – The Slave Water Well at Kingsley Plantation: The Unexpected Possibilities of an African Religiosity within a Secular Context
- 10:00 AM** Break / Pause
- 10:30 AM** *Edward Gonzalez-Tennant* – Questions, Methods, and Interpretations that Count: Reflections on Collaborative Archaeology in Nevis, West Indies
- 10:45 AM** *Neil Norman* – Deep Urban Reverberations: Exploring the Historical Trajectory of African Atlantic Cities
- 11:00 AM** *Anne Yentsch* – Take Five: The Unexpected in Historical Archaeology
- 11:15 AM** *Martha Zierden, Elizabeth Reitz* – Colonial Subsistence Strategies: Resource Use in English Charleston and Spanish St. Augustine
- 11:30 AM** *Nicole Isenbarger* – Preparing for the Unpredictable: When Research Questions and the Unknown Collide
- 11:45 AM** *Alison Bell, Donald Gaylord* – Reading Ceramic Use Wear: A Twist in the Plot

SYM-37 'Black Yankees' and the African Diaspora: Contemporary Perspectives on the Archaeology of African Americans in New England**8:30 AM – 11:45 AM; QCC: 302B***Organizers & Chairs: Anthony Martin, Karen Hutchins*

- 8:30 AM** *Kathleen Wheeler* – How the North lost their memory of slavery and how archaeology can shed light on forgotten histories
- 8:45 AM** *Warren Perry, Gerald Sawyer, Janet Woodruff* – Connecticut's Black Governors
- 9:00 AM** *Sarah Croucher* – Freedom and Community in Urban New England
- 9:15 AM** *David Landon, Teresa Bulger* – Economic Opportunity and Community Building at Boston's African Meeting House
- 9:30 AM** *Teresa Dujnic Bulger* – Mothers, Daughters, and Sisters: Thinking About Same-sex Familial Relationships and Resistance to Racism
- 9:45 AM** *Karen Hutchins* – On the Outskirts of Town: Race, Liminality, and the Social Landscape at Parting Ways, 1700 to 1830
- 10:00 AM** Break / Pause
- 10:30 AM** *Anthony Martin* – Searching for Guinea Street: Cato Freeman, Lucy Foster, and the African American community of Andover, Massachusetts
- 10:45 AM** *Abigail Casavant* – Where Intolerance, Bigotry, and Cruelty Never Flourished': A Case Study of Slavery in 18th Century South Kingstown, Rhode Island
- 11:00 AM** *Honora Sullivan-Chin* – (Re)Imagining the Material World of Lena Wooster
- 11:15 AM** *Christopher Douyard* – The Racialized Landscapes of Real Property and Finance Capital in Western Massachusetts
- 11:30 AM** *Elena Sesma* – The Search for Lucy: Uncovering the Captive African History of Western New England

SYM-38 Foregrounding the Landscape in Archaeology**8:30 AM – 12:15 PM; QCC: 303A***Chair: Linda France Stine***8:30 AM** *Linda Stine – Landscape: Engaging the Past in the Present***8:45 AM** *Katharine Johnson, William Ouimet – «Butted and bounded as followeth»: LiDAR and the historical division of the landscape in southern New England***9:00 AM** *Julie Schablitsky – The Battle of Caulk's Field, Kent County, Maryland***9:15 AM** *Jack Gary – Restoring the Double Row, Clumps, and Carriage Turnaround of Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest: Three Interdisciplinary Case Studies in Landscape Restoration***9:30 AM** *Mélanie Rousseau – Of Bugs and Men: Involuntary Interactions at the Intendant's Palace site (CeEt-30), Québec City***9:45 AM** *Ben Ford – What Happens to Landscape Archaeology when the Land Ends? The Archaeology of Maritime Landscapes***10:00 AM** Break / Pause**10:15 AM** *Thomas Beaman – The Port and the Forts: A Multiscalar Study of the Defensive Landscapes on the Lower Cape Fear River in the Nineteenth Century***10:30 AM** *Debbie Miller, Sarah Chesney – Old World Models in a New Land: James Logan's Landscape Design at Stenton***10:45 AM** *Wesley Willoughby – The Country's House: The Evolution of Public Space in St. Mary's City's 17th-Century Town Center***11:00 AM** *C Broughton Anderson – Contemporary Experiences of a Past Process; Improvement and Clearing of Farmers in the 21st Century***11:15 AM** *Kathryn Catlin – Transhumance to Farmstead: Landscape and the Medieval Resettlement of Dartmoor***11:30 AM** *Pavel Vareka, Ladislav Capek, Lukas Holata – Historical Landscape Archaeology in Czech Republic within Central European Context: Approaches, Theories and Methods***11:45 PM** *Becca Peixotto – A Gizmo, A Swamp, Some Artifacts: Portable X-Ray Fluorescence as a Tool for Understanding a Landscape***12:00 PM** *Suzanne Spencer-Wood – Discussant***SYM-39 Clay Tobacco Pipe Studies: Where Will the 21st century Bring Us?****8:30 AM – 10 AM; QCC: 303B***Chairs: Françoise Duguay, Barry C. Gaulton***8:30 AM** *Barry C. Gaulton – Clay pipe research in Newfoundland: What works, what doesn't and what more can be done?***8:45 AM** *Beverly Straube – Finding Robert Cotton: an archaeological biography of the first English tobacco pipemaker in the New World***9:15 AM** *Arthur R. Clausnitzer Jr – The Use of Tobacco Pipes in Identifying and Separating Contexts on Smuttynose Island, Maine***9:30 AM** *Jessica Rymer – Of crowns and stars and fleurs-de-lis: Politics and Tobacco Pipes in the colonial Chesapeake***9:45 AM** *Françoise Duguay – And what about French Clay Pipes?***SYM-41 Conservation for Underwater Archaeology****8:30 AM – 10:15 AM; QCC: 205C***Organizers & Chairs: Christopher Dostal***8:30 AM** *Christopher Dostal – Assessing the Long Term Stability of Underwater Archaeological Conservation Techniques***8:45 AM** *Flora Davidson – Conservation adds yet another piece to the puzzle: the treatment of a 16th century Basque anchor from Red Bay National Historic Site, Labrador***9:00 AM** *André Bergeron – Un travail de longue haleine: Vingt ans de préservation des vestiges du Elizabeth and Mary***9:15 AM** *Allen Wilson – A Fine Wreck in Shallow Water: The Excavation and in situ Conservation of the Soldier Key Wreck***9:30 AM** *Elena Perez Alvaro – Experiments on particle physics using underwater cultural heritage: the dilemma***9:45 AM** *Amelia Astley, Justin Dix, Fraser Sturt, Charlotte Thompson – The taphonomy of historic shipwreck sites: implications for heritage management***10:00 AM** *Paul Gates – Community Conservation: A 'Hands-On' Approach for Bringing the Rhetoric of Preservation to the People!*

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- SYM-42** **Enfants de la patrie: Historical Archaeologies of National Identity and Nationalism**
8:30 AM – 11:45 AM; QCC: 206A
Organizers: Alasdair Brooks, Natascha Mehler – Chair: Alasdair Brooks
- 8:30 AM** *Alasdair Brooks – ‘I Vow to Thee, My Country’ The Historical Archaeology of Nationalism and National Identity in Trans-Atlantic Context*
- 8:45 AM** *Sarah Newstead – There is plenty of time to win this game, and to thrash the Spaniards too: Deconstructing the Nationalist Histories of Plymouth, UK*
- 9:00 AM** *Harold Mytum – The role of historical archaeology in the emergence of nationalist identities in the Celtic countries*
- 9:15 AM** *Audrey Horning – Crossing the battlefield: Archaeology, nationalism, and practice in Irish historical archaeology*
- 9:30 AM** *Margaret Comer – Harald Bluetooth’s Welfare State: The Archaeology of Danish Royalty and Democracy*
- 9:45 AM** *Natascha Mehler – An historical (landscape) archaeology of the Alps: their rediscovery, their transformation during the period of Romantic nationalism, and their instrumentalization during Nazism*
- 10:00 AM** *Break / Pause*
- 10:30 AM** *Mike Belasus – Ships, history, politics and archaeology : A critical look at the research History of ship archaeology in Germany*
- 10:45 AM** *Lynda Carroll – An Historical Archaeology of ‘Ottomanism’: Reconsidering Nationalism in the Landscape of the Dispossessed*
- 11:00 AM** *Fahri Dikkaya – Archaeology without Ottoman Past: Historical Archaeology in Turkey*
- 11:15 AM** *Kelly Jenks – ‘Vecino, Hispano, y Mexicano’: Exploring Civic Identity in Nineteenth-Century New Mexico*
- 11:30 AM** *Jane Lydon – Discussant*

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- SYM-63** **Rags to Riches: the Creation and Legacy of the Carolina Colony**
8:30 AM – 11:45 AM; QCC: 205A
Chair: Sarah Stroud Clarke
- 8:30 AM** *Katherine Pemberton, Martha Zierden – The Walled City of Charleston: Archaeology and Public Interpretation*
- 8:45 AM** *Andrew Agha – Agents, Africans and Agriculture: The Transplantation of British Nobility in Early Carolina*
- 9:00 AM** *Jon Marcoux – Using Diversity in Native American Pottery Assemblages to Document Population Movements in the early Carolina Indian Trade: A Preliminary View from Charleston*
- 9:15 AM** *Sarah Stroud Clarke – The Mystery of the Red Ceramics: Understanding a Unique Assemblage of Coarse Earthenware c.1680-1740*
- 9:30 AM** *Kimberly Pyszka – The Legacy of the Early-18th Century South Carolina Anglican Church*
- 9:45 AM** *Carter Hudgins – Contextualizing Drayton Hall in the British Atlantic World: an Examination of the Elite Status of an 18th Century Lowcountry Home Seat*
- 10:00 AM** *Break / Pause*
- 10:30 AM** *Jenna Carlson – Animal Landscapes of the Lowcountry: Evidence from Drayton Hall*
- 10:45 AM** *Kendy Altizer – Preliminary Results of Archaeological Data Collected at Peachtree Plantation, St. James Parish, South Carolina*
- 11:00 AM** *Rebecca Shepherd – Going Up the Country: A Comparison of Elite Ceramic Consumption Patterns in Charleston and the Carolina Frontier*
- 11:15 AM** *Eva Falls – Assigning Site Function: An Archaeological Investigation of the Fickling Settlement at Dixie Plantation in Hollywood, SC*
- 11:30 AM** *Carter Lee Hudgins – Discussant*

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- SYM-66** **Labrador Inuit and Europeans, Contact and Long-term Relations**
8:30 AM – 11:30 AM; QCC: 302A
Organizer & Chair: Marianne Stopp
- 8:30 AM** *Marianne Stopp – Inuit opportunism and long-term contact in southern Labrador*
- 8:45 AM** *Peter Pope – Bretons, Basques and Inuit in Southern Labrador and Northern Newfoundland: the Struggle over Maritime Resources in the 16th and 17th Centuries*

- 9:00 AM** *Susan A. Kaplan* – Making Labrador Home: Concerns and Considerations of How We Think About the Thule in Labrador, Canada
- 9:15 AM** *Amelia Fay* – Negotiating Contact: Examining the Coastal Trade Network of the Labrador Inuit
- 9:30 AM** *Peter Whitridge* – Beyond the pale: Inuit resistance to the Moravian reconstruction of northern Labrador
- 9:45 AM** *Jim Woollett* – Igloos and sea ice hunting grounds: the contributions of environmental archaeology to the reconstruction of winter cultural landscape of Dog Island, Nunatsiavut
- 10:00 AM** Break / Pause
- 10:30 AM** *Lindsay Swinarton* – Food Practices during the Late 18th Century in Northern Labrador
- 10:45 AM** *Lisa Rankin* – The Dynamics of Inuit/European Interactions as seen from Sandwich Bay, Labrador
- 11:00 AM** *Therese Dobrota* – Inuit Plant Use in Southern Labrador: A Study of Three Sod Houses from Huntingdon Island 5, Sandwich Bay, South Labrador
- 11:15 AM** *Tyrone Hamilton* – A geochemical approach to Inuit-European contact

PAN-66 Beyond the Battle: Archaeology of non-combat military sites

8:30 AM – 12 PM; QCC: 301B

Organizers: Richard Goddard – Panelists: Douglas Scott, Steven McBride, Steven Smith, Delfin Weis, Timothy Goddard, Brandon Reynolds

SYM-40 Maritime Archaeology Project Updates from Around the World

9:00 AM – 11:30 AM; QCC: 204A

Chair: Darren Kipping

- 9:00 AM** *Kroum Batchvarov* – Rockley Bay Research Project, 2013 Field Season: In Search of the Dutch Line of Battle
- 9:15 AM** *Gregory Cook* – Maritime Archaeology in West Africa: the Central Region Project in Ghana and Updates on Maritime Research at Elmina
- 9:30 AM** *Darren Kipping, Joseph Grinnan, Rachel Horlings, Gregory Cook* – Ghana Maritime Archaeology Project: 2013 Field Season in Review
- 9:45 AM** *Tara Van Niekerk* – Remains of the Solglimt survivor camp on Sub-Antarctic Marion Island
- 10:00 AM** Break / Pause
- 10:30 AM** *Mark Staniforth, Cass Philippou* – Shipbuilding in the Australian colonies before 1850
- 10:45 AM** *Leonardo Abelli, Pier Giorgio Spanu, Sebastiano Tusa, Massimiliano Secci* – Pantelleria Underwater Archaeology Project: a Post-Disciplinary Approach to Archaeological Research and Public Outreach
- 11:15 AM** *Luh Putu Ayu Savitri Chi Kusuma, Ira Dillenja* – Protection of Maritime Archaeological Resources in Indonesia's coastal areas: A review of Preliminary Studies

SYM-43 New Research in Material Culture Studies: Archaeological Science Applied to Objects and Contexts

10:30 AM – 11:30 AM; QCC: 303B

Organizers: Adeline Bonneau, Jean-François Moreau, Karlis Karklins – Chair: Adeline Bonneau

- 10:30 AM** *Adeline Bonneau, Jean-François Moreau, Ron Hancock, Réginald Auger, Bertrand Emard* – Archaeometrical study of Glass Trade Beads from the CIFI-10 site: results and their potential to investigate Amerindian exchange networks
- 10:45 AM** *Heather Walder* – Small Beads, Big Picture: Patterns of Interaction identified From Blue Glass Artifacts from the Upper Great Lakes Region
- 11:00 AM** *Charlotte Goudge* – Historical Glass and Tracer X-Ray Fluorescence: Compositional Analysis of Black Glass in Antigua, West Indies
- 11:15 AM** *Ron Hancock, Jean-François Moreau* – Some thoughts on unraveling the chemical complexity of turquoise/green glass trade beads

AFTERNOON / APRÈS-MIDI**POS-99 Poster session 2 / Session d'affiches 2****12:30 PM – 3:00 PM; QCC: 200A**

- Robert Carl DeMuth, David N. Fuerst* – Coal company towns as early American suburbs. An examination of standardized community construction in Appalachian work camps – POS-99.01
- Catherine Lavier, Anne Chaillou* – La gestion des vestiges archéologiques en France : des fiches méthodologiques pour leur évaluation, leur sélection et leur conservation sélective. L'exemple du bois – POS-99.02
- Alan Armstrong* – Surveillance in the Wake of Rebellion in Barbados – POS-99.03
- Benedicte Guillot, Elisabeth Lecler-Huby* – A 16th-Century Public Dump in Rouen – POS-99.04
- Dana Best-Mizsak* – An Interdisciplinary Approach to Archaeology and Public Participation – POS-99.05
- Meghan Mumford* – Preliminary Investigation of Pensacola's Colonial Jail – POS-99.06
- Sarah Hess* – Les céramiques de La Chapelle-des-Pots dans la collection des Musées de Saintes – POS-99.07
- Ayana Flewellen, Justin Dunnavant* – Black Experiences within the Field of Archaeology – POS-99.08
- Shawn Fields, Brenna Moloney* – Underworld Archaeology: Exploring a Rumored Detroit Speakeasy – POS-99.09
- Craig Cipolla* – Mohegan Field School 2013: Entangled Histories, Entangled Methodologies – POS-99.10
- Catherine Lavier, Nicolas Lira* – Indigenous navigation tradition in North Patagonia: connections, contacts and routes between theoriental and occidental slopes of the Andes – POS-99.11
- Douglas Pippin* – The Officers' Barracks and Current Archaeological Investigations at Fort Haldimand, Carleton Island, New York – POS-99.12
- Morgan Breene* – The 1799 Siege of Acre: A Re-evaluation of the Historical and Archaeological Record – POS-99.13
- Matthew Shaw, Petr Dresler, Michael Dietz, John Staeck* – Early Medieval Slavic Industry: Na V'elách, a Great Moravian Craft Production Suburb – POS-99.14
- Kelsey Noack Myers* – Another Look at Fort Ouiatenon: Native-European Creolization and the Frontier Meat Diet – POS-99.15
- Madeline Roth* – Life on the Patuxent: An Analysis of Brick Material Culture at Cremona Estate – POS-99.16
- Elizabeth McCague, Liza Gijanto* – Impacts of Atlantic Trade on Ceramic Manufacture in Berefet, The Gambia – POS-99.17
- Kate Morrard* – Conservation of Howell Mark I Torpedo No. 24 – POS-99.18
- Matt McGraw, Rebecca McLain, Beverly Clement* – Sharing the Sweet Life: Public Archaeology in practice at a historic Louisiana sugar mill – POS-99.19
- Madeleine Gunter* – Finding the «Best Clays»: A Geoarchaeological Approach toward Understanding Redware Production in Colonial Barbados – POS-99.20
- Benjamin Wells* – Blackwater Maritime Heritage Trail: A Model for Site Interpretation – POS-99.21
- Ani Chénier* – Remembering place(s): Changing commemorative traditions in and across Chinese diaspora cemeteries in North America and Hawaii, 1900-1960 – POS-99.22
- Leslie Cooper* – Yaughan and Curriboo: A New Look at Two Eighteenth-Century Low Country Plantations – POS-99.23
- Natasha Roy, Najat Bhiry, James Woollett, Ann Delwaide* – The Human-Environment relationship at Oakes Bay 1 (HeCg-08), Dog Island (Labrador): A dendrochronological approach – POS-99.24
- Alexis Catsambis* – The maritime heritage questionnaire – abridged results – POS-99.25
- Anne Jégouzo* – Archéologie préventive et monuments historiques coloniaux dans les départements d'outremer français : quels enjeux ? – POS-99.26
- Dr Kolawole Oseni* – Historical Sites as Cultural Resources in Lagos State: A typological analysis – POS-99.27

SYM-47 Archaeologies of Memory and Identity**1:15 PM – 5:15 PM; QCC: 206A***Organizer: Jane Lydon – Chair: Tracy Ireland***1:15 PM** *Tracy Ireland, Jane Lydon* – Opening remarks**1:30 PM** *Jed Levin, Patrice L Jeppson* – Archaeological Significance, Professional Practice, and Public Praxis, Part 1: Archaeological Identity and the determination of archaeological site significance**1:45 PM** *Patrice L Jeppson, Jed Levin* – Archaeological Significance, Professional Practice, and Public Praxis, Part 2: Identity, Community Engagement, and the Significance of Archeological Sites

- 2:00 PM** *Tracy Ireland* – Up Close and Personal: feeling the past at urban historical archaeological sites
2:15 PM *Stephen (Steve) Brown* – Experiencing place: an auto-ethnography on digging and belonging
2:30 PM *Erin Gibson* – Remembering Tomorrow: Wagon Roads, Identity and the Decolonisation of a First Nations Landscape
2:45 PM *Ralph Mills* – Material memories. Some mysteries of the mantelpiece
3:00 PM Break / Pause
3:30 PM *Jane Lydon* – Living Pictures: Photographs, Reenactment and Colonialism
3:45 PM *Eliza Leong* – Manipulating Nostalgic Discourse at the Casas Museu da Taipa of Macau
4:00 PM *Patricia Markert* – Voices Not Lost: An archaeology of the past and present at Timbuctoo, New Jersey
4:15 PM *Erin Paige Riggs* – The Un-Internable; The Enduring Material Legacies of the Domoto Family
4:30 PM *Sarah Mattes* – Understanding Past and Present Cochineal Production in the Canary Islands
4:45 PM *Jayshree Mungur-Medhi* – Problematic of Archaeology and Identity in a Multi-ethnic society like Mauritius
5:00 PM *Annie Clarke* – Discussant

SYM-33B **Las preguntas que cuentan: Ideas and interpretations in Latin American Historical Archaeology**



1:30 PM – 4:30 PM; QCC: 206B

Organizers & Chairs: Ross Jamieson – Parker VanValkenburgh

- 1:30 PM** *Marcelo Acosta* – La reducción de San Ignacio Mini : Ideología, espacio y arquitectura en la Provincia Jesuítica del Paraguay (Brasil y Argentina, 1610' 1767)
1:45 PM *Parker VanValkenburgh* – Chérrepe in Fragments: Time, Place and Representation in Andeanist Historical Archaeology
2:00 PM *Fernando Astudillo* – Cultivated Historical Landscapes: Theoretical Aspect for the Archaeology of Andean Colonial Gardens and Fields
2:15 PM *Timothy Pugh, Prudence Rice* – Maya-Spanish Entanglement in Petén, Guatemala
2:30 PM *Marguerite De Loney* – An Exercise in Epistemic Disobedience: Implementing De-colonial Methods at the Site of Portobelo, Panamá
2:45 PM *Scotti Norman* – The Archaeology of Conquest: Employing a Trans-conquest Approach to Interpreting Processes of Resistance and Incorporation
3:00 PM Break / Pause
3:30 PM *Di Hu* – Late colonial Andean revolts and rebellions: A view from the archaeology of labor and identity
3:45 PM *Brendan Weaver* – Toward an Archaeology of the African Diaspora in Peru: The Jesuit Wine Estates of Nasca
4:00 PM *Daniel Schavelzon* – Urban Archaeology and Historical Archaeology in the cities, a controversy still present in Latin America
4:15 PM *Theresa Singleton, Charles Orser* – Discussants

SYM-35B **Good Questions Met by Archaeological Revelations**



1:30 PM – 2:45 PM; QCC: 301A

Organizer & Chair: Christopher Fennell

- 1:30 PM** *Linda Naunapper* – Reframing Material Culture Meaning using the Elements (INAA) of Surprise
2:00 PM *Mark Trickett, Matthew Reeves* – Can See to Can't See: Surprises at Montpellier's Home Quarter
2:15 PM *Christopher Fennell, George Calfas* – Confronting a Dragon's Offspring in the Americas
2:30 PM *Boyd Sipe* – The Accotink Quarter

SYM-44 Steamboat Archaeology in North America**1:30 PM – 5:15 PM; QCC: 204A***Organizer: Kevin Crisman, Chairs: George Schwarz, Kevin Crisman*

- 1:30 PM** *George Schwarz* – Reconstruction of the early 19th-Century Lake Champlain Steamboat Phoenix
- 1:45 PM** *Jean Bélisle* – From abandonment to wrecking: the case of the PS Lady Sherbrooke – De l'abandon au naufrage: le cas du PS Lady Sherbrooke
- 2:00 PM** *Kevin Crisman* – Heroine and the Evolving Traits of Early Western River Steamboats
- 2:15 PM** *Bradley Krueger, Carrie Sowden* – Building Anthony Wayne: Working Towards a Hypothetical Reconstruction of an Early Great Lakes Steamboat
- 2:30 PM** *Phil Hartmeyer* – Passengers, Packages and Copper: The Steamer Pewabic and the Growth of Lake Superior's Mining Industry
- 2:45 PM** *Bill Neal* – Boilers on the Shore: Piecing together the history and significance of the steamship site at Fort Gadsden
- 3:00 PM** Break / Pause
- 3:30 PM** *Saxon Bisbee* – Comparative Analysis of Confederate Ironclad Steam Engines, Boilers, and Propulsion Systems: A Thesis Made Possible by the Port Columbus Civil War Naval Museum
- 3:45 PM** *Justin Parkoff, Amy Borgens* – Picking up the Pieces: Interpretation and Reconstruction of USS Westfield from Fragmentary Archaeological Evidence
- 4:00 PM** *John Pollack, Sarah Moffatt, Robert Turner, Robyn Woodward, Sean Adams* – Hidden in Plain Sight: The composite-hulled stern-wheel steamboats of Western Canada
- 4:15 PM** *Ryan Bradley, Kelci Martinsen* – A Bygone Boiler That Doesn't Belong
- 4:30 PM** *Lynn Harris* – William P. Rend shipwreck: A link in Davidson-related Archaeology and Historical Research
- 4:45 PM** *Travis Shinabarger* – Using Historical Photography to Rediscover the Farallon Wreck Site, Iliamna Bay, Alaska
- 5:00 PM** *Caitlin Zant* – Steam and Speed: The Development of the First Self-Unloading Schooner-Barge, Adriatic

SYM-45 Bringing French Shipwreck Historical Archaeology to the Next Level**1:30 PM – 5:00 PM; QCC: 204B***Chair: Élisabeth Veyrat*

- 1:30 PM** *John de Bry, Chuck Meide* – The French Fleet of 1565
- 1:45 PM** *Bradford Jones* – Gifts for the Indians: French and Spanish Trade Goods on the Texas Coast in the 1680s
- 2:00 PM** *Amy Borgens* – French Military Arms in the Northern Gulf of Mexico: Flintlock Fusils from the 17th-Century Wreck of La Belle
- 2:15 PM** *Daniel Harrison* – Frontier Arms Race: Historical and Archaeological Analysis of an Assemblage of 18th-century Cannon recovered from the Detroit River and Lake Erie
- 2:30 PM** *Elisabeth Veyrat* – Food Aboard! Eating & Drinking on French Frigates of the Early 18th century, according to La Natière Shipwrecks
- 2:45 PM** *Mathieu Mercier Gingras, Brad Loewen* – Excavating a French Regime icon in the St. Lawrence, 1759: The Maréchal de Senneterre?
- 3:00 PM** Break / Pause
- 3:30 PM** *Marine Jaouen* – The Jeanne-Elisabeth, 1755
- 3:45 PM** *Aimie Néron* – The Wreck of the Auguste, Nova Scotia: An Introduction to a Cartel Ship
- 4:00 PM** *Marijo Gauthier-Bérubé* – The Machault, an 18th-century French Frigate from Bayonne. Tradition and Globalisation in Ship Construction
- 4:15 PM** *Jean-Sébastien Guibert* – A question that counts in maritime archaeology : linking historical and archaeological sources in the French West Indies
- 4:30 PM** *Thierry Boyer* – The Technology to Save Sinking Ships' Pumping the French Way!
- 4:45 PM** *Magali Veyrat* – A leading analysis: Lead objects on French Frigates of the Early 18th century, according to La Natière Shipwrecks

SYM-46 Behind Closed Doors: Exploring Taboo Subjects in Historical Archaeology**1:30 PM – 3:00 PM; QCC: 205B***Organizer: Jade Luiz – Chair: Amanda Johnson***1:30 PM** *Amanda Johnson – Behind Closed Doors: An Introduction and Case Study from a 19th century Boston brothel***1:45 PM** *Katrina Eichner – Intimate Identities: Archaeological Investigations of Nineteenth Century Sexuality***2:00 PM** *Andrea Zlotucha Kozub – Privy to Their Secrets: Archaeological and Historical Context of 19th Century Abortion in America***2:15 PM** *Ashley M. Morton – Freedom From Worry: Douching as a Material Culture Case Study in Late 19th and Early 20th Century Women's Health***2:30 PM** *Jade Luiz – Under the Corset: Health, Hygiene, and Maternity in Boston's North End***2:45 PM** *Mary C. Beaudry, Rebecca Yamin – Discussants***SYM-48 Encountering the Other on the Field of Battle : Global Conflict, Identity, and Archaeology in the Era of the American Revolution****1:30 PM – 3:00 PM; QCC: 301B***Organizers: David Orr, Wade Catts – Chair: Wade Catts***1:30 PM** *David Orr – Opening remarks***1:45 PM** *Michael Jacobson – Harnessing the Whirlwind: Cultural Influences on the American Revolution in Upstate New York***2:00 PM** *Kevin-Michael Donaghy – Battlefield Topography: An analysis of Lt. General Ewald's first hand account of his observations of the action on Washington's right flank at the Battle of Brandywine – An ethnographic view of command decision on an eighteenth century battlefield***2:15 PM** *Steven Smith – Partisans Versus Loyalists: Encounters With the Other in Eastern South Carolina During the American Revolution***2:30 PM** *Jesse West-Rosenthal – '[A] sweet life after a most fatiguing campaign': The Evolution and Archaeology of Military Encampments of the Revolutionary War***2:45 PM** *Wade Catts – 'We stayed there a year and 8 months': Historical Archeology and British POWs at Camps Security and Indulgence, York County, Pennsylvania***SYM-49 Archaeologies of Acadia: From Homeland to Diaspora****1:30 PM – 5:00 PM; QCC: 302B***Chairs: Steven Pendery, Jonathan Fowler, Stéphane Noël***1:30 PM** *Birgitta Wallace – French Migrations to Acadia: An Old Lifestyle in a New Setting***1:45 PM** *Katie Cottreau-Robins – The Fur Trading Posts of Early Acadia as Points of Cultural Exchange***2:00 PM** *Charles Burke – A Review of Archaeological Research at the Acadian Village of Beaubassin***2:15 PM** *Rebecca Dunham – Archaeological Investigations of pre-1745 French Domestic Properties at Rochefort Point, Fortress of Louisbourg***2:30 PM** *Sara Beanlands – The Landcestors: Preserving Acadian History in a Planter Settlement***2:45 PM** *Stéphane Noël – Insights into Acadian Husbandry Practices: A Zooarchaeological Perspective***3:00 PM** *Break / Pause***3:30 PM** *Kevin Leonard – Seeds of misfortune: plant macroremains left in St. Peter's Bay, PEI by Acadian deportees***3:45 PM** *André Robichaud, Colin Laroque – Dating 'aboiteaux' with the use of dendroarchaeology: examples for Acadia***4:00 PM** *Robert Ferguson – The recording of two diaspora Acadian families on Isle Saint-Jean (Prince Edward Island)***4:15 PM** *Mark Rees – The New Acadia Project: Public Archaeology and Mythistory in Acadiana***4:30 PM** *Steven Pendery – Archaeological Dimensions of the Acadian Diaspora***4:45 PM** *Jonathan Fowler – The Identity Question: What Can Archaeology Contribute to the Study of Acadian Ethnogenesis?*

SYM-50 Dendrochronology: Social and Cultural Aspects of Wood in Archaeology**1:30 PM – 3:00 PM; QCC: 303A***Organizer: Pearce Paul Creasman – Chair: Marie-Claude Brien*

- 1:30 PM** *Marie-Claude Brien* – Dendroarchaeology of Eastern white cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*) in the Greater Montreal area: local use and imports
- 1:45 PM** *Marcy Reiser* – Dendrochronology in the Absaroka Mountains, Wyoming: How Ancient Wood Frames a High Montane Archaeological Landscape
- 2:00 PM** *Georgina DeWeese, Henri Grissino-Mayer, W. Jeff Bishop* – Dendroarchaeological dating and authentication of historic Cherokee dwellings of the Northern Georgia Trail of Tears
- 2:15 PM** *Jeffrey S. Dean* – The Puebloan construction wood-use cycle: Implications for dendroarchaeological research
- 2:30 PM** *Pearce Paul Creasman* – Dendrochronological Evaluation of Ship Timber from Charlestown Navy Yard (Boston, MA)
- 2:45 PM** *Catherine Lavier* – La vie à bord de «La Dauphine» et de «l’Aimable Grenot» (baie de Saint-Malo, France): études archéodendrométriques

SYM-51 New Ways of Seeing the Past: Using New Technologies in Archaeology**1:30 PM – 4:30 PM; QCC: 303B***Chair: Richard Lapointe*

- 1:30 PM** *Laurier Turgeon, Francois Côté, Alain Massé* – From Multimedia to Transmedia Experiences in the Interpretation of Heritage: The Mobile Application of Quebec City’s Tangible and Intangible Cultural Heritage
- 1:45 PM** *Pascale Chevalier* – The CARE database (Corpus Architecturae religiosae Europaeae / CARE – IV-X saec.), a new scientific tool for understanding The Early medieval Europe
- 2:00 PM** *Erica D’Elia* – Creating a Digital Landscape: GIS Analysis of the Front Yard at James Madison’s Montpelier
- 2:15 PM** *Christine Keller* – Battle of the Wabash 1791 – Using Archaeological results to support GIS Data Modeling and further Historical Research
- 2:30 PM** *Ionut Cristi Nicu, Andrei Asandulesei, Gheorghe Romanescu, Vasile Cotiuga* – Heritage Conservation Matters During the Last Decades in Eastern Romania. A Case Study from Iasi County
- 2:45 PM** *Richard Lapointe* – Scan 3D et archéologie : bilan de 10 ans d’expérimentations et de réalisations au Québec
- 3:00 PM** Break / Pause
- 3:30 PM** *Brian Crane, Wally Owen* – 3D Virtual Landscape Analysis at Fort Ethan Allen, VA
- 3:45 PM** *Brian Crane* – 3D Virtual Landscape Analysis of 18th-century Settlement in the Swedes Tract, PA
- 4:15 PM** *Anne Garland, Kathleen Fischer, Regina Jacobs, Glenn Sheehan, Anne Jensen, Frederick Brower* – Historical Ecology for Risk Management

PAN-73 Equity (Issues) For All, Historical Archaeology as a Profession in the 21st Century**1:30 PM – 3:00 PM; QCC: 205A***Organizers: Ashley M. Morton, Lewis C. Jones – Panelists: Jamie C. Brandon, William A. White, Alasdair Brooks, Kerri Barile, M. Morton***PAN-89 Conservation and archaeology: Two disciplines in reciprocity – Conservation et archéologie, deux disciplines en interaction****1:30 PM – 3:00 PM; QCC: 205C***Organizer: André Bergeron – Panelists: Blandine Daux, Jean Dendy, Ariane Lalande, Kateri Morin, Flora Davidson, Christopher Dostal***PAN-92 My Research in a Nutshell: A Student Activity Powered by Pecha Kucha****1:30 PM – 3:00 PM; QCC: 207***Organizers: Antoine Loyer-Rousselle, Mélanie Rousseau, Olivier Roy*

PAN-95**Re-evaluating Indigenous Archaeology in the 21st century:
Examples from Southern New England****1:30 PM – 3:00 PM; QCC: 302A***Organizer: D. Rae Gould – Panelists: Stephen Mrozowski, Heather Law, Holly Herbster***SYM-30****The Search for Le Griffon****3:30 PM – 4:45 PM; QCC: 205C***Chair: Misty Jackson***3:30 PM***Rich Gross, Misty Jackson – Historical Context and Documentation for La Salle's Le Griffon***3:45 PM***Kenneth Vrana, Misty Jackson, Mark Holley – Community Engagement in Underwater Archaeology: The LaSalle-Griffon Project***4:00 PM***James R. Reedy, David Miller, Misty Jackson – Field Methods for Excavation of a Culturally Modified Timber on Site 20UM723 in Lake Michigan***4:15 PM***Eric Rieth, Michel L'Hour, Olivia Hulot – A timber in the Michigan Lake: an archaeological trace of the Griffin (1679)?***4:30 PM***Carol Griggs – Using tomography and dendrochronology to determine the age of the recovered bowsprit***SYM-52****Theorizing African Diaspora Archaeology****3:30 PM – 5:15 PM; QCC: 301B***Organizers: Ayana Flewellen, Justin Dunnivant – Chair: Ayana Flewellen – Sponsors: Gender and Minority Affairs Committee, Society of Black Archaeologists***3:30 PM***Justin Dunnivant – Heterogeneous Racial Group Model and the African American Past***3:45 PM***Edward Gonzalez-Tennant – Black and Yellow: Thoughts on Crossing a Different Color Line in the American Southeast***4:00 PM***William White – Memoryscapes, Whiteness, and River Street: How African Americans Helped Maintain Euroamerican Identity in Boise, Idaho***4:15 PM***Annelise Morris – Material and Memory at the Site of the Homeplace***4:30 PM***Amber Grafft-Weiss – Interpreting the Shared Yard Spaces of a 19th Century Plantation: Kingsley Plantation, Jacksonville, Florida, 1814-1860***4:45 PM***Ayana Flewellen – Interrogating Notions of Freedom and Enslavement Through the Representation of Anna Kingsley at Kingsley Plantation***5:00 PM***Christopher Fennell – Discussant***SYM-53****Assessing Ephemeral Sites: Questions That Count in Cultural Resource Management****3:30 PM – 5:45 PM; QCC: 301A***Organizer & Chair: J Eric Deetz***3:30 PM***Sarah Grady – Identifying and Delineating Building Locations on Low-Density Sites Using a Metal Detector***3:45 PM***Theodore Charles – The Disappearing Legacy of the CCC: Spike Camps and missing material culture at Mount Rainier***4:00 PM***Lindsey Cochran – Testing Predictive GIS Models and Game Theory: A Case Study of the Simpson Lot, an Antebellum Industrial Homestead Site***4:15 PM***Stephen Damm – Incorporating Ephemeral-ness: Archaeology of the Liberty Hyde Bailey Museum***4:30 PM***Garrett Fesler – Herding Brick Bits: Ephemeral Historic Sites in the Chesapeake***4:45 PM***Mark C. Branstner – Complexity Begets Ambiguity: Small Site Archaeology and NRHP Significance***5:00 PM***Dale Boland – Making Do With So Very Little: A Consultant's Look at Homestead Archaeology in Eastern Alberta***5:15 PM***J Eric Deetz – The Site With the Most Stuff Wins: Assessing Ephemeral Sites for the National Register***5:30 PM***John McCarthy, J Eric Deetz – Discussants*

SYM-54 Creating the Past in the Present: Critical Reflections on Fur Trade Archaeology**3:30 PM – 5:15 PM; QCC: 302A***Organizer: Kaila Akina – Chair: Amelie Allard***3:30 PM** *Michael Nassaney – The Questions That Count in Fur Trade Archaeology***3:45 PM** *Scott Hamilton – The fur trade and recent Aboriginal history***4:00 PM** *Katherine Hayes – Trading insights: new visions of colonialism from opposite ends of the northeast fur trade***4:15 PM** *Amelie Allard – The Fur Trade Narrative at Its Source: The Creation of the Voyageur***4:30 PM** *Kaila Akina – Reconsidering Representations in Fur Trade Archaeology***4:45 PM** *David Mather – Du Luth and Hennepin among the Dakota: The Archaeology of Initial French Exploration West of Lake Superior***5:00 PM** *Elizabeth Scott – Discussant***SYM-55 Environmental Archaeology: Building from Successes****3:30 PM – 5:30 PM; QCC: 303A***Organizers & Chairs: Anne-Marie Faucher, Cynthia Zutter***3:30 PM** *Diane Wallman – Environmental Archaeology and the Columbian Exchange in the Caribbean***3:45 PM** *Anne-Marie Faucher – Impact on food provisioning in Barbuda, Lesser Antilles, during the American Independence War***4:00 PM** *Kimberly Kasper, Kevin McBride – Native American Environmental Interactions During Warfare: A Case Study of 17th Century New England***4:15 PM** *Jessica Bowes – Life on the Farm: The Environmental Archaeology of Harriet Tubman's Home***4:30 PM** *Eric Tourigny – Changing foodways as a reflection of identity in a 19th-century Upper Canada household: the Ashbridge Estate in Toronto***4:45 PM** *Véronique Forbes – Alien invasions: modernization and the dispersal of insect pests in Iceland***5:00 PM** *Eric Guiry, Bernice Harpley – Historical archaeology as venue for the integration stable isotope and zooarchaeological analyses: A case study for Australian animal husbandry and meat trade***5:15 PM** *Allison Bain – Discussant***PAN-59 Ethics that Count: a critical evaluation of archaeological ethics in the 21st century****3:30 PM – 5:00 PM; QCC: 205A***Organizer: Charles Ewen – Panelists: Charles Ewen, Chris Espenshade, Marc-André Bernier, Kim Faulk, Paul Johnston, Vergil Noble, Julia King, with the participation of Ivor Noël Hume***PAN-102 Community Archaeology for the 21st Century****3:30 PM – 5:00 PM; QCC: 205B***Organizers: Isabel Rivera, Sophia Perdikaris – Panelists: Becky Boger, Amy Potter, Armstrong, Jennifer Adams, John Mussington, James Delle, Tom Dawson***PAN-106 Rap Session for Student Members****3:30 PM – 5:00 PM; QCC: 207***Organizers: Ashley M. Morton, Sara E. Belkin – Panelists: Mary C. Beaudry, Sara Mascia, Alexis Ohman, Bagley, Sara E. Belkin, Anne Desgagné*

Saturday, January 11 / Samedi 11 janvier

MORNING / AVANT-MIDI

SYM-12 Colonial Institutions and Their Enduring Material Aftermaths

8:30 AM – 12:30 PM; QCC: 205B

Organizers: Laura McAtackney, Russell Palmer – Chair: Harold Mytum

- 8:30 AM** *Lu Ann De Cunzo* – Reproducing the National Family: Postcolonial Reunion Rituals, Landmarks and Objects
- 8:45 AM** *Joanna Bruck* – Negotiating internment: craftwork and prisoner experience, Ireland 1916-1923
- 9:00 AM** *Annie Clarke, Ursula Frederick* – Set in stone and pencilled in: indelible memories and the inscription of space at the North Head Quarantine Station, Sydney
- 9:15 AM** *Katherine Fennelly* – Building Ideas: lunatic asylum reform in the British Isles, 1815-1845
- 9:30 AM** *James G. Gibb, Scott D. Lawrence, Valerie M.J. Hall, Fr. Brian Sanderfoot* – Imposed and Home-Grown Colonial Institutions: The Jesuit Chapels of St. Mary's City and St. Francis Xavier, Maryland (USA)
- 9:45 AM** *Peter Davies* – Nobody's Stooage: Matron Hicks and the Hyde Park Barracks Destitute Asylum
- 10:00 AM** Break / Pause
- 10:30 AM** *Susan Piddock* – A Place for Convicts: The Fremantle Lunatic Asylum
- 10:45 AM** *Russell Palmer* – Religious Colonialism: prison graffiti at the Inquisitor's Palace, Malta
- 11:00 AM** *Brent Fortenberry* – Life Among Ruins: Bermuda and Britain's Imperial Debris
- 11:15 AM** *Peta Longhurst* – Colonial Quarantine: Spatialisation and materialisation at the North Head Quarantine Station in Sydney, Australia
- 11:30 AM** *Laura McAtackney* – Graffiti revelations and the changing meanings of Kilmainham Gaol, Ireland
- 11:45 AM** *Dimitris Papadopoulos* – Topographies of tension: institutional remains and the politics of ruination in 20th century Greek border transformations
- 12:00 PM** *April Beisaw* – Water for the City, Ruins for the Country: Archaeology of the NYC Watershed
- 12:15 PM** *Harold Mytum* – Discussant

SYM-36 Revisiting Facts and Ideas of Contact in the St. Lawrence Basin during the 16th Century

8:30 AM – 11:45 AM; QCC: 302A

Organizer: Claude Chapdelaine – Chair: Brad Loewen

- 8:30 AM** *Jean-Yves Pinal* – Natives' reactions to the European presence along the North Shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence
- 8:45 AM** *Bruce Bourque* – European Contact on the Maritime Peninsula
- 9:00 AM** *Michel Plourde* – Iroquoiens du Saint-Laurent, Algonquiens et Européens dans l'estuaire du Saint-Laurent au XVI^e siècle / St. Lawrence Iroquoians, Algonquians and Europeans in the St. Lawrence Estuary in the XVIth century
- 9:15 AM** *Jean-François Moreau* – The Northern Inland Trade Route, from the Saguenay to the Ottawa: Building an Hypothesis
- 9:30 AM** *Brad Loewen* – Basques and Iroquoians in the St. Lawrence Basin: recent documentary data
- 9:45 AM** *Claude Chapdelaine* – St. Lawrence Iroquoians as Middlemen or Observers: Review of Evidence in the Middle and Upper St. Lawrence Valley
- 10:00 AM** Break / Pause
- 10:30 AM** *William Fox, Jean-Luc Pilon* – Evidence for Sixteenth Century Exchange: the Ottawa and Upper St. Lawrence Waterways
- 10:45 AM** *Peter Ramsden* – Sixteenth Century Contact Between the Trent Valley 'Hurons' and the French on the St. Lawrence: Unearthing the Mosaic
- 11:00 AM** *Ronald Williamson, Meghan Burchell, William Fox, Sarah Grant* – Looking Eastward: Sixteenth Century Exchange Systems of the North Shore Ancestral Wendat
- 11:15 AM** *Martin Cooper* – Earliest European Contact among the Neutral
- 11:30 AM** *James W Bradley* – An Update from southern Iroquoia

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- SYM-56 What's in the Toolbox? A Critical Look at Remote Sensing and Recording Systems Used for Underwater Archaeology**
8:30 AM – 11 AM; QCC: 204A
Chair: Christopher Sabick
- 8:30 AM** *Aliya Hoff, Tom Wypych, Ashley Richter, Vid Petrovic, David Vanoni, Dominique Rissolo, Thomas Levy, Jules Jaffe, Falko Kuester* – Taking the Plunge: Applying Terrestrial Cyber-Archaeology Practices to Underwater Cultural Heritage Research and Conservation
- 8:45 AM** *Jason Gillham, Ryan Harris* – The Development and Application of a High-Resolution Underwater Laser Scanning System for 3D Structural Recording
- 9:00 AM** *Philip Courchesne, Richard Lapointe* – The Empress of Ireland and other Quebec wrecks surveyed by real-time 3D sonar
- 9:15 AM** *Fabio Esteban Amador* – New Tools for a new Frontier: The Use of Underwater Visualization Tools in Cenotes
- 9:30 AM** *Christopher Sabick* – 3D Scanning Sonar: A discussion of its applications and limitations based on recent tests by the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum
- 9:45 AM** *John C. Bright, David Conlin, Brandi Carrier, William Hoffman* – Confidence and Coverage Modeling in Marine Magnetometer Survey Part I: Perspectives on the Application to the Federal Management of Archaeological Resources
- 10:00 AM** Break / Pause
- 10:30 AM** *John Bright, John Bright, David Conlin, Brandi Carrier, William Hoffman* – Confidence and Coverage Modeling in Marine Magnetometer Survey Part II: Using Geospatial Processing to Visualize, Assess, and Review Magnetic Surveys for Archaeological Resources
- 10:45 AM** *Kira Kaufmann, Chris Hartzell, Roy Forsyth* – The Muskegon Shipwreck in Lake Michigan: Archaeological Applications and Modeling Three-dimensional Sonar Sector Scan Data for Identification, Analysis and In Situ Site Management
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- SYM-57 Coastal and Port Cities: Maritime Archaeology on Land and Underwater**
8:30 AM – 11:45 AM; QCC: 204B
Organizer: Charles Dagneau – Chair: Jerzy Gawronski
- 8:30 AM** *Serge Rouleau* – Charles Aubert sites and the ports of Québec during the XVIIth century
- 8:45 AM** *Ranjith Jayasena* – Urban development and transformation on Amsterdam's waterfront, 1590-1900
- 9:00 AM** *Jerzy Gawronski* – Archaeology of Oostenburg. The Amsterdam harbour extension of 1660 and the VOC ship yard
- 9:15 AM** *Joanna Dabal* – Maritime Archaeology at Gdan'sk urban sites
- 9:30 AM** *Christian Lemée* – Archaeological excavations in the Harbour of Grønnegaard, Copenhagen: Examples of quays, careening wharf, slipway, crane, and the reuse of scuttled ship-hulls in 17th & 18th century
- 9:45 AM** *Mouchard Jimmy* – Port Archaeology – Medieval and Post-Medieval Harbours in the Loire and Seine Estuaries, France. Sites condemned by canal works but still accessible
- 10:00 AM** Break / Pause
- 10:30 AM** *Annie Dumont, Philippe Moyat, Ronan Steinmann, Marion Foucher* – The history of La Charité-sur-Loire bridges (France, Burgundy and Centre Regions), from the 18th to the 20th century
- 10:45 AM** *Juan G. Martin, Frederick Hanselmann, Christopher Horrell, Jose Espinosa* – Against All Odds: The British Siege and the Spanish Defense of Cartagena in 1741 and the Interpretation of Spanish Shipwrecks
- 11:00 AM** *Cameron Gill, Dennis Knepper, Raymond Hayes, Monique Klarenbeek, Bill Utley, Francois Van Der Hoeven* – Preliminary Report of a Maritime Archaeological Survey at Sandy Point, St. Kitts, British West Indies
- 11:15 AM** *Bert Ho* – What Lies Beneath the Seaweed: Searching for Submerged Remains of an Attempted 1604-1605 French Settlement at St. Croix Island International Historic Site
- 11:30 AM** *Aryandini Novita* – Social Stratification in Bangka waters' Lighthouses

SYM-58 Labor and Plurality: Excavating the Political Economy of Identity**8:30 AM – 11:45 AM; QCC: 205A***Organizer: Christopher Matthews – Chair: Bradley Phillippi***8:30 AM** *Bradley Phillippi – Changing Systems of Labor and the (Re)Production of Identity***8:45 AM** *Christopher Matthews, Allison Manfra McGovern, Emily Button Kambic – Labor, settlement, and race: Investigating 'Plural' Sites in Eastern Long Island, NY***9:00 AM** *Jenna Wallace Coplin – Tied to Land, Still at Sea: 19th century African American Whalers and Households in Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island***9:15 AM** *Kurt Jordan – Markers of Difference or Makers of Difference?: Approaches to Atypical Practices on Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) Sites***9:30 AM** *Craig Cipolla, Katherine Hayes – Reconnecting liminal spaces of labor in the northeast***9:45 AM** *John Molenda – Pluralism and Labor in Overseas Chinese Railroad Camps***10:00 AM** Break / Pause**10:30 AM** *Michael Roller – Modernity and Community Change in Lattimer No. 2: the American 20th Century seen through the archaeology of a Pennsylvania Anthracite shanty town***10:45 AM** *John Roby, Maria Theresia Starzmann – Techniques of Power and Archaeologies of the Contemporary Past***11:00 AM** *Anna Agbe-Davies – Laboring under an illusion: steps to align method with theory in the archaeology of race***11:15 AM** *Paul Mullins – Consuming Marginality: Archaeologies of Identity and Post-Segregation Authenticity***11:30 AM** *Stephen Mrozowski – Discussant***SYM-61 Historical Archaeology of French America****8:30 AM – 12:15 PM; QCC: 206A***Organizer & Chair: Elizabeth Scott***8:30 AM** *Meredith Hardy – Hand to Mouth: Colonial Frontier Foodways at Fort Rosalie, Natchez, Mississippi***8:45 AM** *Antoine Loyer Rousselle – The storehouse of the Loyola habitation site in French Guiana (ca. 1725-1768)***9:00 AM** *Terrance Martin – Use of Animals at the Laurens North Site, the Location of Fort de Chartres III in the Illinois Country***9:15 AM** *Steve Dasovich – Archaeological Evidence of two French Colonial Buildings in St. Charles, Missouri***9:30 AM** *Courtney Cox, Brianna Patterson – A Study of French Colonial Ceramics at the Louie Blanchette Site (23SC2010)***9:45 AM** *Erin Whitson – Identifying with the Help: an Examination of Class, Ethnicity and Gender on a Post-Colonial French Houselot***10:00 AM** Break / Pause**10:30 AM** *Rob Mann – French Hegemony in Spanish Louisiana and the Collapse of Mercantilism***10:45 AM** *Kristen Walczesky – An Examination of Dietary Differences between French and British Households of Post-Conquest Canada***11:00 AM** *Elizabeth Scott – Secondary Colonization and the Persistence of Cultural Traditions: A Look at Ceramic Consumption in Post-Conquest Québec***11:15 AM** *Maureen Costura – Access to First Choice Foods and Settlement Failure at French Azilum***11:30 AM** *Cayla Hill – The expansion and influence of Catholicism within the development of the Oregon Territory: A case study of St. Joseph's College, the first Catholic boarding school for boys in the region***11:45 AM** *David Brauner – The Winners Write the History: The French-Canadian Archaeological Project in Oregon***12:00 PM** *Elizabeth Scott – Discussant*

SYM-62 Survival Cannibalism at Jamestown, Virginia: A Case Study in Interdisciplinary Historical Archaeology
8:30 AM – 11:30 AM; QCC: 206B
Organizer & Chair: William Kelso

- 8:30 AM** *William Kelso* – Archaeological Context of Jamestown's Starving Time
- 8:45 AM** *Douglas Owsley, Karin Bruwelheide* – Cannibalism at James Fort, Jamestown, Virginia: The Bone Evidence
- 9:00 AM** *James Horn* – «A Worlde of Miseries»: The Starving Time and Cannibalism at Jamestown
- 9:15 AM** *Karin Bruwelheide, Douglas Owsley, Stephen Rouse* – Putting the Pieces Together: Forensic Facial Reconstruction of «Jane»
- 9:30 AM** *Merry Outlaw, Bly Straube* – Beyond Jane: A Tightly Dated Context of the Early Seventeenth Century
- 9:45 AM** *David Givens* – Contextualizing «Jane»: The Robert Cotton Tobacco Pipe
- 10:00 AM** Break / Pause
- 10:30 AM** *Susan Trevarthen Andrews, Joanne Bowen* – A «Sharp Prick of Hunger»: Defining Famine Food
- 10:45 AM** *Danny Schmidt* – In a Land of «Abundance», Why did the Jamestown Colonists Starve During the Winter of 1609-1610?
- 11:00 AM** *Jamie May, Karin Bruwelheide* – Scientific and Historical Analysis of Dis-articulated Human Skeletal Remains from James Fort, 1607 – (1615?)
- 11:15 AM** *Michael Lavin* – The Display of Human Skeletal Remains at Jamestown
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SYM-64 How Questions about Gender and Sexuality Matter
8:30 AM – 11:30 AM; QCC: 301A
Organizer & Chair: Suzanne Spencer-Wood


- 8:30 AM** *Suzanne Spencer-Wood* – Opening remarks
- 8:45 AM** *Jennifer Trunzo* – Propaganda and Power: Men, Women, Social Status, and Politics in Rural Connecticut during the Late Colonial and Early Republican Periods
- 9:00 AM** *Joyce Clements* – The Archivist, the Archaeologist, and Feminist Questing
- 9:15 AM** *Carol Nickolai* – The Multiplication of Identity, or Women's Lives and Identities Are Complex, Dynamic, and Multiple
- 9:30 AM** *Elisabeth Arwill-Nordbladh* – Emancipating Practices? Investigating a situated feminism
- 9:45 AM** *Kim Christensen* – The Personal is Political: Feminist research and the importance of exploring gendered experiences of the past and present
- 10:00 AM** Break / Pause
- 10:30 AM** *Karen Metheny, Anne Yentsch* – Cooking Matters: Questions for the Next Generation
- 10:45 AM** *Maggie Yancey* – «O What a Happy Meeting it Was!» Women, Alcohol, and Power in the Civil War Era
- 11:00 AM** *Genevieve LeMoine, Susan Kaplan* – Keepers of the Flame: Inughuit Women at Floeberg Beach, Nunavut, 1905-1909
- 11:15 PM** Discussant: Suzanne Spencer-Wood
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SYM-65 The Intersecting Plantation Landscape II
8:30 AM – 11:30 AM; QCC: 301B
Organizers: Luke Pecoraro, Terry Brock, Thane Harpole – Chair: David Brown

- 8:30 AM** *Luke Pecoraro* – Daniel Gookin's Chesapeake: The Intercolonial Plantation Landscape
- 8:45 AM** *David Brown, Thane Harpole* – Enslaved Landscapes within Lewis Burwell II's Fairfield Plantation at the End of the Seventeenth Century
- 9:00 AM** *Kerri S. Barile* – A Feudal Domain on the Virginia Frontier: The Germanna Plantation Landscape
- 9:15 AM** *Andrew Wilkins* – The Intersection of Space and Power: Plantation Overseers in the American South
- 9:30 AM** *Barbara Heath, Meagan Dennison, Crstal Ptacek, Hope Smith* – The Changing Landscape of Indian Camp, a piedmont Virginia plantation
- 9:45 AM** *Sean Maroney, Kerri S. Barile* – The Envelopment of an Evolving Suburban Plantation: The Sentry Box in Fredericksburg, Virginia

- 10:00 AM** Break / Pause
- 10:30 AM** *Eric Proebsting, Jack Gary* – The Other End of the Chain: Viewing the Poplar Forest Landscape from an Enslaved Perspective
- 10:45 AM** *Beth Pruitt* – Intersections of Place, Landscape, and Spirit at Wye House
- 11:00 AM** *Terry Brock* – From Slavery to Freedom: Identifying a Subversive Landscape Off the Plantation
- 11:15 AM** *Katherine Hayes, Douglas Sanford* – Discussants

SYM-67 Ceramics from French sites: Current Directions**8:30 AM – 12:00 PM; QCC: 303A***Chair: Myriam Arcangeli*

- 8:30 AM** *Alban Horry* – Poteries du quotidien à Lyon (France) aux 16^e-18^e siècles : l'apport des fouilles archéologiques
- 8:45 AM** *Stéphane Piques, Jean-Michel Minovez* – Céramiques de Midi-Pyrénées (France) à l'époque moderne
- 9:00 AM** *Stéphane Piques* – La céramique dans les Pyrénées centrales (France) depuis le XVI^e siècle
- 9:15 AM** *Jean Catalo* – Un lot de céramiques du milieu du XVII^e siècle à Toulouse (France)
- 9:30 AM** *Melanie Johnson Gervais* – Of beauty and utility in Montreal: Changing patterns in the New France ceramic market
- 9:45 AM** *Sebastien Pauly, Tristan Yvon* – Les céramiques de raffinage du sucre : comparaison des productions caractérisées en Guadeloupe et en métropole
- 10:00 AM** Break / Pause
- 10:30 AM** *Claude Coutet, Catherine Losier* – Colonial Guyanese Ceramics: A Comparison Between the Production of Two Pottery Workshops
- 10:45 AM** *Myriam Arcangeli* – Un Canari dans la Cuisine: What Ceramic Cookware Shows about Enslaved Cooks in Colonial Guadeloupe, French West Indies
- 11:00 AM** *Fabienne Ravoire* – Approvisionnement en poterie de terre de deux établissements coloniaux Martiniquais du XVIII^e siècle d'après deux fouilles récentes
- 11:15 AM** *George Avery, Tom Middlebrook, Morris K. Jackson* – French Colonial Pottery recovered from Recent Excavations in NW Louisiana and Deep East Texas
- 11:30 AM** *Delphine Léouffre* – Fine English ware from the 19th century at the Pointe-à-Callière, Montréal
- 11:45 AM** *Todd Clements* – Mysterious Polychrome Earthenware at Fortress Louisbourg

SYM-68 Exploring the Evolving Urban Landscapes of Boston and Salem**8:30 AM – 9:45 AM; QCC: 303B***Chair: Kristen Heitert*

- 8:30 AM** *Jennifer Poulsen, Joseph Bagley* – Looking Forward Through the Past: A Re-Examination of Boston's Archaeological Collections and Contributions
- 8:45 AM** *Nichole Gillis, Kristen Heitert* – Knee Deep in Paul Revere's Privy(?): Archaeology of the Paul Revere Houselot, Boston, Massachusetts
- 9:00 AM** *Heather Olson, Kate Erickson* – Living in the North End: Lessons in Urban Archaeology
- 9:15 AM** *Danielle Cathcart* – Health Conscious: A Look Inside the Privy at 71 Joy Street
- 9:30 AM** *Jenifer Elam* – Phillips House: A Twentieth-Century Property with a Buried Past

SYM-72 Law and Order: Protecting, Studying and Sharing Underwater Cultural Heritage**8:30 AM – 11:45 PM; QCC: 205C***Chair: Lydia Barbash-Riley*

- 8:30 AM** *Frederick Hanselmann, Juan Martin, Christopher Horrell, Bert Ho, Andres Diaz, Jose Espinosa* – The Sunken Ships of Cartagena Project: Towards the Development of Underwater Archaeology, Research, and Capacity in Colombia
- 8:45 AM** *Christopher Underwood* – Understanding Public Perceptions Of Underwater Cultural Heritage
- 9:00 AM** *Lydia Barbash-Riley* – Application of Environmental Legislation to Protect Underwater Cultural Heritage on the Outer Continental Shelf

- 9:15 AM** *Alexis Catsambis* – Preserving U.S. Navy submerged cultural resources: Implementing regulations for the Sunken Military Craft Act
- 9:30 AM** *Valerie Grussing* – Cultural Resources Toolkit for Marine Protected Area Managers
- 9:45 AM** *Ole Varmer, Brian Jordan, Lydia Barbash-Riley* – Underwater Cultural Heritage Law Study
- 10:00 AM** Break / Pause
- 10:30 AM** *Nathaniel Howe* – Navigating the Temple of Doom: Shipboard Hazards for Archaeologists
- 10:45 AM** *Sorna Khakzad* – Underwater Cultural Heritage sites on the way to be listed as World Heritage: To ratify the 2001 Convention or not?
- 11:00 AM** *Ian Oxley* – Who owns England's marine historic assets and why does it matter? English Heritage's work towards understanding the opportunities and threats, and the development of solutions and constructive engagement with owners
- 11:15 AM** *Daniel Brown* – Knocking on Davy Jones's Locker: The Unusual Circumstances of War of 1812 Wrecks USS Hamilton and USS Scourge
- 11:30 AM** *Ira Dillenia* – Maritime Conservation Area Model for Underwater Archaeology Preservation in Morotai, Indonesia

PAN-87



A Question that Counts: Why Is Achieving Diversity and Confronting Racism in the SHA Important for the Future of Our Organization, Profession, and Theoretical Understanding of the Past, Present, and Future?

8:30 AM – 12:00 PM; QCC: 207

Organizers: Flordeliz Bugarin, Jodi Barnes – Panelists: Michael Blakey, Mary Beaudry, Charles Cleland, Mark Leone, Schmidt, Chris Fennell, Michael Nassaney, Robert Schuyler, Charles Ewen, Theresa Singleton

PAN-125



Three-Minute Artifact Forum: Questions that Count

8:30 AM – 12 PM; QCC: 302B

Chairs: Rebecca Allen, Kimberly Wooten, Julia Huddleson

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PAN-151

Defending Federal Funding for Archaeological Research and Archaeological Site Protection: A Call to Action!

12:00 PM – 1:30 PM; QCC: 301A

Organizers: Paul Mullins, Terry Klein – Panelists: Terry Klein, Paul Mullins, Charles Ewen

AFTERNOON / APRÈS-MIDI

SYM-60



Is the Pattern Really Full?: Asking Questions That Count In The Archaeology of Sunken Aircraft

1:30 PM – 4:00 PM; QCC: 205C

Organizer: Kelly Gleason – Chairs: Kelly Gleason, Bert Ho

1:30 PM

Megan Lickliter-Mundon – Current Trends in Aviation Archaeology

1:45 PM

Richard K. Wills, Andrew T. Pietruszka – Forensic Archaeological Approaches to Addressing Aircraft Wreck Sites in Underwater Contexts: The JPAC Perspective

2:00 PM

Heather Brown – Beyond Identification: Aviation Archaeology in the U.S. Navy

2:15 PM

Lisa Daly – Sinking Slowly: Adapting Underwater and Terrestrial Methods for Surveying Airplane Sites in the Bogs of Newfoundland and Labrador

2:30 PM

Chriss Ludin, Charles Dagneau, Marc-André Bernier, Thierry Boyer – How did they land here? Survey of a 1942 Catalina OA-10 US military aircraft lost in Longue-Pointe-de-Mingan, Québec, Canada

2:45 PM

Jennifer McKinnon, Sam Bell – Site Formation Processes of Sunken Aircraft: A Case Study of Four WWII Aircraft in Saipan's Tanapag Lagoon

3:30 PM

Dave Conlin, Bert Ho – Sunken Aircraft Archaeology Within U.S. National Parks: Lessons Learned from the Documentation of a Submerged WWII B-29 Super Fortress

3:45 PM *Kelly Gleason* – A Flying Coffin Discovered in Midway Atoll Lagoon: The Archaeological Investigation of a Brewster F2A-3 Buffalo in Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument

SYM-69 Deepwater Archaeology: Advancements, Opportunities, and Limitations

1:30 PM – 4:15 PM; QCC: 204A

Organizer: Kim Faulk – Chair: Dan Warren

- 1:30 PM** *Michel L'Hour* – The Excavation of the Wreck of the Lune; a Laboratory for the Archaeology of the Abyss
- 1:45 PM** *Denis Degez* – An ROV for Underwater archaeology
- 2:00 PM** *Sheli Smith, Annalies Corbin* – Teaching from the Deep
- 2:15 PM** *Kendra Kennedy* – Down, Down, Down in the Depths: A Critical Look at Deepwater Archaeology and Public Outreach in the Gulf of Mexico
- 2:30 PM** *Daniel Warren, Robert Church, Robert Westrick* – Lophelia II Project Shipwreck Component: Final Assessment and Project Analysis
- 2:45 PM** *Melanie Damour, James Moore, Brian Jordan* – Got Microbes? A Multidisciplinary Analysis of Microbial Response to the Deepwater Horizon Spill and Its Impact on Gulf of Mexico Shipwrecks
- 3:00 PM** Break / Pause
- 3:30 PM** *Kim Faulk* – Questions Unasked: Do Answers lie in Existing Deepwater Data?
- 3:45 PM** *Bryana Schwarz* – Comparative Analysis of Data Sets from Deepwater Surveys: Archaeological, Geological, and Biological Encounters in the Gulf of Mexico
- 4:00 PM** *Della Scott-Ireton, Christopher Horrell* – Falling in the Deep End: Interpretation of Archaeological Sites in Deep Water

SYM-70 Recent Developments in Ship Reconstruction

1:30 PM – 5:00 PM; QCC: 204B

Chair: Filipe Castro

- 1:30 PM** *Filipe Castro, Irena Radic Rossi, Jose Casaban, Kotaro Yamafune, Sebastian Govorcin, Matko Cvrljak* – The return of the Red Bay Txalupa – Le retour de la txalupa de Red Bay
- 1:45 PM** *Xabi Agote* – Le retour de la txalupa basque de Red Bay
- 2:00 PM** *Irena Radic Rossi, Mariangela Nicolardi, Mauro Bondioli, Filipe Castro* – The Gnali' Shipwreck
- 2:15 PM** *Kotaro Yamafune* – Portuguese Naus on Namban Screens: A Study of the First European Ships on Paintings from the Late 16th to Early 17th Centuries in Japan
- 2:30 PM** *Jose Luis Casaban* – The reconstruction of a 17th century Spanish galleon
- 2:45 PM** *Grace Tsai* – Warwick: An English Galleon from 1619 Rigging Reconstruction
- 3:00 PM** Break / Pause
- 3:30 PM** *Kelby Rose* – Virtually Deconstructing Vasa
- 3:45 PM** *Rodrigo Torres, Kotaro Yamafune* – Shipwrecks of the Itaparica Naval Combat, Brazil, 1648
- 4:00 PM** *Samuel Cuellar* – Ships' Bells: Significant History, Unknown Origins
- 4:15 PM** *Benjamin Rennison* – 3D to 2D to 3D' The Reconstruction of the H.L. Hunley's Forward Crew Compartment
- 4:30 PM** *Michael Scafuri, Maria Jacobsen, Benjamin Rennison* – The H.L. Hunley Weapon System: Using 3D modeling to replicate the first submarine attack
- 4:45 PM** *Warren Riess* – Designing the 1717 Princess Carolina, a Colonial Merchant Ship

SYM-71 Digging Domestic Spaces: An Exploration of Homesteads, Habitations and Farms

1:30 PM – 5:30 PM; QCC: 205A

Chair(s): André Miller

- 1:30 PM** *Matthew E. Cross, Mark C. Branstner* – The Everett Site (11S801): An Early American Period Farmstead in Shiloh Valley Township, St. Clair County, Illinois
- 1:45 PM** *Jennifer Gabriel-Powell* – A Case of a Missing House at Colonial Brunswick Town: The Rediscovery of the Wooten-Marnan Residence

- 2:00 PM** *André Miller* – Historical archaeological discoveries of the Lordship Petite-Nation
- 2:15 PM** *Hayden Bassett* – Dwelling in Space through Knowledge of Place: Building on Epistemological Understandings of the Seventeenth-Century British Atlantic
- 2:30 PM** *Matthew Kirk, Corey McQuinn, Benjamin Pykles* – Historical Archaeology at Emma and Joseph Smith, Jr's Farm in Harmony, Pennsylvania
- 2:45 PM** *Lindsey Stallard* – The Gorman House Project: An Inter-Disciplinary Approach to Historical Archaeology
- 3:00 PM** Break / Pause
- 3:30 PM** *Chelsea Rose, Mark Tveskov* – After They Drove Old Dixie Down: Identity and Isolation in a Southwestern Oregon Mountain Refuge
- 3:45 PM** *Zachary Overfield* – Resurrecting Old Pattonia: Uncovering the Lifeways of a Nineteenth Century Shipping Port Community
- 4:00 PM** *Linda F. Carnes-McNaughton* – Diversity in Decor: Fireplace Tiles and Murals from the Overhills Estate on Fort Bragg
- 4:15 PM** *Sarah Ingram* – 'By which so much happiness is produced': An Analysis of the Seventeenth-Century Kirke Tavern at Ferryland, Newfoundland
- 4:30 PM** *John Kelly, Phillip Mendenhall* – An Examination of Mashantucket Pequot Social Activities and Identity Around the Turn of the Nineteenth-Century Through On-Reservation Ceramic Assemblages
- 5:00 PM** *Chandler Herson* – The Bimeler House Restoration: A Case Study in Historic Preservation and Research Archaeology, Zoar Village, Tuscarawas County, Ohio
- 5:15 PM** *Mechelle Kerns* – Clifton Park Mansion Archaeology: Henry Thompson, Johns Hopkins, and the City of Baltimore, Maryland

SYM-73 Enslavement and the Black Diaspora

1:30 PM – 4:30 PM; QCC: 301B

Chair: Kelly Goldberg

- 1:30 PM** *Kenneth Kelly* – Entanglement on the Guinea coast: archaeological research at three 19th century slave trade localities on the Rio Pongo
- 1:45 PM** *Kelly Goldberg* – Experimental Metal Detection in the Investigations of Illegal Slave Trade Sites in Nineteenth Century Guinea
- 2:00 PM** *Camilla Agostini* – Africans were not alone. A view over African experience and expression in relation to other 'subaltern' groups
- 2:15 PM** *Karen McIlvoy* – Armed Slaves: The Possession of Firearms by Enslaved Persons at Kingsley Plantation, FL
- 2:30 PM** *Jennifer Osborne, Dessa Lightfoot* – 'very plain plantation fare': Zooarchaeological Re-Analysis of the Wing of Offices at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest
- 2:45 PM** *Catherine LaVoy* – From Plantation to Playground: the Complex Transformation of the Sugar Plantation Monjope
- 3:00 PM** Break / Pause
- 3:30 PM** *Johanna Smith* – Plantation Management and the Enslaved Community on the Estate of James Madison, Sr
- 3:45 PM** *Christopher Barton* – 'Stretching the Soup with a Little Water': Improvisation at the African American Community of Timbuctoo, New Jersey
- 4:00 PM** *Philippa Puzey-Broomhead* – Building (in) Black and White: landscape and the creation of racial identity in Shelburne, Nova Scotia
- 4:15 PM** *Martin Elouga* – Les contours du champ épistémologique de l'archéologie historique au Cameroun

SYM-74 Archaeology and the Evolution of the Cultural Traditions of 16th-17th Century Wendat Sites

1:30 PM – 3:00 PM; QCC: 302A

Chair: Dena Doroszenko

- 1:30 PM** *Dena Doroszenko* – Respecting the Past: Archaeology and Aboriginal Burial Grounds
- 1:45 PM** *Jim Sherratt* – Closing Pandora's Box: From Salvage Archaeology to In-Situ Preservation of Contact Period Aboriginal Sites in Ontario
- 2:00 PM** *Vincent Lambert, Jean-Yves Pinal, Stéphane Noël* – Notre-Dame-de-Lorette, a late 17th century Wendat mission in the Quebec city area

- 2:15 PM** *Renee Willmon* – Incorporating historic archaeology to inform osteological interpretations of the Kleinburg ossuary skeletal collection
- 2:30 PM** *Alicia Hawkins, Kaitlyn Malleau* – Fish and Fowl: An examination of changes in Wendat subsistence practices from the sixteenth to mid-seventeenth centuries
- 2:45 PM** *Lisa Marie Anselmi* – Wendat Use of Introduced Copper-Base Metal: Evolution of forms and motifs from the Seventeenth to Nineteenth Centuries

SYM-75 **Researching Historical Archaeological Collections: An Assessment of Current Techniques**
1:30 PM – 4:15 PM; QCC: 302B
 Chair: Sarah Heffner

- 1:30 PM** *Sarah Heffner* – MARS: A Unique Place for Storing Archaeological Collections
- 1:45 PM** *Esther White* – ‘Chicken Bones and Bags of Dirt’: Virginia’s Survey to Discover What’s Stored Where and Why
- 2:00 PM** *Jackie Rodgers* – New Boxes, Old Tricks: Reexamining Previously Excavated Collections from Pensacola’s Red Light District
- 2:15 PM** *Jenn Briggs, Elizabeth Sawyer* – Cross-mends that Cross Lines: A study of inter-structure cross-mended objects from Monticello’s Mulberry Row
- 2:30 PM** *Eleanor Breen* – The revolution before the Revolution? A Material Culture Approach to Consumerism
- 2:45 PM** *Mark Freeman, Eleanor Breen* – The Mount Vernon Midden Project – presenting archaeological collections
- 3:00 PM** Break / Pause
- 3:30 PM** *Douglas Sanford* – Research Implications for Archaeological Collections Management at a Small Academic Institution
- 3:45 PM** *Mark Warner* – Turning Inwards: Collections-Driven Research and the Vitality of the Discipline
- 4:00 PM** *Carolyn White* – Discussant

SYM-76 **Latest Developments on French Ceramics in North America: French Production Sites and Centres**
1:30 PM – 4:15 PM; QCC: 303A
 Chair: Yves Monette

- 1:30 PM** *Michael Batt* – Post-Medieval earthenware production centres in western Brittany
- 1:45 PM** *Yves Monette, Brad Loewen, Stéphane Piques, Jean-Michel Minovez, Jean-Michel Lassure* – Garonne Valley coarse earthenware. Characterization of Cox productions, 16th – 18th centuries
- 2:00 PM** *Françoise Labaune-Jean* – Late 18th century tin-glazed earthenware factories in Rennes (Brittany, France)
- 2:15 PM** *Paola Calderoni* – The Decaen faïencerie in Harfleur (1802-1821). The rediscovery of a lost production
- 2:30 PM** *Laetitia Metreau, Jean Rosen* – Revising traditional attributions of some French tin-glazed earthenware through archeological data and geochemical compositions of the bodies
- 2:45 PM** *Bruno Fajal* – The Normandy stoneware kilns: elements for a typology (14th-20th century)
- 3:00 PM** Break / Pause
- 3:30 PM** *Benedicte Guillot, Elisabeth Lecler-Huby* – A 15th to 19th century housing district in the center of Elbeuf
- 3:45 PM** *Fabienne Ravoire* – Ceramics used in the Paris and Ile aristocratic circles in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries according to archaeological sources
- 4:00 PM** *Benedicte Guillot, Elisabeth Lecler-Huby, Paola Calderoni* – An Exceptional 18th-Century Apothecary Furniture Set Found in Evreux Ditches: Ceramics, Glass and Masséot-Abaquesne Faïences

SYM-77 **New York’s City Hall Park: A Physical Space for New York City’s Public**
1:30 PM – 2:45 PM; QCC: 303B
 Organizer & Chair: Alyssa Loorya

- 1:30 PM** *Daniel Eichinger* – The Changing Face of Manhattan: From Forested Hills to City Hall Park
- 1:45 PM** *Mara Kaktins* – Swept Under the Rug: Strategic Placement of Almshouses in New York City and Philadelphia

- 2:00 PM** *Meta Janowitz* – Smoking Pipes, St. Tammany, the Masons, and New York City Patronage Jobs
2:15 PM *Lisa Geiger* – Brothels and Bones: What City Hall Has Taught Us About 19th-Century Women and Sex Work
2:30 PM *Alyssa Loorya* – Extreme Makeover: Transforming New York City's Common

PAN-149 Reaching Out: Public Archaeology for Students and New Graduates

1:30 PM – 5:00 PM; QCC: 207

Organizers: Jenna Coplin, Jennifer Jones, Nicole Bucchino – Chairs: Nicole Bucchino, Jennifer Jones – Panelists: Della Scott-Ireton, Lynn Harris, Gandulla, Charles Ewen, Secci, Powlen, Dave Conlin, Peggy Leshikar-Denton – Sponsors: APTC Student Subcommittee, ACUA

PAN-150 Queer Forum: Queer Scholarship and Queer Experience

1:30 PM – 5:00 PM; QCC: 301A

Organizer: Megan Springate – Panelists: James J. Aimers, Suzanne M. Spencer-Wood, Jamie M. Arjona, Dawn M. Rutecki, Meredith Reifschneider, Carol McDavid, T. Bugarin, Howard University

SYM-78 Economic Archaeology

3:30 PM – 4:45 PM; QCC: 205B

Chair: William Werner

- 3:30 PM** *James Moore* – The changing fiscal landscape of early nineteenth-century New England: State-chartered banks and the access to capital
3:45 PM *Jane Baxter* – An Archaeology of Community Investment: The Old Edgebrook Schoolhouse in Chicago, Illinois
4:00 PM *Allison Young, Stephen Damm* – Archaeology Goes Underground: The Potential for Historical Archaeology in Wind Cave
4:15 PM *Megan Victor* – Rogue Fishermen and Rebel Miners: Informal Economy and Drinking Spaces in Maine and Montana's Resource Extraction Communities
4:30 PM *William Werner* – Vital Records and Landscape: Mobility, Family, and Commercial Agriculture at the Hacienda El Mirador, Veracruz, Mexico, 1830-1910

SYM-79 Community Education and Public Engagement

3:30 PM – 5:45 PM; QCC: 206A

Chair: Sarah Platt

- 3:30 PM** *Sarah Platt, Madeline Roth, Elizabeth McCague, Kaitlin Jennings, Liza Gijanto* – Hands-On Experience; Reflections Upon Student-Led Research at Cremona Estate
3:45 PM *Christine Ames* – Archaeology in 140 Characters: The Efficacy of Social Media in Archaeological Heritage Management
4:00 PM *Kelley M. Berliner, Valerie M.J. Hall* – Entertaining or Educating to Engage the Public? Marketing Archaeology and Shaping Public Perceptions Without Compromising Scientific Standards
4:15 PM *Nathalie Barbe* – The Archéo-Québec network: a review and forthcoming projects
4:30 PM *Tristan Harrenstein* – The Pensacola Pin Series: Promoting Historic and Archaeological Sites through Free Stuff
4:45 PM *Eric Ray* – 500 Years of Experience at a Ten-Year Old Museum: Positives And Pitfalls of Avocational Cooperation
5:00 PM *Manon Savard, Nicolas Beaudry* – Excavating local myths in the St. Lawrence estuary
5:15 PM *Stephen Brighton* – When there is no 'X' to mark the spot: Questioning the Validity of the Archaeologist, Community Collaboration, and The Study of Transient Immigrant Labor
5:30 PM *Richard Leventhal, Tiffany Cain* – A Spirit of Rebellion Lives On: The Tihosuco Heritage Preservation and Community Development Project

SYM-80 Archaeologies of Removal
3:30 PM – 5:15 PM; QCC: 302A
Organizer & Chair: Terrance Weik

- 3:30 PM** *Terrance Weik* – Reconciling African Enslavement and Chickasaw Removal
3:45 PM *Morris K. Jackson, Morris K. Jackson, Tom Middlebrook, George Avery* – Archaeologies of Removal: The Adaeseños of late 18th century Spanish Texas
4:00 PM *Tonya Chandler* – A Tale of Two Removals: Fort Hampton, Alabama (1810-1817)
4:15 PM *Lori Lee* – Situational Identity and The Materiality of Illegal Immigration
4:30 PM *Stefan Woehlke* – White Washing an African American Landscape: A Look at «Self-Deportation» Strategies in 19th Century Virginia
4:45 PM *Adam Fracchia* – Worth(Less): Value and Destruction in a Nineteenth and Twentieth-Century Quarry Town
5:00 PM *Edward Gonzalez-Tennant* – Discussant

SYM-81 Archaeologies of Mining and Industry
3:30 PM – 5:15 PM; QCC: 303A
Chair: Brendan Pelto

- 3:30 PM** *Brad Botwick* – Historic Mineral Industries of Georgia: Contexts and Prospects for Archaeology
3:45 PM *Dayna Giambastiani, Shannon S. Mahoney* – Charcoal Burners on the Pancake Range: Charcoal Production in Eastern Nevada during the late 19th century
4:00 PM *Brendan Pelto* – Archaeology of a 19th Century Miner’s Boarding House Yard
4:15 PM *Joseph Blondino* – ‘Matters are Very Well Handled There, and No Expense is Spared to Make Them Profitable’: Accokeek Furnace and the Early Iron Industry in Virginia
4:30 PM *V. Camille Westmont* – From Homespun to Machine Made: the Rise of Women Wage-Earners in the Pennsylvania Anthracite Region
4:45 PM *Quentin Lewis, Adrian Green, Thomas Yarrow* – Towards an Archaeology of Energy: The Materiality of Heat, Light, and Power in 17th and 18th century Durham, England
5:00 PM *Timothy James Scarlett* – New Opportunities for Students in Industrial Archaeology and Industrial Heritage

SYM-82 Understanding the City: Studies in Urban Archaeology
3:30 PM – 5:00 PM; QCC: 303B
Chair: Joan H. Geismar

- 3:30 PM** *Corey McQuinn, Matthew Kirk* – Repopulating a Prospect of the Past: Archaeological Analysis of a Late Eighteenth-Century Manor House Dependency in Albany, New York
3:45 PM *Theodor Maghrak* – Over against the Sign of the black Horse: Landmarks and wayfinding in early eighteenth-century New York City
4:00 PM *Claire Horn* – Health and Identity at a 19th Century Urban Site
4:15 PM *Tricia Dodds* – Uncovering the Southern Pacific Railroad: 2011 Excavations at Los Angeles State Historic Park of the River Station in Los Angeles, California
4:30 PM *Kim Stabler* – The Rose Revealed: conserving and presenting an Elizabethan playhouse
4:45 PM *Joan H. Geismar* – 175 Water Street to Washington Square Park: is flexibility the key to urban archaeology?

Plenary / Plénière

What Were the Questions That Counted in Maritime Cities? / De quelles questions s'occupaient les villes maritimes?

Chair: Allison Bain, Université Laval

The 2014 SHA plenary session explores the conference theme of *Questions That Count: a critical evaluation of historical archaeology in the 21st Century* from a specific point of view, that of maritime cities. Three speakers explore the development on both land and sea, of maritime cities, and the myriad of social, economic and political factors enmeshed in their histories. The presentations will draw on examples from terrestrial and underwater archaeology and art history. Drawing on his study of the city of Amsterdam, Jerzy Gawronski will analyse the urban development of the city from 1580 to 1660, when the monumental inner city with its rings of canals was created. By expanding a traditional art historical approach to include the concept of maritime landscapes, defining features like ships and transport systems are now understood to be critical elements in the urbanisation of Amsterdam. Marc Grignon will examine the visual structure of the urban landscape of Quebec City from the 17th to the 19th centuries from an art historical perspective, and will show the importance of the visual relations between water and land in the development of the city. In his analysis of Quebec City, Mark Leone suggests that the archaeology of Quebec City reveals the origin of its modern conditions. Contrary to the works of some authors who deny authenticity to Quebec history, other approaches can be combined to show that archaeology says clearly where Québec comes from and where it is going.

La session plénière du colloque SHA 2014 explorera le thème de la conférence de cette année, « les questions qui comptent: évaluation critique de l'archéologie historique menée au XXI^e siècle », du point de vue particulier des villes maritimes. Trois conférenciers traiteront du développement, sur terre et sur mer, des villes maritimes en exposant la myriade de facteurs sociaux, économiques et politiques qui ont modelé leur histoire. Les présentations comprendront des exemples tirés de l'archéologie terrestre et subaquatique et de l'histoire de l'art. Tirant parti de son étude de l'histoire d'Amsterdam, Jerzy Gawronski analysera le développement de cette ville entre 1580 et 1660, période au cours de laquelle se sont élaborés son noyau central monumental et son réseau de canaux circulaires. Au-delà de l'approche traditionnelle centrée sur l'histoire de l'art, Gawronski fera appel au concept de paysage maritime et définira les navires et les systèmes de transport comme des éléments critiques du développement urbain d'Amsterdam. Marc Grignon examinera la structure visuelle du paysage urbain de Québec tel qu'il a évolué entre le XVII^e et le XIX^e siècle, en adoptant le point de vue d'un historien de l'art. Il nous montrera l'importance des relations visuelles entre l'eau et la terre dans le développement de la ville. Enfin, par son analyse de Québec, Mark Leone suggérera que l'archéologie pratiquée dans cette ville révèle l'origine de ses conditions modernes. Contrairement à certains auteurs qui nient l'authenticité de l'histoire québécoise, Leone combinera diverses approches pour démontrer que l'archéologie québécoise indique clairement d'où vient Québec et où elle s'en va. Ces trois présentations de 20 minutes chacune seront suivies d'une courte discussion et d'une période de questions.

Jerzy Gawronski, University of Amsterdam,

The 1610-1660 city plan of Amsterdam: the harbour as urban centre / La carte de la ville d'Amsterdam, 1610-1660: le port comme centre urbain

Marc Grignon, Université Laval

La ville de Québec à travers ses représentations (plans et vues)

Mark P. Leone, University of Maryland

A Modern Archaeology for Quebec City / Une archéologie moderne pour la ville de Québec

Wednesday, January 08 – 7:10 PM to 8:30 PM – Convention Centre: 200C

Symposia / Symposia

SYM-1 Marine Geoarchaeology

Chair(s): Reinhardt, Eduard, McMaster University – Boyce, Joseph, McMaster University

The application of earth science techniques to the study of aquatic archaeological sites has become increasingly important for spatially mapping underwater sites but also for understanding environmental and site formation processes. Increasing interest in how humans have interacted with the landscape has led to innovative applications of geophysical, sedimentological, geochemical and paleontological techniques to archaeological contexts. This session will highlight the breadth of recent developments in marine geoarchaeology emphasizing the inter-disciplinary potential of this growing area of research.

Thursday, January 09 – 8:30 AM to 11:45 AM – Convention Centre: 204A

SYM-2 Lessons That Count: What We Have Learned From Large, Multi-Year Underwater Excavations

Organizer(s): Bernier, Marc-André, Underwater Archaeology Service, Parks Canada

Chair(s): Bernier, Marc-André, Underwater Archaeology Service, Parks Canada

Discussant(s): Bernier, Marc-André, Underwater Archaeology Service

Exploring this years' conference theme, Questions that count, this session will explore what we have learned as a discipline from underwater excavations that spanned over many seasons and involved extensive research and conservation programs. The session will see presenters focus on the same themes and discuss on the successes and challenges for each theme. This will set the stage for a follow-up panel discussion to expand on the same themes as well as other subjects relating to these large projects. The discussed themes will be: funding, operations in the field, short- and long-term staffing, research, publication, presentation to the public and long-term economic benefits of the project.

Thursday, January 09 – 8:30 AM to 11:15 AM – Convention Centre: 204B

SYM-3 Colonial Encounters: The Lower Potomac River Valley at Contact, 1500-1720 AD

Organizer(s): Levy, Philip, University of South Florida

Chair(s): Levy, Philip, University of South Florida

Discussant(s): Horning, Audrey, Queens University Belfast

The papers in this session are all part of a large NEH funded inter-site comparative project designed to rethink how we understand the first hundred years of English settlement on this important waterway. During the seventeenth-century the Potomac was one of the Chesapeake region's most important rivers. Its banks were rapidly covered by settlements under two different colonial regimes and were at the center of the century's most important conflict between colonists and Natives. Yet the fact that the river was a border has made seeing it as a single distinct sub-region a challenge to social historians who have tended to lump the colonies of Maryland and Virginia, and to political historians who have looked too often only within borders. Fortunately though, there has been a considerable amount of archaeological study of sites all along the river beginning as early as the late 19c. This research presents a valuable dataset allowing reexamination of the river's settlements from a material vantage point. The papers in this panel all present reassessments of Potomac River Native and English sites with an eye towards building a larger comparative shared dataset.

Thursday, January 09 – 8:30 AM to 10 AM – Convention Centre: 205A

SYM-4 Early Modern Colonialism in the Asia-Pacific Region

Chair(s): Staniforth, Mark, Monash University

The study of early modern colonialism in the Asia-Pacific region is highly significant for re-thinking Global History, as historians are highlighting the region's relevance in the transformation of global economy through its role in far-reaching trade networks. Thus, the important role of non-Angloamerican colonial agents (such as the Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch and others before 1800 C.E.) in the shaping of early modern colonialism is also being pointed out. Archaeology can and needs to make a contribution to this topic. This may be through, amongst others, the study of consumption patterns, environmental effects, demographic impacts, transformation of gender systems brought about by contact, role of material culture in these first colonial endeavours, and specifically, the important evidence that historical and maritime archaeology can provide. A history-archaeology joint collaboration is required in order to find new lines of evidence and and argumentation that enrich this topic.

Thursday, January 09 – 8:30 AM to 11:30 AM – Convention Centre: 205B

SYM-5 Case Studies in Maritime Archaeology

Chair(s): Moloney, Mike, University of Calgary

A broad range of approaches can be used to address archaeological, historical and anthropological questions in Maritime Archaeology. This session presents papers from a range of chronological periods, theoretical approaches and practical case studies in Maritime Archaeology.

Thursday, January 09 – 8:30 AM to 11:30 AM – Convention Centre: 205C

**SYM-6 Historical Archaeology in the Caribbean: New Directions and Current Perspectives**

Organizer(s): Delle, James, Kutztown University; Bates, Lynsey, University of Pennsylvania

Chair(s): Chenoweth, John, University of Michigan-Dearborn

In a conference dedicated to reviving 'questions that count,' this symposium is a forum to revive previous questions and formulate new ones in inter- and intra-island contexts across the Caribbean. All parts of the Caribbean were shaped by the same forces, among the most prominent of which are race-based slavery, sugar, capitalism, and the tropical and sometimes deadly natural environment. But within these commonalities there is also a great deal of diversity. Different crops, such as cotton, coffee, or indigo create different social and economic environments, and each island has a unique history which influences daily life and political and social developments. In the last three decades, archaeologists have incorporated the latest theoretical and analytical trends to explore this diversity, studying enslaved populations in urban, military, and plantation contexts, but also the lives of indentured servants and free people of color.

Thursday, January 09 – 8:30 AM to 3:15 PM – Convention Centre: 206A



SYM-7 Questions that Will Count in the Future: Global Perspectives on Historical Archaeology

Organizer(s): Mrozowski, Stephen, Andrew Fiske Center for Archaeological Research, University of Massachusetts Boston

Chair(s): Mrozowski, Stephen, Andrew Fiske Center for Archaeological Research, University of Massachusetts Boston

Discussant(s): Mrozowski, Stephen, Andrew Fiske Center for Archaeological Research, University of Massachusetts Boston

At the Annual Meetings of the Society for Historical Archaeology held in Savannah, Georgia in 1987, the plenary session of the meetings was devoted to 'Questions that Count'. The goal of the session was to discuss substantive, methodological, epistemological, and theoretical questions that a small group of practitioners in the field had found useful in framing their own research. Copies of these papers were published in the society journal in 1988. Since that time the field of Historical Archaeology has grown in scope and influence. With an increasingly global reach Historical Archaeology is expanding into new geographical areas and pursuing ever more sophisticated theoretical and historical questions. This session presents a series of perspectives that reflect different theoretical and regional issues that may serve to expand the intellectual breadth of the field as a whole. In some instances co-authored presentations are designed to develop comparative perspectives that can hopefully serve as models for research across the globe.

Thursday, January 09 – 8:30 AM to 5:30 PM – Convention Centre: 206B

SYM-8 New Research on 16th and 17th century Forts in the Americas

Chair(s): Fiset, Richard, Consultant

Forts were both domestic and defensive structures during the global expansion of European powers during the colonial period. From obscure mentions on maps and ephemeral remains to substantial structures, early forts leave us with fascinating insights into colonial projects. This session presents recent research on studies of 16th and 17th century forts from North and South America.

Thursday, January 09 – 8:30 AM to 11:15 AM – Convention Centre: 207



SYM-9 Discovering what Counts in Archaeology and Reconstruction: Lessons from Colonial Williamsburg

Organizer(s): Edwards, Andrew, The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation;

Edwards-Ingram, Ywone, The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation

Chair(s): Edwards, Andrew, The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation

The evolution of historical archaeology as an innovative way of knowing about the past parallels the history of its practice at Colonial Williamsburg. This restored eighteenth-century capital of Virginia epitomizes the challenges and the promises of mingling archaeology with reconstruction, including the 'brick and mortar,' the environmental, and the digital, to underpin and guide historical interpretations. How can lessons learned from over 80 years of archaeological and architectural research at Colonial Williamsburg help the future of historical archaeology? What are some of the abiding factors in archaeology that continue to drive its relevancy in restoration and historical interpretation? The papers in this session address past and current diverse-research initiatives and speak to both the esoteric questions 'that count' in archaeology and reconstruction and the day-to-day practicality of interpreting history to the public.

Thursday, January 09 – 8:30 AM to 11:45 AM – Convention Centre: 301A

SYM-10 Municipal Archaeology: Linking Archaeology, Urban Planning and Heritage

Organizer(s): Appler, Douglas, University of Kentucky; Baugher, Sherene, Cornell University; Moss, William, City of Quebec

Chair(s): Appler, Douglas, University of Kentucky

Improving the relationship between archaeology and local government represents one of the next great challenges for public archaeology. Not only do local governments have access to powerful legal tools and policy mechanisms that can offer protection for privately owned archaeological sites, but because local government exists at the grassroots level, it is also often closer to people who have deep knowledge about the community itself, about its values, and about the local meaning of the sites most in need of protection. This partnership between archaeology and local government can also provide visibility and public programming for heritage sites. This session will explore the experiences, both positive and negative, of cities in the United States and Canada that have created space for archaeology in their local land development processes.

Thursday, January 09 – 8:30 AM to 11:15 AM – Convention Centre: 301B

SYM-11 Exploitation and Survival: Indigenous Americans and the Commercial Whaling Industry

Organizer(s): Farley, William Andrew, University of Connecticut

Chair(s): Button Kambic, Emily, Brown University

Native American engagement with commercial whaling connects to broader questions about the social impact of extractive industries on indigenous communities from 1492 to #idlenomore. Subsistence whaling had long existed among coastal societies in the northeast, Pacific Northwest, and Arctic when English settlers commoditized the hunt in the 17th century. Transoceanic voyages in the 18th and 19th centuries simultaneously employed indigenous people whose terrestrial resources were decreasing and depleted whale populations vital to Arctic subsistence. Archaeological concerns with colonial landscapes, ecological change, and indigenous dispossession must include Native negotiations of capitalism in maritime contexts. We invite studies of whaling as an adaptive strategy and a catalyst for cultural exchange and identity formation. We also welcome perspectives from community archaeology and revitalization movements on the discourses of whaling as environmental degradation vs. cultural survival.

Thursday, January 09 – 8:30 AM to 10 AM – Convention Centre: 302A

SYM-12 Colonial Institutions and Their Enduring Material Aftermaths

Organizer(s): McAttackney, Laura, University College Dublin; Palmer, Russell, Ghent University

Chair(s): Mytum, Harold, University of Liverpool

Discussant(s): Mytum, Harold, University of Liverpool

The role of institutions and the experience of institutional life have received significant attention from historical archaeologists for over the past decade. Institutions 'in their many and varied forms' have played important roles in regulating society and furthering the aims of many colonial/imperial projects. Their remnants, 'be they material and/or ideological', often persist long after independence. Drawing on Ann Laura Stoler's concept of 'Imperial Debris' (2008) we would like to invite papers that offer an archaeological perspective on institutions in colonial and imperial contexts. This can include consideration of their enduring aftermaths, as well as exploring how the colonial experience of institutionalisation has 'acted back' on the imperial heartland. We aim to provoke debate, discussion and synthesis between scholars utilising both singular and comparative perspectives and welcome submission from any geographical context, 1500 to 'present.

Saturday, January 11 – 8:30 AM to 12:30 PM – Convention Centre: 205B

SYM-13 Small Finds, Big Implications: the Cultural Meaning of the Littlest Artifacts

Organizer(s): MacDonald, Eva, Archaeological Services Inc.

Chair(s): MacDonald, Eva, Archaeological Services Inc.

Why do the smallest artifacts found during the excavation of a site elicit the most visceral response from those who find them and study them? Is it because they are portable items that can be tied to people, such as coins, smoking pipes, and children's toys, or is it because often they are visually appealing? While the range of small finds discussed in this session will be diverse, the presenters in this session all share a passion for deriving cultural meaning from the context in which they were found. It will be proven that small finds can have big implications when an anthropological framework is employed during analysis.

Thursday, January 09 – 8:30 AM to 12:00 PM – Convention Centre: 303A

SYM-14 The Revelatory Power of an Artifact in Context

Chair(s): Brandon, Jamie, Arkansas Archeological Survey

During the course of archeological investigations sometimes single artifacts can be touchstones for larger, deeply cultural stories about the artifacts, the sites where they were found, and the people that used them. We are not proponents of focusing analysis on single artifacts at the expense of the 99% of the material culture that we recover, but many of us have come to accept that archeology is a balancing act between creating generalized understanding of our sites using quantitative summaries of artifact classes and their distributions and the qualitative interpretations of individual artifacts. However, on rare occasions, a single artifact (or a relatively small number of a particular class of artifacts) can hold incredible explanatory power because of their particular context. This session explores some examples of this phenomenon/artifacts which, because of what they are and where, when, and how they were found, unlock powerful interpretive information about the site, past actors and their relationships.

Thursday, January 09 – 8:30 AM to 4:00 PM – Convention Centre: 303B

SYM-15 Blood, Sweat and Tears: New Research in Military Archaeology

Chair(s): Beaman, Thomas, Wake Technical Community College

The papers in this session discuss recent research on and adjacent to military sites dating from the 19th and 20th centuries. The papers in this diverse session include the study of geochemical signatures, the remains of a burnt site, 19th century brick and mortar forts, and the study of a naval hospital.

Thursday, January 09 – 10:30 AM to 11:45 AM – Convention Centre: 207

SYM-16 The Archaeology of Basque Fisheries throughout the Atlantic, a Reappraisal

Organizer(s): Loewen, Brad, Université de Montréal; Fitzhugh, William, Arctic Studies Center, Smithsonian Institution

Chair(s): Escribano-Ruiz, Sergio, Basque Country University, UPV/EHU

Several decades have passed since the first archaeological research on Basque fishing in the North Atlantic was conducted. This session provides a state-of-the-art appraisal of the research developed since then, both to provide a critical review of past studies and also to highlight modern research in the field and laboratory. Sailing from the Basque Country to the British Isles, Canada or Iceland, the voyages of Basque fishermen and whalers provide case studies that, considered together, offer a dynamic and global perspective of the Early Modern Period. Cultural interactions, colonial process, local histories, economics, and supply policies are some of the aspects of modern Basque North Atlantic studies that will be presented in this session. Archaeological studies with terrestrial and / or underwater components are welcomed.

Thursday, January 09 – 10:30 AM to 11:45 AM – Convention Centre: 302A

**SYM-17 Academia, Consultancy and Government (I):
An Introspective Look at Underwater Archaeology in Practice**

Organizer(s): Ball, Dave, BOEM; Benjamin, Jonathan, Wessex Archaeology

Chair(s): Evans, Amanda, Tesla Offshore, LLC

Underwater archaeology as a discipline is changing as new university Master's and Doctoral programs generate trained professional archaeologists working for universities, consulting firms and government bodies. After 50 years of underwater archaeology, these sectors have created reciprocal relationships with one another, so that research practices and questions are influenced by a host of different factors. The papers presented in this session will examine expectations, roles, and best (realistic) practice to create a dialogue between academia, managers, and consultancies. Underwater archaeology is being shaped by these myriad influences, and these relationships will continue to have an impact on the future of professional archaeology underwater in different countries/regions.

Thursday, January 09 – 1:30 PM to 2:45 PM – Convention Centre: 204A



SYM-18 Applying Contemporary Perspectives to New England Historical Archaeology

Organizer(s): Keim, Alexander, Boston University; Belkin, Sara, Boston University; Parno, Travis, Boston University

Chair(s): Keim, Alexander, Boston University

As the field of Historical Archaeology has changed since the first time the SHA pondered the « Questions that Count » in 1987, so too have the goals and practices of historical archaeology in New England changed. Not only have the techniques and technologies used in remote sensing, excavation, mapping, and artifact analysis become more advanced and powerful, but archaeologists have developed new kinds of questions and introduced novel theoretical perspectives to address their queries. Papers in this session consider the ways in which perspectives on Historical Archaeology developed in the past 35 years can be applied to the archaeological study of New England. Issues considered in this session include memory and heritage, personal and community identities, the creation of the urban landscape, and contemporary approaches to the people and practices of New England's past.

Thursday, January 09 – 3:30 PM to 5:30 PM – Convention Centre: 205A

SYM-19 'O Brave New World': Archaeologies of Changing Identities

Organizer(s): George, Diane, CUNY Graduate Center; Watson, Marcus, CUNY Graduate Center

Chair(s): George, Diane, CUNY Graduate Center

Discussant(s): Kurchin, Bernice

Historical archaeology has been particularly concerned with how people form identities in new and challenging environments. Colonialism, capitalism and globalization create situations of displacement, replacement and difference. The papers in this session all deal with the ways in which people actively create, recreate, adjust and alter their identities using the material world. These questions are critical in trying to understand the world today, in which boundaries are simultaneously breaking down and being built up, and humans are constantly adapting to the ever-changing milieu.

Thursday, January 09 – 1:30 PM to 4:30 PM – Convention Centre: 205B

SYM-20 Community Archaeology in the 21st Century: New Partnerships in Battle of the Atlantic Research

Organizer(s): Hoyt, Joe, NOAA Monitor National Marine Sanctuary;

Chadwell, William, Battle of the Atlantic Research and Expedition Group

Chair(s): Carrier, Brandi, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

Discussant(s): Carrier, Brandi, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

The naval campaigns waged in the Atlantic during 1914-18 and 1939-45 comprise two of the largest, longest, and most complex naval battles in history, resulting in nearly 100 vessel losses. Professional archaeologists and avocational divers are collaborating to research and document these shipwreck remains off the North Carolina coast. During the 2013 field season, the Battle of the Atlantic Research and Expedition Group led by William Chadwell supported NOAA National Marine Sanctuaries archaeologists in researching the events surrounding U-402's sinking of Soviet tanker Ashkhabad, including preparing a detailed drawing of the tanker's wreck site. Simultaneously, a group of avocational and professional archaeologists led by William McDermott of the Outer Banks Dive Center recorded the remains of United States Coast Guard Cutter Jackson. This symposium will present the results of each of these expeditions, highlighting the numerous benefits of professional and avocational partnerships, with emphasis on how each project demonstrates the important role that recreational divers fill in creating a sense of community stewardship of North Carolina's underwater cultural heritage.

Thursday, January 09 – 3:30 PM to 5:30 PM – Convention Centre: 205C

SYM-21 More than Ramparts and Redoubts: Forts and Families of New France*Chair(s): Beaupre, Andrew, College of William and Mary**Discussant(s): Pendery, Steven, University of Massachusetts Amherst*

The study of military fortifications is an enduring research topic in the archaeology of New France. However, forts in the French colonial world were far more than military installations. These sites served as expressions of imperial power, commercial centers, locations where identities were negotiated, and sometimes safe havens for settlers. French colonists settled North and South America, expanding an empire, interacting with various cultural groups, and exploiting economic opportunities. With settlements spread over thousands of miles, the French colonial experience was far from homogeneous. The papers in this session address political, social, and economic entanglements of the French colonial world in archaeological perspective through the lens of fort habitation. Enduring attention needs to be drawn to fort sites as social interaction spheres as opposed to simple cases studies of military archaeology.

Thursday, January 09 – 1:30 PM to 4:45 PM – Convention Centre: 207

SYM-22 The French Migratory Fishery and the Maritime Cultural Landscape of Newfoundland's Petit Nord*Chair(s): Pope, Peter, Memorial University*

Landscapes endure for centuries. A landscape can be understood as a network of landmarks where human activity occurs, for example the extraction of natural resources. The relationship of landscape and landmark is recursive; landscapes of different scales nest, like Matrushka dolls, one within another. A landscape at one level is a landmark, taking a broader view. The fundamental geographical unit in the early-modern, transatlantic, dry salt-cod fishery was the fishing room, the shore station needed for processing fish caught in daily voyages. Within the wider context of the whole Petit Nord, fishing rooms were landmarks -- but their complex structure suggests that they were also, in their own way, landscapes. This session explores the cultural landscape of the Petit Nord at several different levels, including taskscape, gender and the interdependence of land and sea in coastal zones.

Thursday, January 09 – 1:30 PM to 2:30 PM – Convention Centre: 302A

SYM-23 A Chosen People in Foreign Lands: Historical Archaeological Approaches to the Jewish Diaspora*Chair(s): Markus, David, University of Florida*

Since the inception of the field of historical archaeology, sites focusing on diasporic and marginalized populations have received interest from archaeologists. Despite voluminous publications, organizations and journals specifically dealing with various diaspora populations, Jews, a people and an experience from which the term originates, have been all but ignored in historical archaeology. The concept of diaspora has evolved in modern scholarship to encompass a variety of lived experiences through an understanding of diasporic theory as either forced exile or continuing exclusion. To this end, sites of Jewish antiquity have been interpreted through the classical model of diaspora, yet historical Jewish contexts have rarely been viewed through this adapted conception of the term. This session brings together a selection of scholarship that directly deals with the archaeology of the Jewish diaspora in the historic period from a variety of theoretical and methodological perspectives.

Thursday, January 09 – 3:30 PM to 4:45 PM – Convention Centre: 204B

SYM-24 Modern Archaeology of the French Atlantic Region*Chair(s): Journot, Florence, Université Paris-I-Sorbonne*

If modern and contemporary archaeology is young in France (the excavation of the modern districts in Paris, under the Louvre museum have been a famous beginning during the years 1980), she grows quickly, especially through preventive archaeology. This session will create an opportunity to make a report on the main results in the Atlantic and Paris area, chose for exemplariness of the efficient nature of the discipline of archeology. This one is not redundant with the history studying by the writing documents. The activities of different social level intersect in the urban hub sites. There are exchange networks, delivering commercial activities and factories. Agrarian practices and their rationality emerge from rural sites, and also the expensive aspect of the training for war, very present in this times. All this cases are seen and dated in their constantly changing, types of settlement and consumption.

Thursday, January 09 – 3:30 PM to 4:45 PM – Convention Centre: 206A

SYM-25 Iberian Seafaring Studies: Bridging the Gap

Chair(s): Fraga, Tiago Miguel, Centro de Historia de Alem-Mar (UNL/UAc)

The ongoing evolution of maritime archaeology continues to enrich the study of Iberian seafaring. Portuguese and Spanish historical investigation has been brought forth by 21st-century technology and research. Field archaeology continues to present new sites of Iberian Seafaring, and the accessibility of information we enjoy today gives researchers the ability to truly go beyond single-site studies and build upon past and present knowledge. In this information technology age, bridging the gaps between local heritages and combining them into wider views, as seen in the study of Iberian seafaring, is one of the signs of a maturing discipline. This session presents how today's researchers in the "global village" address this new environment and address questions that count in Iberian Seafaring Studies.

Thursday, January 09 – 1:30 PM to 3:00 PM – Convention Centre: 205C

SYM-27 New Perspectives on Inequity: European and Indigenous Voices in the North American Landscape

Organizer(s): Vitelli, Giovanna, Ashmolean Museum of Art and Archaeology; Rankin, Lisa, Memorial University

Chair(s): Rankin, Lisa, Memorial University

Discussant(s): Jordan, Kurt, Cornell University

The complex and often troubled relations between European arrivals and Indigenous people have undergone reinterpretations, as scholars have revisited the documentary and archaeological evidence to provide a more nuanced interpretation of these entanglements. North American researchers have largely espoused a postcolonial approach that reorders the evidence in order to highlight Indigenous presence and agency, and accounts for local historical and cultural contingencies. Indigenous context, settings and networks are important correctives to those represented in the documents. However, this is often applied at the expense of a more thorough understanding of the parallel social universe of European settlers which must also be re-assessed in a similar fashion. This session discusses the uncertainties of power and control in the process of colonisation, and how the dynamic Indigenous-European landscapes of the 17th-19th centuries were being continually reassessed by all parties.

Thursday, January 09 – 3:30 PM to 5:45 PM – Convention Centre: 302A

SYM-28 Archaeologies of the Written Word: Examining the Importance of Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century Literature

Chair(s): Deeley, Kathryn, University of Maryland

When historical archaeologists study the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, they typically focus on the physical materials that people living in the nineteenth century unintentionally left behind. But what about the writings that reflect the worldviews that were prevalent at the time? The aim of this session is to take a critical look at materials written in the nineteenth and early twentieth century to examine how they can be used to help archaeologists make interpretations about the past. This session will explore how literature written in the past can help archaeologists understand cultural values of the time, and how the writings of these authors can be used to theorize the past, the present, and interpretations of the past in the present. Through a critical read of these materials, archaeologists can examine the influences of nineteenth and early twentieth century thinkers, both on their contemporaries, and on archaeologists who use them to study this time period.

Thursday, January 09 – 3:30 PM to 5:00 PM – Convention Centre: 302B

SYM-29 Ethics and Governance

Chair(s): Garenani, Kristina M., Gray & Pape, Inc.

These papers relate to questions that count on the future of archaeology in light of current political and ethical concerns and issues. In this context, traditional research paradigms are questioned in a series of thought provoking papers. With greater attention given to new lines of enquiry in historical archaeology, it is proposed that our discipline is oriented towards a more productive use of archaeological resources.

Thursday, January 09 – 3:30 PM to 5:15 PM – Convention Centre: 303A

SYM-30 The Search for Le Griffon*Chair(s): Jackson, Misty, Arbre Croche Cultural Resources*

In June 2013, an international team of American and French archaeologists, professional divers, and the recreational divers who initiated the search commenced test excavations at site 20UM723 in northern Lake Michigan at the hypothesized wreck location of La Salle's Le Griffon, which sank in 1679. This symposium presents all aspects of the project from its inception to the current research findings. The undertaking serves as a model for international and interdisciplinary research and underwater community archaeology. Papers will cover the project's background including recreational diver community involvement, the historical documentation for Le Griffon and its potential wreck site, scientific remote sensing survey of the purported wreck site, site testing and ground truthing of the remote sensing data, and wood analysis and conservation of the recovered culturally modified timber.

Friday, January 10 – 3:30 PM to 4:45 PM – Convention Centre: 205C

SYM-31 Underwater Archaeology the Canadian Way, Eh! Fifty Years of Park Canada's Underwater Archaeology Service*Chair(s): Bernier, Marc-André, Underwater Archaeology Service, Parks Canada**Discussant(s): Conlin, Dave, US National Park Service*

In 1964, Parks Canada's archaeology program made the decision to immerse itself in the then nascent discipline of underwater archaeology. Over the last 50 years, what is now the Underwater Archaeology Service (UAS) of Parks Canada has developed an expertise specific to an immense, relatively unoccupied, Nordic territory. From the early efforts to support a developing National Historic Site program and large-scale excavations through to the management of cultural resources, the changing mandate of the UAS has required periodical realignments of its operations. This session will reflect on an evolving Canadian approach to underwater archaeology and show through thematic presentations how the UAS continues has addressed over the years the challenges imposed by a very focused mandate within a National Park system over a formidable landscape spanning from ocean to ocean to ocean.

Friday, January 10 – 8:30 AM to 11:15 AM – Convention Centre: 204B

SYM-32 Giving the Dead a New Life: Cemeteries and Bioarchaeology*Chair(s): Lavallée, Stéphanie, Université de Montréal*

Through the study of cemeteries and human remains, historical archaeologists can provide a better understanding of the life of the long deceased. This session explores different ways of looking at the dead, from the analysis of grave goods, mass graves and mortuary practices to the detailed analysis of skeletal remains.

Friday, January 10 – 8:30 AM to 11:15 AM – Convention Centre: 205B

SYM-33 Las preguntas que cuentan: Ideas and interpretations in Latin American Historical Archaeology*Organizer(s): VanValkenburgh, Parker, University of Vermont; Jamieson, Ross, Simon Fraser University**Chair(s): VanValkenburgh, Parker, University of Vermont**Discussant(s): Singleton, Theresa, Syracuse University; Orser, Charles, Vanderbilt University*

The historical archaeology of the former Spanish and Portuguese colonies in the Americas encompasses a diversity of political, intellectual, and methodological approaches. This diversity reflects the unique intellectual traditions Latin America brings to historical archaeology, the ways that differing governmental regimes deal with the historic past of Portuguese and Spanish colonialism throughout the Americas, and the ways that local cultural diversity affect how the historic past is studied, and presented, in Latin America. In this session we will explore approaches taken by both North American and Latin American scholars to research, and interpret, 500 years of Spanish and Portuguese colonialism and its aftermath in the Americas.

Friday, January 10 – 8:30 AM to 4:30 PM – Convention Centre: 206B

SYM-34 State formation in the Circumpolar North since the 15th century

Organizer(s): Salmi, Anna-Kaisa, University of Oulu; Lucas, Gavin, University of Iceland, Iceland; Nordin, Jonas M., National Historical Museum, Sweden
Chair(s): Ylimaunu, Timo, University of Oulu
Discussant(s): Leone, Mark P., University of Maryland

Question of state formation has been relatively unexplored in historical archaeology. Furthermore, circumpolar areas are often seen as peripheral to the formation of states, the centers of which lie in the densely populated southern areas. Well known studies of the 19th century nationalism and contemporary state formation, such as Imagined Communities, has been globally recognized. However, the state formation has older roots even in the circumpolar areas, and the multi-ethnic and dynamic circumpolar areas have played important roles in this process. In Northern Fennoscandia and the North Atlantic diverse patterns of the material culture, like architecture, monetary system, illustrations etc., emerge since late medieval period. The purpose of this session is to discuss what the material roots of state formation are, and, how the state formation can be studied through the material culture? We would like to encourage scholars to discuss the topic from different point of views, like urban, religious, social, colonial, and ethno archaeological perspectives.

Friday, January 10 – 8:30 AM to 11:00 AM – Convention Centre: 207


SYM-35 Good Questions Met by Archaeological Revelations

Organizer(s): Fennell, Christopher, University of Illinois
Chair(s): Fennell, Christopher, University of Illinois

This symposium presents experiences with a different approach to the conference theme of « Questions that Count » Some of the greatest moments in our scientific practice come when we launch rigorous investigations, based on robust, theoretically informed, and contextually tailored questions, only to see the archaeological record confront us with astonishing and unexpected revelations about the past. Each of these presentations provides an account of a project in which the evidence surprised and thwarted expectations and opened new avenues of inquiry. Some investigators demand that the expense of archaeology be justified by indications that documentary records and oral history accounts alone cannot provide ample evidence to understand particular cultural dynamics. Others insist that well-framed questions will always be best applied by addressing the often contrastive data sets of material culture, documents, and oral histories. A third observation can be equally poignant -- sometimes the archaeology will just astound us.

Friday, January 10 – 8:30 AM to 2:45 PM – Convention Centre: 301A

SYM-36 Revisiting Facts and Ideas of Contact in the St. Lawrence Basin during the 16th Century

Organizer(s): Chapdelaine, Claude, Université de Montréal
Chair(s): Loewen, Brad, Université de Montréal

The word 'contact' is often written but rarely defined. What do authors mean when they refer to 'intercultural contact' or 'the contact period'? Is contact an operative concept in archaeology? If so, what is its sphere of meaning? Does it connote a specific time, place, group or culture, and what are the facts to understand the mechanics of contact? In its projection onto the pre-colonial period, is it a reflection of postcolonial thought, ideals and practices? Many contexts across North America enrich the idea of contact, but in the St. Lawrence basin, the 16th century remains an enigmatic example. This session will revisit ideas and facts of early contact with special reference to the St. Lawrence basin, from the lower Great Lakes to the Atlantic.

Saturday, January 11 – 8:30 AM to 11:45 AM – Convention Centre: 302A

SYM-37 'Black Yankees' and the African Diaspora: Contemporary Perspectives on the Archaeology of African Americans in New England

Organizer(s): Martin, Anthony, University of Massachusetts Amherst; Hutchins, Karen, EBI Consulting

Chair(s): Martin, Anthony, University of Massachusetts Amherst

African Americans have been present in New England as both free and enslaved individuals since the seventeenth century. Although archaeological research on African Americans in New England began in the 1940s, the main focus of the field remains on the experiences of African Americans in the Mid Atlantic and the South and, outside the U.S., in the Caribbean. Papers within this session reevaluate questions that count in African Diaspora archaeology as they relate to the unique context of the New England African-American community during the period of enslavement and after the abolition of slavery. Specifically, papers explore the complicated issues surrounding freedom and race in New England—issues of racialization, power relations, community formation, efforts at moral uplift, and the struggle for social acceptance and citizenship.

Friday, January 10 – 8:30 AM to 11:45 AM – Convention Centre: 302B

SYM-38 Foregrounding the Landscape in Archaeology

Chair(s): France Stine, Linda, University of North Carolina Greensboro

Discussant: Spencer-Wood, Suzanne, Oakland

The symposium presents listeners with a wide range of papers tied by the threads of landscape analysis. Speakers will address, 'What questions are we asking in landscape archaeology?' and 'What methods work best or are problematical?' for their specific studies. Some archaeologists are interested in the social negotiation of space and place while others focus on spatial analysis or landform dynamics. Others attempt to combine a number of approaches in their landscape research. This session demonstrates that you can investigate a broad variety of historical archaeological questions, theories, and methods using the concept of landscape. It offers a forum for scholars to compare and contrast their recent ideas about landscape at a diverse array of sites and regions.

Friday, January 10 – 8:30 AM to 12:15 PM – Convention Centre: 303A

SYM-39 Clay Tobacco Pipe Studies: Where Will the 21st century Bring Us?

Chair(s): Gaulton, Barry C., Memorial University of Newfoundland

David Higgins' important review of clay pipe studies, in the joint SHA/SPMA publication *Old and New Worlds* (1999), concluded with a discussion on avenues for future research on both sides of the Atlantic. The identification and sourcing of pipe clays, using clay pipes to understand trade patterns and socio-economic variables, and the need for tightly dated North American typologies were just a few of the directions proposed to enhance archaeological interpretation. Now that 15 years have passed, what have we achieved since then and what more needs to be done? This session explores new advances in clay pipe studies and reassesses some of the more 'traditional' techniques that historical archaeologists have used in the past.

Friday, January 10 – 8:30 AM to 10 AM – Convention Centre: 303B

SYM-40 Maritime Archaeology Project Updates from Around the World

Chair(s): Kipping, Darren, Stantec

This session presents updates on ongoing international maritime archaeology, from the West Indies to the Mediterranean Sea to West Africa. It provides an opportunity for information exchange on specific research frameworks and methods applied to a variety of sites and working environments.

Friday, January 10 – 9:00 AM to 11:30 AM – Convention Centre: 204A

SYM-41 Conservation for Underwater Archaeology

Organizer(s): Dostal, Christopher, Texas A&M University

Chair(s): Dostal, Christopher, Texas A&M University

The interpretation of the artifacts raised during underwater archaeological excavations often begins with the conservation, not the excavation. Though the conservation process is less glamorous than the excavation, it is vital to the successful interpretation of any underwater project.

Friday, January 10 – 8:30 AM to 10:15 AM – Convention Centre: 205C

SYM-42 Enfants de la patrie: Historical Archaeologies of National Identity and Nationalism

Organizer(s): Brooks, Alasdair, Post-Medieval Archaeology; Mehler, Natascha, University of Vienna

Chair(s): Brooks, Alasdair, Post-Medieval Archaeology

Discussant(s): Lydon, Jane, University of Western Australia

Since the Peace of Westphalia (1648) and the start of the French Revolution (1789), the western world has seen a rapid rise in modern conceptualisations of national identity and the nation state, as extensively studied and theorised by historians. While historical archaeology has a rich tradition of studying ethnicity and race, it has traditionally been somewhat less willing to look at how archaeological data and archaeological practice form and inform the concept of national identity in the post-1500 period, the formation of the modern nation state over the same period, and how this identity is intimately and inseparably entangled with, yet still distinct from, ethnicity and race. The present session seeks not only to present specific case studies of the historical archaeology of national identity, but also to examine and critique the study of nationalism within historical archaeology specifically, as opposed to archaeology generally.

Friday, January 10 – 8:30 AM to 11:45 AM – Convention Centre: 206A

SYM-43 New Research in Material Culture Studies: Archaeological Science Applied to Objects and Contexts

Organizer(s): Bonneau, Adelphine, Université du Québec à Montréal;

Moreau, Jean-François, Université du Québec à Chicoutimi; Karklins, Karlis, Editor, Society of Bead Researchers

Chair(s): Bonneau, Adelphine, Université du Québec à Montréal

Glass trade beads are some of the most commonly found objects on early historical archaeological sites. More than being ornamental objects, they reveal exchange and communication between countries, cultures, and peoples. Numerous studies have been carried out on glass beads around the world, especially typologies and chronologies, as well as attempts to understand their symbolic significance in various cultures. More recently, physical and chemical analyses have brought new insight on these objects: origins, trade routes, manufacturing processes, etc. Both approaches are complementary. This session will present recent research from both the archaeological and archaeometrical fields.

Friday, January 10 – 10:30 AM to 11:30 AM – Convention Centre: 303B

SYM-44 Steamboat Archaeology in North America

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

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

Steam-propelled vessels heavily affected the social and economic development of 19th-century North America by connecting and unifying distant populations, industries, and commerce. The invention of steam propulsion is well-documented in contemporary letters, patents, newspaper announcements, and other historical accounts, but there are still major gaps in our knowledge of subsequent steamboat design, construction, and use. Archaeological discoveries in recent years have contributed significantly to our understanding of the steamboat and its role in North American maritime history and society. This symposium highlights recent archaeological investigations, reexamines the results of earlier projects, and includes studies on the early days of steam, the western river steamboat, Great Lakes steamers, Civil War-era steamships, and Gold Rush steamers of the Yukon.

Friday, January 10 – 1:30 PM to 5:15 PM – Convention Centre: 204A

SYM-45 Bringing French Shipwreck Historical Archaeology to the Next Level

Chair(s): Veyrat, Élisabeth, Association ADRAMAR

Recent major excavations and subsequent analysis of French shipwrecks from the 17th and 18th centuries both in Europe and North America have brought about advances in maritime historical archaeology. This new critical mass of information is now available for comparative studies (both diachronic and synchronic) using both terrestrial and underwater sources. This session addresses French shipwrecks and maritime material culture in an attempt to better understand broader historical phenomena using comparative approaches.

Friday, January 10 – 1:30 PM to 5:00 PM – Convention Centre: 204B

SYM-46 Behind Closed Doors: Exploring Taboo Subjects in Historical Archaeology

Organizer(s): Luiz, Jade, Boston University

Chair(s): Johnson, Amanda, College of William and Mary

Discussant(s): Beaudry, Mary C., Boston University; Yamin, Rebecca

The development of archaeological theory has expanded the breadth and depth of subjects investigated by archaeologists. Some topics, however, have remained taboo subjects until recently. This symposium proposes to address issues related to the private spaces of the human experience. Topics covered include health, intimate aspects of the presentation of self, and socially stigmatized social positions, such as prostitution. Through the examination of these subjects, this symposium intends to explore new ways in which we might address past, lived experience in more detail.

Friday, January 10 – 1:30 PM to 3:00 PM – Convention Centre: 205B

SYM-47 Archaeologies of Memory and Identity

Organizer(s): Lydon, Jane, University of Western

Chair(s): Ireland, Tracy, University of Canberra

Discussant(s): Clarke, Annie, University of Sydney

This session welcomes contributions that consider how the materiality of places, landscapes, remains and objects (in the past or in the present) both reflect and shape practices and experiences that produce identity and memory, especially the role of the material in producing sensory, affective and embodied experiences of memory and identification. Current thinking about the archaeology of the recent past challenges archaeological paradigms, advocating a new, ethnographic approach, centred on the meaning of the past and its remains in the present. We believe this work has opened up an exciting new space for discussion and debate about archaeological work concerned with memory and identity in the past and present – concerns which have always been a key focus of the practices we know as historical archaeology.

Friday, January 10 – 1:15 PM to 5:15 PM – Convention Centre: 206A

SYM-48 Encountering the Other on the Field of Battle: Global Conflict, Identity, and Archaeology in the Era of the American Revolution

Organizer(s): Orr, David, Temple University; Catts, Wade, John Milner Associates, Inc.

Chair(s): Catts, Wade, John Milner Associates, Inc.

The War for American Independence (1775-1783) was an international conflict. In terms of antagonists, goals, and landscapes, the conflict was both familiar and foreign to its participants. Colonial wars of empire were common on the North American continent, pitting European nations against one another, supplemented by mixtures of native and colonial peoples. The American Revolution was thus a familiar war, bringing American (broadly-defined), English, German, French, Spanish, African, and native peoples into conflict with one another. Some of the landscapes traversed by the warring parties were well-known strategic or tactical battlegrounds. The goal of the conflict, however, was new 'national independence. Thus, the war was a transoceanic conflict between a European homeland and its descendants fighting for independence, and one where the concept of citizens under arms played a primary role. The papers included in this session approach the theme of 'encountering the other' through the lens of conflict archeology.

Friday, January 10 – 1:30 PM to 3:00 PM – Convention Centre: 301B

SYM-49 Archaeologies of Acadia: From Homeland to Diaspora

Chair(s): Noël, Stéphane, Université Laval

From the 1630s to 1755, French Acadian families prospered in the Maritime Provinces of Canada. These communities created agricultural settlements such as Port Royal, Grand-Pré and Beaubassin. However, the Grand Dérangement (1755-1762) saw the deportation by New Englanders of thousands of French settlers to the American British colonies, Louisiana, France, England and other regions on the Atlantic seaboard. Over the past 30 years, archaeologists have shed light on the material culture, architecture, land use, and foodways of the Acadian settlers, yet much of this work is confined to grey literature and has not been mobilized by writers of history. Archaeological sites associated with the diasporic Acadians have been explored in far fewer numbers, which has left gaps in our understanding of important processes of creolization, alienation, racialization, and resilience. This session invites researchers to share the results of their investigations into pre-Deportation and diasporic Acadie.

Friday, January 10 – 1:30 PM to 5:00 PM – Convention Centre: 302B

SYM-50 Dendrochronology: Social and Cultural Aspects of Wood in Archaeology

Organizer(s): Creasman, Pearce Paul, University of Arizona, Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research

Chair(s): Brien, Marie-Claude, Groupe de Recherche en Dendrochronologie Historique

At its most basic level, dendrochronology allows for the dating of structures and their construction phases. However, during the past 30 years it has rapidly expanded to include a wide variety of behavioral and cultural events and processes. Its growing appeal and utility has transformed the shrinking corpus of historic buildings into a documentable cultural resource. As an approach in archaeology, dendrochronology has carved out a scholarly niche that intersects with the study of shipwrecks, heritage buildings, environmental archaeology, wood as a material relevant to the human past, and dendroprovenancing, which enables the study of wood as a historical material in both time and space. This session is devoted to exploring the social and cultural relations of wood (terrestrial and maritime) to which dendrochronology provides access.

Friday, January 10 – 1:30 PM to 3:00 PM – Convention Centre: 303A

SYM-51 New Ways of Seeing the Past: Using New Technologies in Archaeology

Chair(s): Lapointe, Richard, Expertise laser 3D – iSCAN

New advances in technology can provide historical archaeologists with new ways of, quite literally, seeing the past. The papers in this session discuss the creation of applications adapted to mobile telephone and tablet technology as well as the use of 3-D scanning and photography, GIS and the creation of virtual landscapes.

Friday, January 10 – 1:30 PM to 4:30 PM – Convention Centre: 303B

SYM-52 Theorizing African Diaspora Archaeology

Organizer(s): Flewellen, Ayana, University of Texas at Austin; Dunnavant, Justin, University of Florida

Chair(s): Flewellen, Ayana, University of Texas at Austin

Discussant(s): Fennell, Christopher, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

Sponsors: Gender and Minority Affairs Committee, Society of Black Archaeologists

As African diaspora archaeology continues to grow, archaeologists are rapidly expanding their theoretical toolkit to help explain and make sense of the archaeological record. This search for explanatory models and theoretical frameworks has caused many archaeologists to look outside of the sphere of traditional archaeology and anthropology. Using diverse theoretical perspectives from Africana Studies, Public Health, and other disciplines, panelists will attempt to wed theory with archaeological data to help rethink old African diaspora sites and help explain new ones. This symposium was co-organized by the Society of Black Archaeologists in collaboration with the Gender and Minority Affairs Committee.

Friday, January 10 – 3:30 PM to 5:15 PM – Convention Centre: 301B



SYM-53 Assessing Ephemeral Sites: Questions That Count in Cultural Resource Management

Organizer(s): Deetz, J Eric, Coastal Carolina Research

Chair(s): Deetz, J Eric, Coastal Carolina Research

Discussant(s): McCarthy, John, BSU; Deetz, J Eric, Coastal Carolina Research

As archaeologists working in cultural resource management we are called upon to assess the potential research value of the resources encountered during survey. An unfortunate reality is that we do not have the luxury of taking the stance that all archaeological sites have potential research value. We judge the merits of these sites against the criteria for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The more material you find at a site the easier it is to assess. This has the potential to bias the sites we investigate towards 'richer' sites and as a result sites with lower densities of materials are too often discounted and not properly considered. These ephemeral sites may represent cultural groups or activities that would go undocumented without archaeological investigation. This session is meant to restart a dialogue that emerges periodically within the field and to present strategies for assessing these ephemeral sites in the context of CRM archaeology.

Friday, January 10 – 3:30 PM to 5:45 PM – Convention Centre: 301A

SYM-54 Creating the Past in the Present: Critical Reflections on Fur Trade Archaeology

Organizer(s): Akina, Kaila, University of Minnesota

Chair(s): Allard, Amelie, University of Minnesota

Discussant(s): Scott, Elizabeth, Illinois State University

This session proposes to look at how recent developments in theoretical approaches to the North American fur trade have shaped the kinds of questions we ask about this phenomenon, as well as the relevance of fur trade archaeology to current issues on identity, politics, and race. Participants are invited to take a critical look at the way fur trade archaeology has been carried out in the past and the state of research in the present: have our recent approaches to the fur trade and colonial encounters in the Great Lakes region brought meaningful insight onto the past? Has our knowledge of the fur trade challenged our conceptions of colonialism? Alternatively, scholars may also reflect on the ways historical and archaeological studies have served to create the past in the present in producing particular narratives in the United States and Canada. What political and economic stakes are involved in the production of such narratives?

Friday, January 10 – 3:30 PM to 5:15 PM – Convention Centre: 302A

SYM-55 Environmental Archaeology: Building from Successes

Organizer(s): Faucher, Anne-Marie, Université Laval; Zutter, Cynthia, MacEwan University

Chair(s): Zutter, Cynthia, MacEwan University

Discussant(s): Bain, Allison, Université Laval

Environmental archaeology has evolved considerably since the 1980's, to a point where some countries have promulgated laws obligating such analyses to be performed in all archaeological investigations. Methods are now well established for most environmental disciplines, and the extent of possibilities has multiplied. However, too many archaeologists, even within the academic community, are reluctant to see the full potential of such analyses for understanding human behaviour. Environmental archaeology is a well known and a highly accepted method that relates to a better understanding of palaeoecology and palaeoeconomy; two fundamental aspects of past human lives.

This session aims to present varied case studies across the Americas and abroad, whether through the study of faunal, botanical or insect remains, to emphasize the importance of biological studies in archaeology. Researchers studying environmental archaeology are invited to share the results of their investigations into past human ecology and economy.

Friday, January 10 – 3:30 PM to 5:30 PM – Convention Centre: 303A

SYM-56 What's in the Toolbox? A Critical Look at Remote Sensing and Recording Systems Used for Underwater Archaeology

Chair(s): Sabick, Christopher, Lake Champlain Maritime Museum

Remote sensing technologies are now mainstays in underwater area survey, site recording, interpretation, and presentation of underwater cultural heritage. This session examines how these systems continue to contribute to archaeological investigations, evolving best practices, the strengths and weakness of each method, and also how they can be integrated with geomatic recording.

Saturday, January 11 – 8:30 AM to 11 AM – Convention Centre: 204A

SYM-57 Coastal and Port Cities: Maritime Archaeology on Land and Underwater

Organizer(s): Dagneau, Charles, Underwater Archaeology Service, Parks Canada

Chair(s): Gawronski, Jerzy, Office for Monuments & Archaeology, Amsterdam

Maritime archaeology as a discipline transcends the frontiers between terrestrial and underwater environments. The maritime character of a society and its material culture expression are determined by a necessary land-water opposition, well expressed within coastal and port cities. This session will welcome contributions about harbour and port archaeology, both on land and under the water, to illustrate how land and sea are inevitably interconnected. The papers will focus more specifically on how harbours developed within specific city contexts, and how in return the city plans were also shaped by maritime activities and infrastructures.

Saturday, January 11 – 8:30 AM to 11:45 AM – Convention Centre: 204B

SYM-58 Labor and Plurality: Excavating the Political Economy of Identity

Organizer(s): Matthews, Christopher, Montclair State University

Chair(s): Phillippi, Bradley, Northwestern University

Discussant(s): Mrozowski, Stephen, Andrew Fiske Center for Archaeological Research, University of Massachusetts Boston

Historical archaeology is celebrated as a means to recover history's under-represented people, and many base their contributions on our ability to give voice to the poor and the marginal. This worthy endeavor nevertheless rests on a soft foundation. To speak about the unspoken, archaeologists rely on an ability to work from spaces and sites that isolate marginal communities, so that the recovered archaeological remains can be confidently attributed to them. In exchange for this clarity, archaeologists tend to ignore other spaces and sites, and thus leave the diverse record of marginal people incomplete. We also lose an ability to observe direct interactions across the lines of race, class, and gender at the very intimate scales of site and home. Papers in this session employ labor relations as a means to construct alternative approaches to understanding the way identities emerge and develop through the productive processes of work, exchange, and debt.

Saturday, January 11 – 8:30 AM to 11:45 AM – Convention Centre: 205A

SYM-59 Investigations in Global Material Culture

Chair(s): Casimiro, Tânia, Instituto de Arqueologia e Paleociências da Universidade Nova de Lisboa

These contributed papers relate to the examination of culture from various parts of the world, spanning the 15th to 20th centuries. Geographically the papers include studies from Europe, Asia, the Caribbean and North America. The global perspective offered by these authors and their cross-cultural comparisons proposes an international approach to the study of the material remains of the past.

Thursday, January 09 – 8:30 AM to 2:15 PM – Convention Centre: 302B

SYM-60 Is the Pattern Really Full?: Asking Questions That Count In The Archaeology of Sunken Aircraft

Organizer(s): Gleason, Kelly, NOAA National Marine Sanctuaries – Papahānaumokuākea National Marine Monument

Chair(s): Ho, Bert, National Park Service, Submerged Resources Center

In an effort to help progress the field of historical archaeology, we must constantly reevaluate the questions that we ask ourselves during our fieldwork and as we attempt to interpret the results. As with sunken aircraft sites, many factors affect the aircraft long before it has even settled on the seafloor, and these are often the first questions that need answering. These factors may include the pilots actions before ditching or crashing to the water surface, whether or not the plane floated before sinking, and what the orientation of the plane was upon impact with the water. Questions like these will arise well before the field documentation, and based on published reports of sunken aircraft archaeology, these questions and answers have been well addressed by the archaeologists interpreting these sites. However, what archaeological questions or theories are we applying to the site themselves that may differ from shipwrecks or other submerged sites? Do we, can we, or need we formulate new methods and theories for studying sunken aircraft? In this session, we hope to explore these questions and evaluate whether or not we are asking the questions that count for sunken aircraft archaeology.

Saturday, January 11 – 1:30 PM to 4:00 PM – Convention Centre: 205C



SYM-61 Historical Archaeology of French America

Organizer(s): Scott, Elizabeth, Illinois State University

Chair(s): Scott, Elizabeth, Illinois State University

Discussant(s): Scott, Elizabeth, Illinois State University

The colonial endeavors of France in the New World created a widely dispersed territory, encompassing the regions between the Atlantic Ocean and the Great Lakes, and lands between the Hudson Bay and Gulf of Mexico. This session aims to explore the different realities experienced by French colonists and French-descended communities across the North American continent. Archaeological evidence reveals an interpretation of Old World traditions in New World contexts, during and after the colonial regime and through interaction with Native Americans, Africans, and other Europeans. These papers highlight the complexity and diversity of French America as only historical archaeology can do. In addition, they point the way toward important questions that remain, questions that should be counted among future research into France in the New World.

Saturday, January 11 – 8:30 AM to 12:15 PM – Convention Centre: 206A

SYM-62 Survival Cannibalism at Jamestown, Virginia: A Case Study in Interdisciplinary Historical Archaeology

Organizer(s): Kelso, William, Preservation Virginia/Historic Jamestowne

Chair(s): Kelso, William, Preservation Virginia/Historic Jamestowne

In 2012, a mutilated human skull and severed leg bone were found in a trash deposit that partially filled an early 17th century cellar at Jamestown, Virginia. This session will examine in detail the three interdisciplinary sources of evidence that determined that this find uniquely proves that cannibalism was practiced at Jamestown during the Starving Time winter of 1609/1610.

Saturday, January 11 – 8:30 AM to 11:30 AM – Convention Centre: 206B

SYM-63 Rags to Riches: the Creation and Legacy of the Carolina Colony

Chair(s): Stroud Clarke, Sarah, Drayton Hall

Discussant(s): Hudgins, Carter Lee, Clemson University

Historical archaeologists working in the South Carolina Lowcountry are continually driven to question the cultural and natural conditions that formed Charleston, the wealthiest 18th century port city in North America. Reflecting on 'questions that count,' this symposium addresses the advancement of regional research questions since 1999. In that year, a special SHA volume, *Charleston in the Context of Trans-Atlantic Culture*, grappled with the relationships between Charleston, the South Carolina backcountry, and the larger Atlantic World. Current research is investigating Charleston's 17th and early 18th century origins to examine the dynamic relationships formed between Native American groups and Europeans, the colony of South Carolina and the Caribbean, Colonial merchants and consumers, and the transatlantic market economy. Papers in this session will examine how natural and cultural conditions influenced fortifications, churches, the city of Charleston and its plantation environs. This symposium is organized to show how these early relationships influenced the development of the elite planter class that expanded beyond Charleston in the late 18th century.

Friday, January 10 – 8:30 AM to 11:45 AM – Convention Centre: 205A


SYM-64 How Questions about Gender and Sexuality Matter

Organizer(s): Spencer-Wood, Suzanne, Oakland University and Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University

Chair(s): Spencer-Wood, Suzanne, Oakland University and Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University

Discussant(s): Spencer-Wood, Suzanne, Oakland University and Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University

Gender research in historical archaeology began in the 1960s, analyzing changing Native American gender roles due to colonization, although the words '«contact»' and '«assimilation»' were Eurocentrically used. In the 1970s historical archaeologists began asking feminist questions about gender and sexual power dynamics, although the word 'power' was rarely used. While all feminist questions are concerned with gender, not all questions about gender roles address power dynamics. In the 21st century the word 'power' has been used to more overtly discuss gender and sexual power dynamics. The papers in this session are about how each of us came to ask questions about gender and/or sexuality, whether influenced by other research or publications, the feminist movement and/or feminist theory, etc, and new research insights gained by asking questions about gender compared to ungendered research. The papers show how asking questions about gender matters and is important for research in historical archaeology.

Saturday, January 11 – 8:30 AM to 11:30 AM – Convention Centre: 301A

SYM-65 The Intersecting Plantation Landscape II

Organizer(s): Pecoraro, Luke, George Washington's Mount Vernon; Brock, Terry, Michigan State University;

Harpole, Thane, The Fairfield Foundation

Chair(s): Brown, David, The Fairfield Foundation

Discussant(s): Hayes, Katherine, University of Minnesota; Sanford, Douglas, University of Mary Washington

Plantations dominated the landscape, economy and society of Virginia and Maryland from the mid-17th through the mid-19th century. Our recent panel at the Society of Early Americanists conference (see PlantationLandscapes.com) critically examined the intersection of plantations and urban centers, the interplay between church and manor, the influences and implementation of designed landscapes, and the dialog between land, labor, money and time, to better understand the synergies that created the American world. This complimentary panel shifts the focus from top-down elite planters' perspective to the experiences of those many ordinary people-including slaves-who were equally fundamental to the plantation system, redefining the meaning and boundaries of plantation landscapes. Through diverse research methods and approaches, the participants extend their research towards the fundamental as well as the ephemeral intersections among people and place in the plantation landscape. The panelists will interpret the plantation in relation to the overarching themes of politics, economy, religion, and landscape design, to demonstrate the interconnectedness of these early American landscapes.

Saturday, January 11 – 8:30 AM to 11:30 AM – Convention Centre: 301B

SYM-66 Labrador Inuit and Europeans, Contact and Long-term Relations

Organizer(s): Stopp, Marianne, Cultural Sciences Branch, Parks Canada

Chair(s): Stopp, Marianne, Cultural Sciences Branch, Parks Canada / Adjunct, Memorial University

The earliest Inuit migration from Alaska to the eastern Arctic in the 13th century coincided with Inuit introduction to Norse material culture. Subsequent migrations brought Inuit into northern Labrador in the late 15th century and a century later their encampments dotted the length of the Labrador coast as far south as the Quebec North Shore, and in time also northwestern Newfoundland. The evidence increasingly suggests that there was never an extended period when Labrador Inuit did not have European goods, obtained either through direct or indirect processes. This is especially true for southern Labrador. Papers in this session consider a many-layered contact landscape. Topics may include Inuit as arbiters of contact relations; dissecting notions of contact; the shifting tenor of cross-cultural interactions from the 1500s to the 1800s; maintenance and viability of Inuit society over the long term; recent archaeological and archival research.

Friday, January 10 – 8:30 AM to 11:30 AM – Convention Centre: 302A

SYM-67 Ceramics from French sites: Current Directions

Chair(s): Arcangeli, Myriam, Boston University

The 1990s and early 2000s saw a blossoming of research about ceramics found at French colonial sites. Yet more than ten years have passed since the « International conference for French colonial pottery » was held in Louisiana, and since the proposal for a working classification for French faïences. What is the current state of the research, and what advances have been made during this time? The purpose of this session is to bring together a broad range of projects that transcend national borders including, in particular, research conducted in France, the United States or Canada, as well as to explore what French sites ('defined in the widest sense') can teach us about ceramics. All avenues of analysis are welcomed, including the study of French or French colonial potteries, ceramic typologies, or material culture approaches that take into account the viewpoints of the producers, traders, consumers, or users of these ceramics. Ideally, this session will draw from diverse sources and provide an arena for discussion.

Saturday, January 11 – 8:30 AM to 12:00 PM – Convention Centre: 303A

SYM-68 Exploring the Evolving Urban Landscapes of Boston and Salem

Chair(s): Heitert, Kristen, The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.

Boston and Salem, Massachusetts, were two of the most high-profile port cities along the eastern seaboard during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Their commercial and political prominence was a catalyst for continual ethnic, economic, and landscape change, the evidence of which has been largely erased from the visible landscape. The papers in this session, which include the results of excavations at the Paul Revere House, the Boston African American Historical Site, and 'The Big Dig' in Boston, as well as the Philips House in Salem, explore how the historical dynamism of both cities survives buried in the archeological record, often in excellent states of preservation. From ceramic, architectural, and 'intimate effects' assemblages recovered from discrete privy contexts to complex stratigraphic and feature sequences, these sites speak to evolving ideas about property organization, privacy, and personal choice rooted in the complex interplay of gender, ethnic, and racial identification.

Saturday, January 11 – 8:30 AM to 9:45 AM – Convention Centre: 303B

SYM-69 Deepwater Archaeology: Advancements, Opportunities, and Limitations

Organizer(s): Faulk, Kim, Geoscience Earth & Marine Services

Chair(s): Warren, Daniel, C & C Technologies, Inc.

Marine archaeology continues to evolve as surveys expand beyond deepwater (areas 500-1000 meters deep) into ultra-deepwater (areas deeper than 1500 meters) around the globe. While the archaeological principles remain the same regardless of depth, often the tools, research questions, opportunities, and challenges are significantly different from those found in shallower waters. This session explores the intricacies of archaeology in deepwater and the difficulties that often accompany a deepwater project. The papers in this session seek to address topics ranging from how archaeologists are currently studying these sites, the tools available, and the research designs and methodologies employed; to public outreach initiatives, opportunities for young professionals, and the future direction of the field as a whole.

Saturday, January 11 – 1:30 PM to 4:15 PM – Convention Centre: 204A

SYM-70 Recent Developments in Ship Reconstruction

Chair(s): Castro, Filipe, Texas A&M University

Computers are changing the way archaeologists record and reconstruct shipwrecks. Photogrammetry, 3D modeling, and computer science have greatly impacted the way archaeologists work and communicate their results. This session will address the subject of computing and the study of naval architecture in the field of archaeology.

Saturday, January 11 – 1:30 PM to 5:00 PM – Convention Centre: 204B

SYM-71 Digging Domestic Spaces: An Exploration of Homesteads, Habitations and Farms

Chair(s): Miller, André, GRAO Consultants en archéologie

These papers highlight recent research on domestic spaces encountered on farms, habitations and homesteads across North America. Spanning the 17th to the 19th centuries, multiples forms of case studies area presented on both coastal and inland sites.

Saturday, January 11 – 1:30 PM to 5:30 PM – Convention Centre: 205A

SYM-72 Law and Order: Protecting, Studying and Sharing Underwater Cultural Heritage

Chair(s): Barbash-Riley, Lydia, Indiana University Maurer School of Law

Public outreach and education, damage prevention strategies, and the enforcement of legislation are all important ingredients in successful underwater cultural heritage management; there is however no single recipe to achieve positive outcomes. This session hosts a wide array of contributions on underwater cultural heritage management topics, using legal, political or community based approaches at various levels of intervention, from local to international.

Saturday, January 11 – 8:30 AM to 12:00 PM – Convention Centre: 205C

SYM-73 Enslavement and the Black Diaspora

Chair(s): Goldberg, Kelly, University of South Carolina

Papers in this session are related to the study of enslavement, recent research in African archaeology and the Black Diaspora. They span a wide range of themes including documentary research, oral traditions, material culture, faunal analysis and fieldwork.

Saturday, January 11 – 1:30 PM to 4:30 PM – Convention Centre: 301B

SYM-74 Archaeology and the Evolution of the Cultural Traditions of 16th-17th Century Wendat Sites

Chair(s): Doroszenko, Dena, Ontario Heritage Trust

In Ontario a great deal of early contact period archaeology along the northern shore of Lake Ontario to Georgian Bay has uncovered large sites related to the settlement of this area by the Wendat Nation from circa A.D. 1500 to A.D.1649. This session will elaborate on developments that have recently occurred regarding the identification of significant Huron-Wendat sites and events. The Huron-Wendat Nation is a First Nation whose community and reserve today is located at Wendake, Quebec in Canada. The Huron-Wendat Nation were greatly tested by famine, conflicts and contagious diseases during the early contact period. Dispersed from their homeland, Huronia, after 1650 they had relocated in the province of Quebec, just north of Quebec City as well as in the United States.

Saturday, January 11 – 1:30 PM to 3:00 PM – Convention Centre: 302A

**SYM-75 Researching Historical Archaeological Collections:
An Assessment of Current Techniques**

Chair(s): Heffner, Sarah, Aspen Environmental Group

Discussant(s): White, Carolyn, University of Nevada, Reno

A number of new and innovative approaches to conducting research on historical archaeological collections have been developed since the first decade of the 21st century. Increasing digitization of archaeological data has led to wider dissemination of site and artifact information, to scholarly and non-scholarly audiences. Advances in technology have led to the analysis of historical artifacts on a microscopic-level. This research is being used to reevaluate past assumptions regarding patterns of site formation, including artifact consumption and deposition. This session is intended to highlight some of the unique approaches to studying historical archaeological collections that are currently being developed in laboratories, museums, and universities throughout the world.

Saturday, January 11 – 1:30 PM to 4:15 PM – Convention Centre: 302B

SYM-76 Latest Developments on French Ceramics in North America: French Production Sites and Centres

Chair(s): Monette, Yves, Canadian Museum of Civilization

During the last 20 years or so, French archaeologists and ceramic specialists have documented numerous production sites dating from the late 15th to the late 18th Century. Some of those ceramics may have made it to the French North American colonies. This session will focus on the researches made through the last years in documenting the French ceramic productions (including coarse earthenware, tin-glazed earthenware and stoneware), their attributes and possible distribution across the Atlantic.

Saturday, January 11 – 1:30 PM to 4:15 PM – Convention Centre: 303A

SYM-77 New York's City Hall Park: A Physical Space for New York City's Public

Organizer(s): Loorya, Alyssa, Chrysalis Archaeology

Chair(s): Loorya, Alyssa, Chrysalis Archaeology

Once known as The Common, City Hall Park has been home to the poor, the jailed, British soldiers and mercenaries and today reigns as the seat of municipal power for New York City. Used as physical space for public institutions and public performances, it has been constructed and transformed, most recently in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries, as a show piece of history and municipality. Excavations have been used to exemplify the importance of this property and to provide hard facts about its history, transformations and those who are part of the story.

Saturday, January 11 – 1:30 PM to 2:45 PM – Convention Centre: 303B

SYM-78 Economic Archaeology

Chair(s): Werner, William, Syracuse University

The papers in this session place economic questions at the forefront of Historical Archaeology. The authors consider archaeological remains from diverse contexts including a Mexican hacienda, as well as fishing and mining sites. The dual notions of economics and capitalists expansion play key roles in this diverse series of papers.

Saturday, January 11 – 3:30 PM to 4:45 PM – Convention Centre: 205B

SYM-79 Community Education and Public Engagement

Chair(s): Platt, Sarah, Syracuse University

Archaeologists cannot or should not practice their discipline in isolation as local communities and the general public can play important roles in archaeological projects. From on-site interpretation to the use of social media, there is a vast array of possibilities to share knowledge and data. In this session, presenters offer innovative ways to connect with the public and discuss original projects which educate both communities and future generations of archaeologists.

Saturday, January 11 – 3:30 PM to 5:45 PM – Convention Centre: 206A

SYM-80 Archaeologies of Removal

Organizer(s): Weik, Terrance, University of South Carolina

Chair(s): Weik, Terrance, University of South Carolina

Discussant(s): Gonzalez-Tennant, Edward, Monmouth University

Anthropologies and histories of removal have been exploring the socio-cultural dimensions of deportation and other types of forced resettlement for some time. This topic is less resonant in archaeology, presenting us with an opportunity for dialogue on the materiality of geographical displacement. To that end, this symposium invites contributors to discuss questions that provide fruitful avenues for exploring individual or social expulsion. What is the relationship between material culture and the causes, processes, or effects of removal? What concepts or theories most effectively promote research on dramatic relocations? Do ethnographic and historical studies of themes such as migration, asylum, human rights, transnational citizenship, embodiment, globalization, confinement, or militarism provide useful analytical domains for archaeologists? Where would national reservations or colonial reducciones fit into this discourse? How might the forces and opponents of enslavement resonate with other issues raised in the discussion? What approaches best represent and explain the scope and significance of geo-disruption? Does the discourse change when primary force(s) of relocation are natural or climatic? Ultimately, archaeologies of removal could involve many themes and intersect with various topics.

Saturday, January 11 – 3:30 PM to 5:15 PM – Convention Centre: 302A

SYM-81 Archaeologies of Mining and Industry

Chair(s): Pelto, Brendan, Michigan Technological University

Historical archaeologists are in a privileged position to understand the transformative processes integral to the Industrial Revolution. Extraction and production sites as well as the sites that made up living quarters offer a unique vantage point to study the daily realities of working peoples in the past. In this session, presenters will discuss different case studies relating to mining, energy and industry, while also considering future prospects for students interested in Industrial Archaeology.

Saturday, January 11 – 3:30 PM to 5:15 PM – Convention Centre: 303A

SYM-82 Understanding the City: Studies in Urban Archaeology

Chair(s): Geismar, Joan H.

Urban sites provide unique and often challenging contexts to archaeologists whilst revealing a fascinating history of a myriad of processes. In a series of papers presenting case studies from England and the United States, both the challenges and rewards of large and small scale urban archaeological projects are examined.

Saturday, January 11 – 3:30 PM to 5:00 PM – Convention Centre: 303B

Panels / Panels

PAN-0.5 Government Maritime Managers Forum XXII: Boxing the Compass

Chair(s): Mastone, Victor, Massachusetts Board of Underwater Archaeological Resources

To « Box the Compass » is to review the entire series of points and thus, see all possible courses of action. Government managers of submerged cultural resources face similar challenges on a nearly daily basis. We must balance a diverse set of problems, competing interests, and difficult decisions in response to an ever-increasing need to recognize and accommodate a wide range of appropriate uses. Managers compare 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. The purpose of this session is to provide a multi-state dialogue where government managers can discuss issues, impediments, and solutions. By sharing our experiences, we can improve our skills and learn alternative means to meet these challenges.

Wednesday, January 08 – 3 PM to 5:00 PM – Convention Centre: Hilton Sainte-Foy / Portneuf



PAN-30 Lessons That Count: What We Have Learned From Large, Multi-Year Underwater Excavations

Chair(s): Bernier, Marc-André, Underwater Archaeology Service, Parks Canada

Panelist(s): Hocker, Fred, Vasa Museum; Dobbs, Christopher, Mary Rose Trust; Waddell, Peter, Parks Canada (retired); Grenier, Robert, Parks Canada (retired); van Duivenvoorde, Wendy, Flinders University; Neyland, Robert S., Naval History & Heritage Command; Bruseth, Jim, Texas Historical Society; L'Hour, Michel, DRASSM; Veyrat, Élisabeth, Association ADRAMAR; Elkin, Dolores, CONICET (National Research Council) and National Institute of Anthropology, Argentina

Exploring this year's conference theme, Questions that count, this session will explore what we have learned as a discipline from underwater excavations that spanned over many seasons and involved extensive research and conservation programs. The session will see presenters focus on the same themes and discuss the successes and challenges for each theme. This will set the stage for a follow-up panel discussion to expand on the same themes as well as other subjects relating to these large projects. The discussed themes will be: funding, operations in the field, short- and long-term staffing, research, publication, presentation to the public and long-term economic benefits of the project.

Thursday, January 09 – 1:30 PM to 3:00 PM – Convention Centre: 204B



PAN-37 Training Historical Archaeologists in the 21st Century: Does Theory Matter Anymore?

Organizer(s): Majewski, Teresita, Statistical Research, Inc.; Klein, Terry, SRI Foundation

Panelist(s): Beaudry, Mary, Boston University; De Cunzo, Lu Ann, University of Delaware; Doershuk, John, University of Iowa; Praetzellis, Adrian, Sonoma State University; Scarlett, Timothy, Michigan Technological University; Singleton, Theresa, Syracuse University; Warner, Mark, University of Idaho

This panel discussion begins with the premise that historical archaeology still falls within two overarching theoretical camps: (1) postmodern/post-processual archaeology and (2) processual archaeology. The former includes multiple approaches such as critical theory, Marxist theory, feminist or gendered archaeology, post-colonial archaeology, practice theory, etc. Processual archaeology is a continuation of the New Archaeology of the 1970s, which applies scientific methods to archaeological research. A panel of prominent historical archaeologists have been assembled to evaluate the role and impact of these differing theoretical orientations in preparing students for careers in both academic historical archaeology and historical archaeology conducted in the context of cultural resource management (CRM)/heritage management. Panel members representing both academia and applied archaeology, including CRM, will be asked to consider whether or not these two differing theoretical orientations have equal applicability toward advancing a student's career in academia vs. a career in CRM; and toward contributing to the questions that count in historical archaeology.

Thursday, January 09 – 1:30 PM to 5:00 PM – Convention Centre: 301A

PAN-38 SHA Ethics Bowl

Organizer(s): Loyer Rousselle, Antoine, Université Laval; Luiz, Jade, Boston University; Wallace Coplin, Jennifer, The Graduate Center, CUNY; Rousseau, Mélanie, Université Laval; Roy, Olivier, Université Laval

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

Thursday, January 09 – 1:30 PM to 5:00 PM – Convention Centre: 301B

PAN-43 Academia, consultancy and government (II): Capacity-building and submerged pre-contact archaeology

Organizer(s): Jordan, Brian, BOEM; Ball, Dave, BOEM; Benjamin, Jonathan, Wessex Archaeology

Panelist(s): Cook, Greg, University of West Florida; Gougeon, Ramie, University of West Florida; Hoffman, William, BOEM; Moore, Jonathan, Parcs Canada; Benchley, Elizabeth, University of West Florida

The second part of this session will begin with a presentation on the current and projected need for individuals with experience in submerged pre-contact archaeological site investigation, and the current educational/academic capacity for providing students with this type of education/experience. We will then shift to a moderated panel discussion format where we can discuss ways to address the needs identified in the presentation. Panelists will include professionals from CRM, regulatory agencies, and academia.

Thursday, January 09 – 3:30 PM to 4:30 PM – Convention Centre: 204A

PAN-45 Discussing the Future of Feminist Historical Archaeology

Organizer(s): Spencer-Wood, Suzanne, Oakland University and Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University

Chair(s): Spencer-Wood, Suzanne, Oakland University and Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University

Panelist(s): Arwill-Nordbladh, Elisabeth, University of Gothenberg, Sweden; Scott, Elizabeth, Illinois State University/Normal; Yentsch, Retired from University System of Georgia; Springate, Megan, University of Maryland, College Park; Galle, Jillian, Monticello

This panel discusses the rapid developmental trajectory of feminist historical archaeology from the first symposia on gender research in historical archaeology that were organized for the 1989 SHA and Chacmool Conferences by Suzanne Spencer-Wood. Panelists discuss applications of feminist theory in historical archaeology and the future of research on changing cultural constructions gender and sexuality in the past.

Thursday, January 09 – 1:30 PM to 3:00 PM – Convention Centre: 205A


PAN-59 Ethics that Count: a critical evaluation of archaeological ethics in the 21st century

Organizer(s): Ewen, Charles, East Carolina University

Panelist(s): Ewen, Charles, East Carolina University; Espenshade, Chris, CCRG Inc.; Bernier, Marc-André, Parks Canada; Faulk, Kim, Geoscience Earth and Marine Services; Johnston, Paul, Smithsonian Institution; Noble, Vergil, National Park Service; King, Julia, St. Mary's College, with the participation of Noël Hume, Ivor

The SHA was in existence for decades before officially encoding its ethical principles. We pose the question to the membership whether these principles are still relevant or in need of updating? Senior members of the SHA, ACUA, and CRM communities have been invited to assess these ethical principles. Historical archaeology has evolved theoretically, methodologically and ethically. Do the ethical principals codified in the 20th century still work in the 21st century? Archaeological practices have evolved over the last quarter century, should our ethical principles evolve as well? Archaeologists are faced with myriad possibilities while still challenged with maintaining ethical practice in an age of an explosion of sources and media. Participants will offer their insights on the relevance of our current ethical principles to contemporary archaeological practice.

Friday, January 10 – 3:30 PM to 5:00 PM – Convention Centre: 205A

PAN-66 Beyond the Battle: Archaeology of non-combat military sites

Organizer(s): Goddard, Richard, Adams State University

Panelist(s): Scott, Douglas, University of Nebraska-Lincoln; McBride, Steven, Camp Nelson Civil War Heritage Park; Smith, Steven, University of South Carolina; Weis, Delfin, Adams State University; Goddard, Timothy, Michigan Technological University; Reynolds, Brandon, Adams State University

Militaries exist to fight. However, military organizations also constitute cultural institutions. Like all cultural institutions, they affect and are affected by other institutions. A careful examination of a non-combat military site can provide insights into the larger culture at a specific time and place.

Friday, January 10 – 8:30 AM to 12:00 PM – Convention Centre: 301B


PAN-73 Equity (Issues) For All, Historical Archaeology as a Profession in the 21st Century

Organizer(s): Morton, Ashley M., University of Idaho; Jones, Lewis C., Indiana University

Panelist(s): Brandon, Jamie, Arkansas Archaeological Survey; White, William A., University of Arizona; Brooks, Alasdair, Co-editor, Post-Medieval Archaeology; Barile, Kerri, Dovetail Cultural Resource Group; Morton, Ashley M., University of Idaho

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

Friday, January 10 – 1:30 PM to 3:00 PM – Convention Centre: 205A



PAN-87 A Question that Counts: Why Is Achieving Diversity and Confronting Racism in the SHA Important for the Future of Our Organization, Profession, and Theoretical Understanding of the Past, Present, and Future?

Organizer(s): Bugarin, Flordeliz, Howard University; Barnes, Jodi, Arkansas Archeological Survey

Panelist(s): Michael Blakey, College of William and Mary; Beaudry, Mary, Boston University; Cleland, Charles, Michigan State University; Leone, Mark P., University of Maryland; Schmidt, Peter, University of Florida; Fennell, Christopher, University of Illinois; Nassaney, Michael, Western Michigan University; Schuyler, Robert, University of Pennsylvania; Ewen, Charles, East Carolina University; Singleton, Theresa, Syracuse University

The Gender and Minority Affairs Committee has been working to increase diversity in the SHA and our profession. In an increasingly interconnected world, we recognize how the social makeup of our organization can enhance, impact, or limit our practice. To explore how diversity influences our theories, questions, projects, and contributions, this panel will discuss questions centered on diversity, racism/anti-racism, and social transformation of the SHA. Do we have a responsibility to ask questions or test hypotheses that address underrepresented populations? Can diversity in practice transform our approach to history or brand of science into one that better explains or documents our collective national or global history? Do certain theoretical positions inadvertently lead into discriminatory undercurrents in our practice? From an academic and practicing perspective, how do we go about transforming the SHA to increase our potential for innovative contributions towards better understanding culture? By addressing these questions, we strive to consider how diversity and racism impact the sustainability of our profession.

Saturday, January 11 – 8:30 AM to 12:00 PM – Convention Centre: 207

**PAN-89 Conservation and archaeology: Two disciplines in reciprocity –
Conservation et archéologie, deux disciplines en interaction**

Organizer(s): Bergeron, André, Centre de conservation du Québec

Panelist(s): Daux, Blandine, Centre de conservation du Québec; Dendy, Jean, Centre de conservation du Québec; Lalonde, Ariane, Centre de conservation du Québec; Morin, Kateri, Centre de conservation du Québec; Davidson, Flora, Parks Canada; Dostal, Christopher, Texas A&M University

La restauration archéologique contribue de façon inédite à la connaissance du patrimoine archéologique. Malgré cela, elle n'est pas encore intégrée pleinement à la pratique de l'archéologie. Ce panel vise à stimuler les discussions entre archéologues et restaurateurs en abordant des questions liées au développement de la conservation archéologique et à son intégration à la pratique de l'archéologie historique. Conservators often work behind the scenes, and add to our understanding of the archaeological resources. Despite this, it has not yet been fully integrated into the archaeological practice. This panel wishes to stimulate discussions between conservators and archaeologists, while addressing questions related to the development of archaeological conservation and its integration into the fold of historical archaeology.

Friday, January 10 – 1:30 PM to 3:00 PM – Convention Centre: 205C

PAN-92 My Research in a Nutshell: A Student Activity Powered by Pecha Kucha

Organizer(s): Loyer Rousselle, Antoine, Université Laval; Rousseau, Mélanie, Université Laval; Roy, Olivier, Université Laval

Students and young professionals present work in this unique and fun format powered by Pecha Kucha. Presenters have just a few minutes to present results, methodology or introduce a subject. The work can be at any stage of development. The format is simple: 20 slides each shown for 20 seconds. Images advance automatically as presenters share their work and audience members then participate in informal discussions about each contribution. The APTC Student Subcommittee offers this session as an alternative for students at different points in their academic careers to gain input and expand presentation skills in innovative ways.

Friday, January 10 – 1:30 PM to 3:00 PM – Convention Centre: 207



PAN-95 Re-evaluating Indigenous Archaeology in the 21st century: Examples from Southern New England

Organizer(s): Gould, D. Rae, Nipmuc Nation/University of Massachusetts Amherst

Panelist(s): Mrozowski, Stephen, University of Massachusetts Boston; Law, Heather, University of California, Berkeley; Herbster, Holly, Public Archaeology Laboratory

In rethinking the questions that count in Historical Archaeology, have we included Indigenous archaeology and our relationships to Native people today sufficiently? What ethical practices must be considered when working with tribal populations? How do Native people in the 21st century think about identity and memory differently than Euroamerican descendants? How can Indigenous archaeology impact politics? Four archaeologists engaged in collaborative archaeology consider these important questions and discuss their research on Nipmuc sites in Massachusetts dating from the 17th through 20th centuries. A reevaluation and redefining of Historical Archaeology must include Indigenous archaeology, including the contributions, interpretations and directions offered by tribal people connected to these sites. This panel will present the background of several sites, focusing on their critical contributions to reinterpreting 400 years of New England history through combining academic archaeology and Indigenous perspectives, and the important implications of community-based archaeology in the 21st century.

Friday, January 10 – 1:30 PM to 3:00 PM – Convention Centre: 302A

PAN-102 Community Archaeology for the 21st Century

Organizer(s): Rivera, Isabel, Dept of Anthropology Univ. of Puerto Rico; Perdikaris, Sophia, Brooklyn College, CUNY

Panelist(s): Boger, Becky, Brooklyn College, CUNY; Potter, Amy, Armstrong Atlantic State University; Adams, Jennifer, Brooklyn College, CUNY; Mussington, John, Sir McChesney George Secondary School; Delle, James, Kutztown University; Dawson, Tom, University of St Andrews

In a rapidly changing world with environmental, economic and heritage related challenges, archaeology plays an important role in identity formation, community building and empowerment. The discipline has entered this new millennium of conservation, preservation and discovery with a renewed respect for interdisciplinary collaboration where LEK, TEK and traditional western science join hands in collaboratively shaping the questions asked, the accumulation and sharing of knowledge, and ownership of data. Increasingly, new technologies play an important role in keeping people better informed and well connected to global concerns. While the geographic locations vary, the challenges are quite similar and include climate change, coastal erosion, and loss of heritage sites. From outreach and community grass roots initiatives to ecotourism, archaeology and archaeologists have a delicate position to educate and inform local and global audiences of the connections between past, present and future, and how we can become wiser from understanding of the past. In this session roles, responsibilities, and directions for the future will be discussed through the use of case studies and open forum discussion.

Friday, January 10 – 3:30 PM to 5:00 PM – Convention Centre: 205B

PAN-106 Rap Session for Student Members

Organizer(s): Morton, Ashley M., University of Idaho; Belkin, Sara E., Boston University

Panelist(s): Beaudry, Mary C., Boston University; Mascia, Sara, Historical Perspectives Inc.; Ohman, Alexis, Simon Fraser University; Bagley, Joseph, The City of Boston Archaeology Program; Belkin, Sara E., Boston University; Desgagné, Anne, Parks Canada

For a fourth year, the student subcommittee of the APTC has organized a different type of session. Focused on the SHA's student members, this session is driven by their questions and concerns. Students sit with panelists in an informal round table setting. Rather than listening to research papers, participants are encouraged to move from one round table discussion to another where panelists will host conversations. Topics discussed will range from fostering relationships with mentors and networking to graduate school and employment paths. Panelists will address issues encountered at the various stages of both undergraduate and graduate careers. This is an opportunity to take a break, meet other students and discuss student-based concerns.

Friday, January 10 – 3:30 PM to 5:00 PM – Convention Centre: 207



PAN-125 Three-Minute Artifact Forum: Questions that Count

Chair(s): Allen, Rebecca, Environmental Science Associates; Wooten, Kimberly, California Department of Transportation; Huddleson, Julia, California Department of Transportation

Answering 'Questions that count,' results in a critical evaluation of the direction of our field. As historical archaeologists, we focus on the relationship between artifacts and the human experience. What are the questions that count when it comes to not only the laboratory analysis, but the interpretation of our findings? What have we learned about the role of artifact studies in historical archaeology that we want to take into the future? In a fast-paced format, during each half hour, five speakers will deliver three-minute papers focusing on a single artifact or class of artifacts. Fifteen-minute discussions encouraging audience participation will follow, with a longer open format discussion during the last half hour. Topics: Ceramics and Glass; Beads, Coins, Amulets, and a Medallion; the Importance of the Miscellaneous Artifact; and Why the Study of 20th Century Artifacts Matter.

Saturday, January 11 – 8:30 AM to 12:00 PM – Convention Centre: 302B

PAN-149 Reaching Out: Public Archaeology for Students and New Graduates

Organizer(s): Wallace Coplin, Jennifer, Graduate Center, CUNY; Jones, Jennifer, East Carolina University; Bucchino, Nicole, Florida Public Archaeology Network

Chair(s): Jones, Jennifer, East Carolina University

Panelist(s): Scott-Ireton, Della, Florida Public Archaeology Network; Harris, Lynn, East Carolina University;

Gandulla, Stephanie, Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary, NOAA; Ewen, Charles, East Carolina University;

Secci, Massimiliano, Università degli Studi di Sassari; Powlen, Emily, Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc.;

Conlin, Dave, Submerged Resources Center, National Park Service; Leshikar-Denton, Peggy, Cayman Islands National Museum;

Sponsors: APTC Student Subcommittee, ACUA

In recent years, public outreach and education have become increasingly important aspects of directing archaeological projects in both the academic and Cultural Resource Management spheres. This focus is not only the result of a growing awareness among archaeologists about the ethical necessity of conducting public archaeology, but also of requirements for grants and other sources of funding. The prevalence of public archaeology in the archaeological curricula of colleges and universities is, however, less evident. As students graduate, they enter a competitive market in which they may not be prepared to initiate public outreach programs. This forum discusses what role public archaeology currently plays in the setting of professional training at universities and colleges. Panelists will reflect on their experiences, the utility of public programs in preparing students for a professional career, and ways in which students can take the initiative to utilize public archaeology, enriching interpretations and improving potential employability.

Saturday, January 11 – 1:30 PM to 5:00 PM – Convention Centre: 207

PAN-150 Queer Forum: Queer Scholarship and Queer Experience

Organizer(s): Springate, Megan, University of Maryland

Panelist(s): Aimers, James J., State University of New York at Geneseo; Spencer-Wood, Suzanne, Oakland University and Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University; Arjona, Jamie M., University of Illinois; Urbana-

Champaign; Rutecki, Dawn M., Indiana University; Reifschneider, Meredith, Stanford University; McDavid, Carol, Community Archaeology Research Institute, Inc.; Bugarin, Flordeliz, Howard University; Magnetek Adamu, MoHagani, University of Alaska, Anchorage

Beginning with presentations and discussion on current queer scholarship in archaeology, this forum will transition to conversations regarding issues facing queer (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer/Questioning and allied) archaeologists. This hybrid format is designed to recognize the often very personal connections between scholarship and practice for LGBTQ individuals and allies. Members of the SHA executive and the Gender and Minority Affairs Committee will be present to talk about the SHA and LGBTQ issues and to take part in the conversations. The goal is a draft outline for a white paper on LGBTQ issues in archaeology that will serve as a basis for further discussion. Forum details, including presentation abstracts and participant statements, can be found online at <http://tinyurl.com/queersha2014>. Presented by the Gender and Minority Affairs Committee.

Saturday, January 11 – 1:30 PM to 5:00 PM – Convention Centre: 301A

PAN-151 Defending Federal Funding for Archaeological Research and Archaeological Site Protection: A Call to Action!

Organizer(s): Mullins, Paul, Indiana University-Purdue University, Indianapolis; Klein, Terry, SRI Foundation

Panelist(s): Klein, Terry, SRI Foundation; Mullins, Paul, Indiana University-Purdue University, Indianapolis;

Ewen, Charles, East Carolina University

In October 2013, U.S. Representatives Eric Cantor (R-Virginia) and Lamar Smith (R-Texas) published a piece in USA Today advocating tighter controls of National Science Foundation (NSF) funding. They seized on several archaeological research projects as symptomatic examples of ill-conceived scientific research priorities. Cantor and Smith did not single out historical archaeology, but their aim is squarely on social sciences, and many historical archaeologists have been fortunate to receive NSF support. The SHA, along with the Society for American Archaeology (SAA), responded to the USA Today article and emphasized the social and economic value of NSF funding, in addition to the value of Federally-mandated archaeological investigations. This forum will identify specific actions that SHA can implement to demonstrate to the US Congress the value of NSF funding and federally-mandated archaeological research. The forum will aim to develop concrete strategies to maintain NSF funding and federal laws protecting archaeological resources.

Saturday, January 11 – 12 PM to 1:30 PM – Convention Centre: 301A

Papers / Communications

Sonnenburg, Elizabeth, University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology

O'Shea, John, University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology

SYM-1.01 Effects of the end of the Lake Stanley lowstand on submerged landscapes of the Alpena-Amberley Ridge, Lake Huron

The Alpena-Amberley Ridge in Lake Huron was exposed during the Lake Stanley lowstand between 8 and 10 ka BP and was utilized by prehistoric peoples. After 8 ka BP, water levels rose and the Ridge was inundated. However, the exact timing and localized effects of Ridge submergence is unclear. Understanding the rapidity and nature of the flooding of the Ridge is of utmost importance for identifying areas where submerged archaeological materials are most likely to be preserved. Sediment samples were collected from two different areas on the Ridge where several stone hunting features have been located. These samples were analyzed for particle size, shape and source, organic and carbonate content, microfossils and microdebitage to determine if the inundation of the Ridge may have destroyed or preserved potential archaeological sites. Additional reconstruction of water levels based on isostatic rebound and radiocarbon dates in Lake Huron provide a more detailed timeline as to the complete inundation of the Alpena-Amberley Ridge.

Thursday, January 09 – 8:30 AM – Convention Centre: 204A

Peros, Matthew, Bishop's University

SYM-1.02 Geoarchaeological investigations at Los Buchillones, a Taino site on the north coast of central Cuba

Los Buchillones is a Taino site, occupied from approximately AD 1220 to 1640, located on the north coast of central Cuba. Discovered in the mid 1990s, it has since been the focus of both archaeological and geological investigations. The site is one of the largest in the Caribbean, and is located under approximately 1 meter of water in a shallow bay inside a barrier reef complex. Due to the submerged nature of the site, the preservation of wooden remains is exceptional. Geoarchaeological research at the site has attempted to 1) reconstruct the evolution of the coastal environment since the site was occupied, and 2) determine the timing of flooding of the settlement. Sediment cores collected throughout the site, and from mangrove dominated areas in the region, have shown the Taino settlement was probably built above a lagoon. More recent archaeological work has attempted to understand Taino settlement patterns, specifically how Taino houses preserved at the site were constructed. This presentation will highlight some of the key discoveries at the site, and also discuss excavation methods and ongoing challenges with artifact preservation.

Thursday, January 09 – 8:45 AM – Convention Centre: 204A

Boyce, Joe, McMaster University
 Dao, Peter, McMaster University
 Koutsoumba, Despina, McMaster University
 Rothaus, Richard, Trefoil Cultural and Environmental
 Reinhardt, Eduard, McMaster University

SYM-1.03 Geophysical mapping of submerged shorelines and anchorage sites at a Mycenaean (Late Bronze) harbour site, Korphos, Greece

A detailed underwater geophysical and geomorphic survey was conducted at Kalamianos, a recently discovered Mycenaean harbour located near Korphos, Greece. Bathymetry and magnetic gradiometer data (> 400-line km) were acquired across a 10-km² inshore area to map the Bronze Age shoreline positions and to identify potential anchorage sites. Beachrock elevations, 14C chronology and micropaleontologic data were integrated with bathymetry data to construct a RSL curve and paleoshoreline maps. During the Early Helladic (3100-2150 BC) occupation of the site, the mainland was connected to a small island by a narrow isthmus with a well-sheltered harbor basin in its lee. During the subsequent Mycenaean phase (1300-1190 BC), sea level rose by about 1.5 m, submerging the promontory. Mycenaean shipping activity is recorded by abundant Late Helladic pottery and wood charcoal fragments (AMS 14C age 1640-1400 cal BC) in beachrock and ballast mounds identified by magnetic surveys. No evidence was found for a constructed harbor at Kalamianos but the natural embayments afforded by coastal headlands would have provided well-protected anchorages under varying wind and wave conditions.

Thursday, January 09 – 9:00 AM – Convention Centre: 204A

Wilson, William, University of West Florida

SYM-1.04 Incorporating Environmental Data as a Tool for Site Management in the Blackwater River

The Blackwater River in Santa Rosa County, Florida, is host to many (at least 20 as of the writing of this paper) ship sites, as well as materials related to maritime infrastructure scattered throughout, much of which relates to Pensacola's historic brick and lumber industry. Since the 1980s, the University of West Florida and Florida's Bureau of Archaeological Research have been documenting these sites, which are generally well preserved as a result of low-speed hydrodynamics and high content of tannins. In an effort to help preserve these sites in situ, this study gathered environmental data in 2013, which included: water chemistry testing over a period of six months, monitoring sediment pins for sedimentation and erosion, and sediment core sampling. The data indicated some aspects of the river's seasonal variation, hydrodynamic regimes, and geology. This information plays an integral role in developing well-informed site management decisions, from how to deal with materials in place, to proper treatments in a conservation lab.

Thursday, January 09 – 9:15 AM – Convention Centre: 204A

Hrvoic, Doug, McMaster University
 Boyce, Joseph, McMaster University

SYM-1.05 Integrated autonomous underwater vehicle (AUV) and marine Overhauser magnetometer for high-resolution marine archaeological survey

Autonomous underwater vehicles (AUVs) are ideal platforms for geophysical survey of underwater archaeological sites, as they are capable of high-resolution navigation and can be deployed under any sea state. Magnetometers have been difficult to integrate with AUVs because of the strong magnetic fields produced by AUV motors and ferro-metallic components. In this study, an Explorer Overhauser total-field magnetometer was mated to an Iver2 AUV, creating the first practical and commercially available AUV-deployed magnetic survey system. To eliminate interference from the AUV, the magnetometer was towed behind the AUV at a distance of 5m, as determined by static and dynamic testing. The results of the magnetic tests are presented, along with field data from a test area in Lake Ontario near Toronto, Canada. AUV-acquired data were compared directly with a conventional boat-towed magnetic survey of the same area. The AUV magnetic data were of superior quality despite being collected in rough weather conditions that would have made conventional survey impossible. The resulting magnetic maps clearly identify several buried and surface targets that were verified with side scan sonar imaging.

Thursday, January 09 – 9:30 AM – Convention Centre: 204A

Gregory, Braden, McMaster University
Reinhardt, Eduard, McMaster University
Gifford, John, Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science

SYM-1.06 New Environmental Proxy Data from Little Salt Spring, FL

Little Salt Spring (LSS) is a ~70m deep sinkhole located in south-west Florida. Paleo-Indian and Archaic Indian artifacts suggest two periods of occupation: from 12,000' 9,000 and from 7,000' 5,000. In order to provide climatic context for the archaeological finds at LSS sediment cores (n = 5) were taken in 1990 using a submersible vibro-corer. Previous examination of these cores for pollen and microfossil data were used to infer drier Early Holocene climate followed by a shift to more modern, wet conditions and higher water table ~ 5000 years ago coinciding with the abandonment of this site. To gain further understanding of climate and its relation to human migration patterns in Florida, an 8.2 m sediment core dated between 13,000 and 6,000 yr BP was further analyzed for additional proxy data. Grain size and carbon/nitrogen ratios will be used to determine regional sediment inputs while microfossil analysis will give insight into changing hydrology of the sinkhole and how it may have affected early occupation.

Thursday, January 09 – 9:45 AM – Convention Centre: 204A

Jaijil, Roy, University of Haifa, Israel
Goodman, Beverly, University of Haifa, Israel
Beddows, Patricia, Northwestern University
Carter, Alice, Northwestern University
Smith, Derek, University of Washington
Rissolo, Dominique, Waitt Institute
Glover, Jeffrey, Georgia State University
Ben Avraham, Zvi, University of Haifa, Israel

SYM-1.07 Reconstructing the shoreline and climate of the ancient Maya port Vista Alegre using marine geoarchaeological methods

The environmental and morphological history of the ancient Maya port site of Vista Alegre, located along the north coast of Mexico's Yucatan Peninsula, is being investigated within a larger multidisciplinary effort called the Costa Escondida Project. The project's main goals are to learn how the ancient inhabitants adapted to the environment, and to understand how this coastal site was integrated into broader maritime trade routes. The portion of the research presented here concentrates on the site's geomorphology and climate during the past 2-3000 years through a multiproxy analysis of core and surface samples. This study aids our understanding of the site's possible functions, the environmental challenges the local inhabitants contended with, and possible ancient harboring locations. Results from the research may make it possible to recognize hurricane proxies in the sediment, locate underwater manmade seafaring artifacts and facilities, determine the range of economic opportunities for past inhabitants and quantify the availability of potable water sources.

Thursday, January 09 – 10:30 AM – Convention Centre: 204A

Nava Blank, Alberto, Bay Area Underwater Explorers

Rissolo, Dominique, Waitt Institute

Chatters, James C., Applied Paleoscience

Luna Erreguerena, Pilar, INAH

Bird, Susan, Bay Area Underwater Explorers

Beddows, Patricia, Northwestern University

Beddows, Patricia, Northwestern University

Arroyo Cabrales, Joaquin, INAH

Morell-Hart, Shanti, College of William and Mary

SYM-1.08 The Hoyo Negro Project: Recent Investigations of a Submerged Late Pleistocene Cave Site in Quintana Roo, Mexico

The submerged caves of the Yucatan Peninsula have yielded an abundance of archaeological, paleontological, and paleoecological data related to human occupation of the Americas at the end of the last glacial maximum. A relatively well preserved human skeleton found in spatial association with the remains of extinct megafauna in Hoyo Negro presents a promising opportunity for interdisciplinary Paleoamerican research. Investigations have thus far revealed a range of associated features and deposits which make possible a multi-proxy approach to identifying and reconstructing the natural and cultural processes that have formed and transformed the site over millennia. Recent and ongoing studies involve detailed mapping and site recording, site-wide taphonomic and macrobotanical studies, and range of geological and paleontological analyses.

Thursday, January 09 – 10:45 AM – Convention Centre: 204A

Collins, Shawn, McMaster University

Reinhardt, Eduard, McMaster University

Rissolo, Dominique, Waitt Institute

SYM-1.09 Reconstructing water levels and access to the subterranean pit of Hoyo Negro, Mexico

A pit (approx. 160 ft deep) named 'Hoyo Negro' was discovered in the underwater cave system of Aktun-Hu in the Yucatan Peninsula; Mexico. It contained numerous Pleistocene fossils (eg. gomphothere, sabertooth cat, ground sloth, black bear etc.) including the remains of a young Paleolithic woman (radiometric dates are pending). The closest (225 ft) entrance to the Hoyo Negro pit is a small (approx. 25 x 10 ft) opening to the surface named Cenote Ich Balam. Questions regarding when and how animals and humans entered the cave and accumulated at the bottom of the pit are central to understanding site formation. Sediment cores (n= 6) from Ich Balam were recovered to constrain the timing of the cenote opening and determine when the cave passage leading to the pit was flooded with rising groundwater levels (sea-level). Sedimentary characters, radiocarbon dating, and the identification of aquatic microfossils (foraminifera, thecamoebians and ostracods) were used to determine that the cenote was open at least by 8170 Cal BP and that the cave passage (35 ft) leading to the pit was flooded and inaccessible before this time.

Thursday, January 09 – 11:00 AM – Convention Centre: 204A

Reinhardt, Eduard, McMaster University

Shawn, Collins, McMaster University

Gregory, Brady, McMaster University

Kovacs, Shawn, McMaster University

van Hengstum, Peter, WoodsHole Oceanographic Institution

SYM-1.10 The Silt Beneath Us -- cave sediments as archives of environmental change

Aquatic cave sediments have been studied by few scientists. The highly specialized dive training required to conduct this research has left the cave environment unexplored relative to other parts of the earth. Our recent research in Yucatan caves explores the utility of cave sediments as archives for environmental change, and examines how physical, biological and chemical indicators found within the sediments can be used to provide information regarding groundwater and its potability through time. The decline of the Classic Maya is thought to have been influenced by severe droughts and understanding how groundwater was influenced during these times is important. New microfossil (foraminifera and thecamoebians) research in Ox Bel Ha cave system and Casa Cenote will be presented along with recent environmental monitoring data that shows salinity changes over the last 3500 yrs and its implications for groundwater potability.

Thursday, January 09 – 11:15 AM – Convention Centre: 204A

Goodman Tchernov, Beverly, University of Haifa

SYM-1.11 The Value of Tsunami Signatures in Marine Geoarchaeological Deposits

Pre-instrumentally recorded (about 100 years) catalogues of tsunami events rely heavily on written descriptions. While textual evidence provides a wealth of useful information, it is limited with regard to reliability, geographic range, consistency and quality. One way in which these records can be complemented and improved is through the discovery, identification, and description of offshore upper-shelf tsunami deposits. This approach has proved especially successful in recent and past studies at Caesarea, Israel. For example, comparative study between contemporaneous sequences within the anthropogenically-influenced coastal and near shore stratigraphy to the lesser disturbed offshore stratigraphy provides a unique window into the human response to these events and yields important parameters that can better inform tsunami models and magnitude estimations. A range of examples will be provided from recent research in the eastern Mediterranean.

Thursday, January 09 – 11:30 AM – Convention Centre: 204A

Hocker, Fred, Vasa Museum

SYM-2.01 The Vasa: A Pioneer in Large-Scale Underwater Excavations

The recovery of the Swedish warship Vasa in 1961 from the waters of Stockholm harbour where it sank in 1628 on its maiden voyage represents one of the first large-scale excavations and stands as a pioneer in shipwreck recovery showing substantial remains. The remarkable state of preservation of the vessel and of its contents represented an enormous challenge and the techniques and methods for recovery, conservation, interpretation and research have paved the way for other large scale projects to follow. This paper will discuss the lessons learned from this project as part of a larger discussion in the session on large-scale excavations

Thursday, January 09 – 8:30 AM – Convention Centre: 204B

Dobbs, Christopher, Mary Rose Trust

SYM-2.02 The Mary Rose: The Legacy of a Large-Scale Excavation in the UK

The excavation of the Tudor warship Mary Rose lost in 1545 in the Solent, near Portsmouth, remains to date the largest underwater archaeological excavation in the United Kingdom and possibly the world. This project had a huge impact in the development of the discipline of underwater archaeology in the UK and abroad, and it influenced a generation of archaeologists and avocational archaeological divers who were trained on the site. The newly opened permanent museum shows how successful the project has been in ensuring long-term conservation, research, outreach and presentation of the underwater cultural heritage to the public. The displays interpret the collection in new ways to make the collection, derived from an underwater excavation, relevant to the widest possible audience in the 21st century. This paper will discuss the lessons learned from this project as part of a larger discussion in the session on large-scale excavations. It will particularly contribute to the session themes regarding funding, operations in the field, publication, presentation and the long term economic benefits of the project.

Thursday, January 09 – 8:45 AM – Convention Centre: 204B

Waddell, Peter, Parks Canada (retired)

Robert, Grenier, Parks Canada (retired)

SYM-2.03 The Underwater Archaeology of Red Bay, Labrador: A Large-Scale Project Conducted in Sub-Arctic Waters

In 1978, the discovery of a 1565 Basque whaling galleon in Red Bay Labrador by a Parks Canada team of underwater archaeologists led to the first ever large-scale excavation in sub-Arctic waters, which in turn triggered the development of innovative techniques and methods in the discipline. The techniques used in the underwater archaeology of Red Bay were the cumulative result of more than a decade of intensive fieldwork and experience acquired since 1964. In turn, it left a legacy of high standards for the Underwater Archaeology Service of Parks Canada, and raised the recognition of the organisation by peers. The recent nomination of Red Bay as a UNESCO World Heritage site is the last of a series of international nominations recognizing the importance of the site. As part of a session discussing large-scale excavations, this paper will discuss what made this large and challenging project successful, notwithstanding the remoteness and the 0 degree Celsius water.

Thursday, January 09 – 9:00 AM – Convention Centre: 204B

van Duivenvoorde, Wendy, Flinders University
Paterson, Alistair, The University of Western Australia
Green, Jeremy, Western Australian Museum

SYM-2.04 Shipwrecks of the Roaring Forties: a maritime archaeological reassessment of some of Australia's earliest Shipwrecks

This paper discusses a new project that attempts to make a significant contribution to our understanding of Europeans active in the Indian Ocean and Western Australian region during the 17th and 18th centuries through the unique window into the past provided by maritime archaeological sites. A strategic international alliance of university and museum researchers will return to shipwreck sites excavated over 40 years ago to examine how approaches to maritime archaeological sites have changed over time in terms of new research questions, methodologies, and technologies. The alliance also will assess the long-term benefits of the recovery, conservation, display, and research of the archaeological materials from these sites. Funded by the Australian Research Council (2013-2017: LP130100137), outcomes will include new interpretation of significant European and Australian histories and sites and will help formulate future study protocols for maritime cultural heritage.

Thursday, January 09 – 9:15 AM – Convention Centre: 204B

Neyland, Robert S., Naval History & Heritage Command

SYM-2.05 A Big Project for a Small Submarine: H.L. Hunley, Recovery, Conservation and Interpretation

The Confederate submarine H.L. Hunley was recovered from the seafloor off Charleston, SC in 2000. The planning and preparation for the archaeology, engineering, and conservation was extensive and was accelerated over a 2 year span. This included development of innovative recovery methodology and construction of a state of the art conservation laboratory, as well as procuring 4 to 5 million dollars for a project that was heavily front-end loaded with costs. However difficult this seems, it is what comes afterwards that is most problematical. In order to complete the final conservation, analysis, and interpretation of Hunley, financial resources, dedication to the mission, and patience are required. This paper discusses how the Hunley project successfully met many of the challenges and what challenges it is still faces. It also considers what problems seem to be constant in such large scale projects.

Thursday, January 09 – 9:30 AM – Convention Centre: 204B

Bruseth, Jim

SYM-2.06 Lessons that Count: The La Belle Project, A Large-Scale Excavation in the Gulf of Mexico

In 1686, the French exploration vessel La Belle went down in Matagora Bay off the coast of what is now Texas. Three-hundred and ten years later, the small 45-ton vessel resurfaced from the bottom of the waters of the Gulf of Mexico under the trowels of underwater archaeologists working inside a coffer dam. Drawing from the experience of other previous large-scale excavations, Texas Historical Society's La Belle project provided new innovations of its own. This paper will discuss various challenges and successes of the project as part of the session on large-scale underwater excavations.

Thursday, January 09 – 9:45 AM – Convention Centre: 204B

L'Hour, Michel, DRASSM

Veyrat, Élisabeth, Association ADRAMAR

SYM-2.07 La Natière 1999/2008: What we have learnt from a Large, Multi-years French underwater excavation

From 1999 to 2008, a 10 years underwater archaeological excavation has been carried away, by French Ministry of Culture DRASSM and the ADRAMAR association, on two French Frigates sunk off St. Malo (France). One has been identified as the Dauphine, a light frigate built for privateering in the royal dockyard of Le Havre (1703) and sunk on December 1704. The other is known as the Aimable Grenot, a large frigate built in Granville for a private ship-owner (1747), armed for privateering then for trade before her wreckage on May 1749. The archaeological project has been carried out into a comparative and global study of La Natière site, in order to compare material culture, hull structures, supplies and outfitting of the two ships. After 10 years of fieldwork and while the publication process is engaged, the authors aim to analyse some of the key points of the project: funding, operations in the field, technical solutions, on site conservation, short and long term staff, presentation to the public, impact in terms of economy, local politic and formation' This paper will discuss the lessons learned from this project as part of a larger discussion in the session on large-scale excavation

Thursday, January 09 – 10:30 AM – Convention Centre: 204B

Elkin, Dolores, CONICET (National Research Council) and National Institute of Anthropology, Argentina

SYM-2.08 Fifteen years downstream' ...Reflections on the HMS Swift Archaeological Project (Argentina)

HMS Swift was a British sloop of war that sank in 1770 off the coast of what later became Santa Cruz Province, Argentina. In 1997 the underwater archaeology team of the National Institute of Anthropology took charge of the research of the site, conducting various surveying and excavation seasons in the following years. By 2011 significant progress had been achieved on various research strands of the project and a comprehensive report was published. This presentation will address several issues related to the impact of the HMS Swift project in the development of the specialty of maritime archaeology in Argentina and the region of South America.

Thursday, January 09 – 10:45 AM – Convention Centre: 204B

King, Julia, St. Mary's College of Maryland

SYM-3.01 Tipping Point

As historical archaeologists in the Mid-Atlantic region of the US turn their focus not just to Europeans and Africans, sensu Deetz, but to the region's Indigenous people, emerging interpretations emphasize resistance and survival in the face of the European colonizing machine. These narratives are aimed at challenging the deeply entrenched notion of the disappearing Indian, but they also tend to ignore the losses, especially through displacement, experienced by Native people. Using archaeological evidence, documents, and oral histories, our project is revealing a complex narrative of Anglo-Native interaction in the Potomac River drainage. In particular, for Maryland's Piscataway, English, and other nations, material culture allows for a more nuanced interpretation of shifting social geographies and their intersection with political leadership, social power, and inter-Indian conflict.

Thursday, January 09 – 8:30 AM – Convention Centre: 205A

Rimer, Esther, St. Mary's College of Maryland

SYM-3.02 Colonel Addison's Plantation Revisited

In the 1980s, archaeological investigations exposed the site of an 18th-century plantation near the Washington, DC Beltway and now destroyed by development. These investigations suggested that the plantation's first resident was Colonel John Addison, an Indian trader and merchant, militia officer, Protestant, and planter with extensive connections across the Potomac. Twenty-five years on, archaeologists at St. Mary's College of Maryland are engaged in an intensive re-evaluation of the earliest architectural components of the site, including an early 18th century earthfast structure with an unusual cellar entrance. When coupled with new findings from archaeological sites in the Potomac, our re-analysis of Colonel Addison's plantation on the early Potomac frontier augments previous research and raises new questions about Addison's participation in the frontier militia and the nature of colonial interactions on the frontier.

Thursday, January 09 – 8:45 AM – Convention Centre: 205A

Levy, Philip, University of South Florida

Muraca, Amy, National Park Service, George Washington Birthplace Monument NP

SYM-3.03 'Unraveling the Mystery of 'Building X,' George Washington's Alleged Birthplace'

George Washington Birthplace National Monument boasts several seventeenth-century eighteenth-century sites. Two of these have long been associated with Washington. Decades of archaeology of this landscape though has created a complicated and record, but the holy grail of the landscape has always been locating the building in which Washington was born. Over the summer of 2013 a team of researchers reexamined the record and collection associated with what in the 1930s became known as '»Building X»' and has long been interpreted by the NPS as being the birthplace. This paper will present findings that show Building X's record to be fraught with problems. Far from matching the site's current interpretation, the 2013 reassessment revealed that the foundations that make up Building X had a very different story than is now told by the NPS. What we see instead is a set of structures that only make sense when set within a larger regional context. This work is of enormous import for the discussion of archaeology and the formation of public and official memory.

Thursday, January 09 – 9:00 AM – Convention Centre: 205A

Hatch, Brad, University of Tennessee, Knoxville

Heath, Barbara, University of Tennessee, Knoxville

McMillan, Lauren, University of Tennessee, Knoxville

SYM-3.04 Reassessing the Hallowes Site: Conflict and Settlement in the 17th-century Potomac Valley

The John Hallows Site in Westmoreland County, Virginia was excavated from 1968 to 1969. While no site report was written, an article summarizing the findings was published in *Historical Archaeology* in 1971. The artifacts from the site were not systematically catalogued until the 1980s, and it was not until 2010-2012 that an integrated study that compared the artifact data with site features, site history, regional archaeological findings, and regional history was completed. Benefiting from nearly 50 years of advances in Chesapeake archaeology, the reanalysis has challenged accepted dates for the site's initial occupation, resulted in new interpretations of John Hallows' role in the Maryland conflict known as Ingle's Rebellion, traced political alliances formed during that rebellion that led to the creation of the Potomac River community of Appamattucks, and examined changing ideas about masculinity on the Chesapeake frontier.

Thursday, January 09 – 9:15 AM – Convention Centre: 205A

Hall, Valerie M.J., Museum of the Grand Prairie

SYM-3.05 Out of the shadows...': Examining Historic-Period Indian-made Ceramics Using Subtypological Analysis

Maryland's indigenous population, especially Indian women, transformed Early British American society during the 17th century. Maryland Indian women provided sustenance and crafts and served as cultural brokers, providing colonists with food and native-made goods, including aboriginal ceramics. Typing historic-period Native American ceramics in the Chesapeake region is challenging due to overlapping (and sometimes conflicting) typological attributes. Additionally, classifying wares by type discounts indigenous potters' agency in creating surface decorations as a method of communication or in response to English consumers' preferences. Subtypological analysis offers a more accurate method of classifying ceramics. Sampling native-made ceramics from eight historic-period sites not only elucidates changes in production methods over the course of the 17th century, but also suggests the presence of a female potter living on or near an English homestead and creates a model for future research.

Thursday, January 09 – 9:30 AM – Convention Centre: 205A

Bayman, James, Department of Anthropology, University of Hawaii

**SYM-4.02 A 'Stepping Stone' of Spanish Colonialism in the Western Pacific:
The Mariana Islands**

The role of the Manila Galleon in linking the economies and cultures of Asia, the Americas, and Europe has long been studied through the historical analysis of documentary records. Although documentary sources are vital to such studies, archaeology is necessary to fully understand the material consequences of early modern colonialism. This presentation examines an emerging body of archaeological evidence on the nature and consequences of Spanish colonialism in the Mariana Islands, an archipelago between Manila, Philippines, and Acapulco, Mexico. Because this archipelago functioned as a 'stepping stone' for the Spanish galleon in the Pacific, its indigenous population, the so-called 'Chamorro', offer a unique case study of early modern colonialism. This study considers the impact of Spanish colonialism on Chamorro technology, economy, gender relations, and cultural identity. This presentation examines the material signatures of Spanish rule in the Mariana Islands at multiple scales: 1) archipelago, 2) island, 3) village, and 4) household. The substantive findings of this study in the Western Pacific fill a geographic gap in scholarship on Spanish colonialism.

Thursday, January 09 – 8:45 AM – Convention Centre: 205B

Cruz Berrocal, María, Zukunftskolleg, University of Konstanz

Tsang, Chenghwa, IHP, Academia Sinica

Consuegra Rodríguez, Susana, IH, CCHS, CSIC

Serrano Herrero, Elena, TAR Archaeology SL

Gener Moret, Marc, IH, CCHS, CSIC

Montón Subías, Sandra, Universitat Pompeu Fabra

**SYM-4.03 San Salvador de Kelang, Heping Dao, Taiwan (1626-1642):
archaeology of Spanish early colonialism**

Archaeological interventions in the location of the former Spanish colony in Taiwan have been carried out since 2011. We aim to contrast and enlarge the information provided by existing documents, and to understand not only the colony and its multiethnic microcosmos, but also the general historical context of 17th century Asia-Pacific.

Thursday, January 09 – 9:00 AM – Convention Centre: 205B

Gardner PhD, Dudley, Western Wyoming College

**SYM-4.04 Chinese Trade Networks and Material Culture's Role in Cultural Change
and Continuity around the Pacific Rim in the Nineteenth Century**

The Chinese Diaspora around the Pacific Rim in the Nineteenth and early Twentieth Century created an interconnection between Chinese Communities around the Pacific in the late 1800's. This interaction is particularly obvious in the material cultural remains evident in Nineteenth Century Chinese Sites. The material culture left by Chinese immigrants that settled in Fiji, New Zealand, Tahiti, Chile, Panama, Wyoming on the surface appears remarkably similar. The cultural change that occurred is more discrete. This presentation will focus on the subtle cultural changes that are evident in the material culture of the Chinese immigrants in southwestern Wyoming, Fiji, and New Zealand between 1860 and 1911. Using the results of our ongoing surveys, excavations, and research. Particular focus will be paid on how the adaptations to new living conditions outside of southern China but also maintained cultural connections in China.

Thursday, January 09 – 9:15 AM – Convention Centre: 205B

Darby, Melissa, Drake Anchorage Research Collaboration

SYM-4.05 Fresh Light on Drake and Company's Sojourn on the West Coast of America in 1579

The Drake Anchorage Research Collaboration (DARC) is revisiting the question of where on the west coast of North America Drake and Company careened the Golden Hinde and camped for five weeks during the summer of 1579. Though Drake's logs and charts are lost, we have several contemporary accounts and documents that provide a picture of conditions at the landing. Drake and company built an enclosed camp on the shore and spent 37 days repairing their ship and preparing for the voyage across the Pacific Ocean. Convergent archaeological, ethnographic, and linguistic evidence that suggests that Drake may, in fact, have landed at Whale Cove, along the central Oregon coast, rather than in California. A new study of the linguistic data by linguist John Lyon (UBC) found that there are some compelling and plausible matches between Native Oregon languages on the coast and the words and phrases Drake's crew recorded. Some of the matches are linguistically as-close-to or stronger than the Coast Miwok correspondences suggested by Heizer (1947). In light of these findings, ethnographic, archaeological and cartographic evidence will be examined and correspondences discussed.

Thursday, January 09 – 9:30 AM – Convention Centre: 205B

Damian, Michelle, University of Southern California

SYM-4.06 Domestic Trade Networks of Medieval Japan's Seto Inland Sea

This paper will discuss ongoing research into the flow of both goods and people in medieval (14th–16th centuries) Japan's Seto Inland Sea area. Prior to colonialism and contact with the West, there was already a complex, well-developed maritime network in place within Japan that has received little attention. Understanding the extent of the domestic trade network reveals the thriving trade between communities within the Inland Sea, in conjunction with the better-known court-centric tribute and tax system. Examining archaeological and written records concerning trade goods and collaboration among ships' captains provides a clearer understanding of the networks and developments in this region. Although the foundation for much of this research comes from the documentary record, incorporating the archaeological evidence into a GIS (Geographic Information Systems) database paints a fuller picture of the networks within the Inland Sea before contact with the West.

Thursday, January 09 – 9:45 AM – Convention Centre: 205B

Flexner, James, The Australian National University

Spriggs, Matthew, The Australian National University

SYM-4.07 When 'early' modern colonialism comes late: Historical archaeology in Vanuatu

Early Modern world history is often framed in terms of a span of years, typically 1400-1800 CE. During this time, major transformations occurred in world environments, economies, religions, and societies. Yet from a regional perspective, these broad trends are often countered by evidence for local dynamics that are divergent from the grander sweep of history. This was certainly true in Remote Oceania, where colonial encounters were mostly few and far between prior to the later part of the 18th century. Archaeological materials can provide a counterpoint to just-so stories that grow out of histories penned in overly broad strokes. The Melanesian archipelago of Vanuatu provides a valuable case in point. Local perspectives emphasize the centrality of Melanesian islanders in local as well as regional colonial history, especially in the adoption and adaptation of Christianity. The part of Vanuatu's history that might be referred to as early modernity also doesn't fit the usual dates for this period, as it wasn't until the early 20th century that a formal, more 'modern' colonial regime was established in the New Hebrides (as Vanuatu was called before independence in 1980).

Thursday, January 09 – 10:30 AM – Convention Centre: 205B

Kimura, Jun, Murdoch University
Staniforth, Mark, Monash University

SYM-4.08 Colonialism in Southeast Asia in the late pre-modern period

Colonialism takes two overlapping forms: settler colonialism where large, or small scale, migration of people creates colonies in places with a pre-existing population and exploitation colonialism where small groups of people established trading posts which controlled economic, cultural and political, power. Colonialism can be established either by aggressive means ' by warfare, invasion and conquest ' or by passive means through gaining control of the economic, ideological or political power structures. Both forms of colonialism can be addressed in trans-regional human movements relevant to the emergence and expansion of powerful polities in Asia during the pre-European period. The rise of the Yuan Dynasty in late 13th century China and attempts at aggressive colonialism by early Mongol Empire rulers was an example of the first form of colonialism. The first part of this paper will address an interpretative framework of the two overlapping forms of Colonialism outside of Eurocentric systems. The archaeological vestige of the maritime commercial and naval activities that resulted from the Yuan's colonialist attitudes will be presented.

Thursday, January 09 – 10:45 AM – Convention Centre: 205B

Luque-Talaván, Miguel, Universidad Complutense de Madrid

SYM-4.09 The Impact of the First Spanish Conquest on the Indigenous population in the Philippines (16th-18th centuries)

Every discovery, conquest and colonization, involves a transformation in societies which are the mark of these processes. Philippines, in that sense, was no exception. Its discovery by Iberian nautas occurred during the first voyage of circumnavigation around the globe (1519-1522). But his conquest was initiated until many decades later. If the study of this phenomenon may provide numerous possibilities for reflection, not least provides the detailed analysis of the impact on this first conquest on the Philippines indigenous populations, possessing all an interesting story. Americanist historiography noted for already several decades the main issues in relation to that impact and its consequences. Production that is part of a line of study called « vision of the vanquished ». We expect to apply that kind of analysis to the Philippine space in this talk. This will be treated, using handwritten and printed sources, time-issues such as the impact on the settlement pattern, social structure, the population's shock through the transmitted diseases, as well as the consequences of the conquest in the economic structure, in the Material culture, and in the spiritual universe of the Philippine indigenous population between the XVI and XVIII centuries

Thursday, January 09 – 11:00 AM – Convention Centre: 205B

Coello, Alexandre, Universitat Pompeu Fabra

SYM-4.10 Jesuits at the Margins: Missions and Missionaries in the Mariana Islands (1668-1769)

In the past decades historians have interpreted early modern Christian missions not simply as an adjunct to Western imperialism, but a privileged field for cross-cultural encounters. Placing the Jesuit missions into a global phenomenon that emphasizes economic and cultural relations between Europe and the East, I want to analyze the possibilities and limitations of the religious conversion in the Micronesian islands of Guam and the Marianas. With the establishment of these missions Guam and the Marianas were drawn politically, ideologically and economically into the larger Spanish colonial world. The relatively recent and fruitful conception of the 'Atlantic world' as a cultural, geographic and historical entity suggests that perhaps addressing a Hispanic Pacific community in a similar way would benefit analyses of center-periphery relations in the Spanish imperial space as a result of the modern process of globalization. The present paper will contribute to understanding the role of the Jesuits' global mission and the origins of global consciousness in Iberian colonial empires from the sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries. In doing so, I consider not only doing archival research but also profiting of archaeological excavations ' stone forts, churches, shipwrecks – and cultural anthropology. This interdisciplinary approach would help us analyze the effects of the missionization process in the age of European colonial expansion and commercial capitalism. A 'Pacific world' of great diversity and territorial dispersion that, as Professor John H. Elliot has argued, will allow us to transcend anachronistic national and regional boundaries and write a transnational history on one of the most dynamic regions of the Hispaniarum Rex.

Thursday, January 09 – 11:15 AM – Convention Centre: 205B

Moloney, Mike, University of Calgary

SYM-5.01 Re-inventing the Spatial Analysis of Shipwrecks

Investigation into underwater archaeology began, inevitably with the investigation of shipwrecks. As the discipline developed we sought to explore a greater variety of sites, and the investigation of shipwrecks experienced less prominence. But have we truly conquered shipwrecks? This paper examines the geospatial components of shipwreck sites in an effort to reconstruct the social dynamics of shipboard society. Shipwrecks are often the result of site formation processes that 'spill' the artifacts that are used to describe shipboard life. In order to adequately examine the nuances of shipboard society we must explore the ships themselves for answers to our questions. Through a spatial understanding of ship structures this paper will suggest connections between space and social relationships aboard ships, and shipboard culture as a whole.

Thursday, January 09 – 8:30 AM – Convention Centre: 205C

Bratten, John, University of West Florida

Booker-DeMonbreun, Rebecca, University of West Florida

SYM-5.02 An Influx of Yankee Dollars and Ingenuity: The Archaeological Remains of Northwest Florida's Cypress Logging Industry

During the early 20th century, industrious woodsmen conducted extensive logging operations in Northwest Florida's wetlands to harvest cypress. Man-made canals and timber drag lines radiating like the spokes of a wagon wheel are still visible from the air and in the swamps today. Archaeological survey conducted in and along the banks of the Escambia River reveals not only the extent of the operations, but also the submerged remains of small lumber « barges » and what are interpreted as floating bunkhouses that may have provided lodging for the lumbermen.

Thursday, January 09 – 8:45 AM – Convention Centre: 205C

Swanson, Eric, The University of West Florida

SYM-5.03 Dark Knights and Dimout Lights: Archaeological Analysis of Two World War II Merchant Vessels in the Gulf of Mexico

Two merchant ships, S.S. R.W. Gallagher and S.S. Cities Service Toledo, were sunk by German U-Boats in the Gulf of Mexico in 1942. They were investigated for their historical significance under a project led by BOEM/BSEE archaeologists in 2010. These two shipwreck sites provide an opportunity to analyze maritime casualties within the broader framework of battlefield archaeology. Furthermore, they provide examples of capsizing events that help explain why ships end up inverted on the sea floor during sinking events. Through the dynamic research associated with identifying these ships, their history, and their context, 3D modeling is utilized in an attempt to exhibit the current state of remote-sensing and 3D modeling software. These capabilities allow archaeologists to take a static archaeological site and present it in a way that will reveal more to the public through the growing lens of graphical interpretation and interest in World War II.

Thursday, January 09 – 9:00 AM – Convention Centre: 205C

Spirek, James, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina

SYM-5.04 In Southern Waters: Archaeological Manifestations of the War of 1812 along the seacoast of South Carolina

The War of 1812 along the South Carolina seacoast consisted of British Royal Navy attacks on American shipping plying coastal waters, plundering sea island plantations, and blockading the port cities of Georgetown, Charleston, and Beaufort. In an effort to protect American commerce and coastal populations from British depredations, United States naval forces patrolled coastal and offshore waters and engaged the enemy in ship-to-ship actions and in small boat skirmishes. As a result of these naval activities, a number of warships and merchant vessels were wrecked or destroyed in state waters. These shipwrecks include HMS Colibri and USS Ferret both victims of storms, the US Revenue Cutter Gallatin sunk by an on-board explosion, and a number of American merchant vessels ransacked and burned by the Royal Navy. This paper will present preliminary historical and archaeological research to document War of 1812 shipwrecks resting in the coastal waters of South Carolina.

Thursday, January 09 – 9:15 AM – Convention Centre: 205C

Littlefield, John D., Texas A&M University

SYM-5.05 The Design and Creation of «CSS David»: Memoirs of the Boats Builder

The American Civil War saw the need for many advances in naval warfare. The design of the CSS David semi-submersible torpedo boat proved to be an important innovation. The original David, of which at least 18 other versions were based, was the first vessel to successfully explode a torpedo against an enemy warship's hull. This single event was the precursor to both the modern torpedo and the submarine, yet the story of the 'Little David' remains little known. Details of David's origin and history are often conflicting; the result of biased historical recording and a lack of surviving written records. This paper will describe the construction details of David based primarily on little known published memoirs of the boat's builder, David C. Ebaugh, with additions from the boat's engineer, J. H. Tomb, and other relevant primary sources, while calling attention to the many discrepancies recorded in the Official Navy Records.

Thursday, January 09 – 9:30 AM – Convention Centre: 205C

Seaborn, Laurel, East Carolina University

SYM-5.06 Gamming Chairs and Gimballed Beds: Women aboard 19th-century Ships

Wives, sisters, daughters and nieces of captains went to sea on merchant and whaling ships during the 19th century. They lived aboard contributing as nurses, nannies and navigators, and in extreme cases took command of the ship. These women chronicled their experiences in journals and letters now found in historical archives, but they remain difficult to find in the maritime archaeological record. Primary documents make mention of several items built or brought specifically for women on ships, besides their personal possessions such as jewelry or sewing kits. Five captain's wives sailed on Charles W. Morgan, a whaleship built in 1841 and still afloat at Mystic Seaport. Clara Tinkham survived seasickness in a small deckhouse built for her use, Lydia Landers slept in a gimballed bed on her voyage, and Honor Earle refused to use the gamming chair that usually dunked the occupant in the ocean. Their stories provide evidence of the material cultural associated with seagoing women that could be used during shipwreck archaeology as diagnostics of the captain's wife and family living aboard.

Thursday, January 09 – 9:45 AM – Convention Centre: 205C

Abbass, D.K., Rhode Island Marine Archaeology Project

Lynch, Kerry, Rhode Island Marine Archaeology Project

SYM-5.08 Transformations of a man, his ship and archaeology: James Cook, the Endeavour Bark, and RIMAP

The Rhode Island Marine Archaeology Project has mapped eight of thirteen British transports sunk in Newport Harbor in 1778, one of which was Capt. Cook's Endeavour Bark. Our preliminary studies advance the understanding of 18th-century ship management, and validate assumptions about the adaptive re-use of marine technologies. The Endeavour's transformations from collier, to Royal Navy explorer, to Lord Sandwich transport, and then overlooked wreck, are an obvious example of re-use that parallels the similar pre-loss transformations of other vessels in the Newport fleet. Later social changes also transformed the man and his ship. No lament about Endeavour sounded when she was sunk in Newport and faded from public notice, but fifty years later James Cook was a hero and the ship was an icon of 19th-century British imperialism. The 20th-century preservation movement then transformed the transport fleet into important archaeological sites, and the growing media interest in heritage tourism transformed RIMAP's Endeavour research goals to include the creation of a public facility to share our success with an international audience.

Thursday, January 09 – 10:45 AM – Convention Centre: 205C

Lydecker, Andrew, Panamerican Consultants Inc

Faught, Michael, Panamerican Consultants Inc

SYM-5.09 William Pile and the China tea clipper Undine

Archival research and archaeological investigations have identified an unknown shipwreck in the Savannah River as the remains of the Undine, a British-built China Tea Clipper. In a class with other famous Clippers like the Flying Cloud and the Cutty Sark, the Undine represents the evolution apex of the sailing merchantman, and is in the class of the most significant clippers, those built specifically for the China Tea or Opium trade. The vessel also represents the work of William Pile who was a renowned builder of Clipper Ships. This paper will examine the career of Pile as a builder of clippers, the history of the Undine, and the archaeological and historical research that resulted in her identification and record action.

Thursday, January 09 – 11:00 AM – Convention Centre: 205C

Meniketti, Marco, San Jose State University

**SYM-6.01 Social and Spatial Dimensions of a Pre-emancipation Village:
Preliminary Analysis of Material Culture at Morgan's Village, Nevis, West Indies**

Throughout the British Caribbean emancipation for enslaved Africans came in 1833. Many lived in clusters on Estate lands, some of which transitioned to 'Free Black' villages. On the island of Nevis, in the eastern Caribbean, a village is depicted on an 1871 map in association with the Morgan estate. The possible pre-emancipation scope of this village, however, offers the greatest potential for reconstructing the lives and social dimensions of enslaved Africans who labored in the agro-industrial sugar plantations in the early years of the colonial system, yet managed to carve out semi-autonomous communities and unique identities out from under constant oppressive surveillance. Preliminary findings from Morgan's Village suggest Euro-African cultural norms, a close-knit community, and abandonment rather than expansion of the village following emancipation. This paper will address possible scenarios for life in this village based on spatial and artifact data drawn from the first season of excavations.

Thursday, January 09 – 8:30 AM – Convention Centre: 206A

Hamblin, Deanna, Illinois State University

**SYM-6.02 Fieldwork and Footprints: Identifying Former Slave Villages
on the Island of St. Eustatius**

The discovery of dry stone rock features in the northern hills on the Dutch island of St. Eustatius presented a unique opportunity to investigate four potential former slave villages. After emancipation, these villages were abandoned and have remained virtually undisturbed by eco-tourism. The intact nature of the sites held potential to add significantly to our understanding of slave village design, orientation, and construction on the island. Research for this project began in the summer of 2012 to assess slave village patterning and spatial orientation in comparison to other slave domestic environments in the Caribbean, the United States, and West Africa. Historical maps, regional comparisons, structural and spatial comparisons, and an examination of artifact distribution provided diagnostic characteristics to identify in the archaeological record; analysis revealed a lack of consistency among the dry stone rock features under investigation. This inconsistency led to the inability to confirm the existence of villages in the northern hills. This presentation summarizes the methodology, analysis, and conclusions of this Master's research project in detail.

Thursday, January 09 – 8:45 AM – Convention Centre: 206A

Delle, James, Kutztown University

**SYM-6.03 Rethinking the Slave Village: A New Perspective
on Slave Housing in Early 19th Century Jamaica**

Much of what we know archaeologically about the material realities of enslavement in the Caribbean is based on the analysis of material culture recovered from concentrated settlements generally referred to in the literature as 'slave villages.' In this paper, I demonstrate through the analysis of archival, cartographic, and archaeological evidence that residence patterns on Jamaican plantations were more dispersed and complex than the slave village model has previously assumed. While it has been well known that domestics tended to live in or about the great houses and overseers quarters on estates, this analysis demonstrates that a surprising number of people lived in dispersed settlements located in provision grounds, field houses, and other areas not typically defined as village spaces on estate maps and other traditional sources of information used by archaeologists to model plantation settlement patterns.

Thursday, January 09 – 9:00 AM – Convention Centre: 206A

Ryzewski, Krysta, Wayne State University

Cherry, John, Brown University

SYM-6.04 Potato Hill, Montserrat: The Role of Multi-Method Survey in Caribbean Historical Archaeology

This paper demonstrates the advantages of a survey-centered approach for examining cultural landscapes on Montserrat. Our case-study focuses on the multi-method survey of the Potato Hill landscape employed during the 2013 field season of the Survey and Landscape Archaeology on Montserrat project. Potato Hill's artifact assemblage is the largest and among the earliest historic-period collections of artifacts to be recovered on Montserrat from the 49 archaeological sites we have surveyed since 2010. The evidence suggests that the site was a non-elite settlement occupied by multiple communities between the 17th and 19th centuries. Understandings of Potato Hill's changing use and inhabitants over the course of its long occupational history are situated within our survey results from the surrounding landscape, especially historic-period sugar plantations and military structures. This case-study raises several questions concerning methodological approaches, temporal categories, scales of analysis, and material culture classification in Caribbean historical archaeology.

Thursday, January 09 – 9:15 AM – Convention Centre: 206A

Jégouzo, Anne, INRAP

SYM-6.05 Habitation sucrerie et sources archéologiques: le Château Dubuc en Martinique

Cette communication présente les nouvelles données archéologiques découvertes au Château Dubuc, ancienne habitation sucrerie de la Martinique. L'opération d'archéologie préventive menée par l'Inrap en 2012 s'inscrit dans le cadre des restaurations de ce monument historique. La fouille porte sur un secteur encore inconnu d'environ 4000 m²

178,, situé en contre bas de la maison d'habitation. Elle a ainsi dévoilé nombre de données inédites: -Des bâtiments anciens en bois sous les entrepôts. -Un programme architectural monumental modifiant la topographie naturelle en faveur de quatre vastes terrasses successives.

-Trois grands bâtiments de stockage en pierre de près de 1000m²

178,, conservés sur 3m d'élévation. La nature de la production entreposée reste toutefois incertaine. -Un réseau hydraulique complexe.

-Des jardins d'agrément -De nombreux artefacts de la vie quotidienne, témoins concrets d'une société esclavagiste. -Une chambre forte.

Cette nouvelle approche archéologique a permis de modifier complètement la vision, l'aspect et l'identification portés à ce secteur de l'Habitation.

Thursday, January 09 – 9:30 AM – Convention Centre: 206A

Armstrong, Douglas, Syracuse University

SYM-6.06 Small Scale Farming to Large Scale Sugar Production, Capitalism, and Slavery in Barbados

Domestic deposits associated with early Barbadian plantations are providing a basis to examine the revolutionary shift from small scale farming to large scale sugar production in the early to mid- seventeenth century. Using the 1647 Hapcott Map (John Carter Brown Library) as a guide, and GIS as a locating tool, features associated with «Fort Plantation», now known as «Trents Plantation» have been identified and excavated. The settlement at this site was initially organized as a series of small farms using small numbers of indentured and enslaved laborers (ca. 1627-1640s). However, as Barbados underwent rapid change associated with the rise of sugar production in the 1640s, the plantation was dramatically restructured and recapitalized to create a large scale sugar plantation (ca. 1647-1690). This study examines data from the early site at Trents as well as excavation and survey data from a series of early sugar estates, including Trents, Drax Hall and Drax Hope, Kendal, and Colleton to illustrate a dramatic shift in the cultural and spatial landscape of Barbados associated with the shift to sugar and slavery.

Thursday, January 09 – 9:45 AM – Convention Centre: 206A

Davis, Catherine, CSU Chico

SYM-6.07 Recreating Betty's Hope Sugar Plantation Through Geographic Information System (GIS)

Geographic Information System (GIS) technologies have advanced archaeological investigations through the use of analytical tools in conjunction with global positioning. Such work has provided insights to archaeologists who research land use patterns over time. This research project focuses on recreating the landscape at Betty's Hope sugar plantation in Antigua, West Indies through GIS. With the aid of historic survey maps, Global Positioning System (GPS), ground survey, and the historical archives, GIS technology is capable of creating a three-dimensional model of the plantation great house, ancillary structures and surrounding lands. The aim of this work is to better understand what Betty's Hope looked like as a sugar plantation with sugar works and a rum distillery, and to create a foundation for future research investigating labor and social theories in this plantation context.

Thursday, January 09 – 10:30 AM – Convention Centre: 206A

Bates, Lynsey, University of Pennsylvania

SYM-6.08 From Cane to Provisions: Spatial Organization of Cultivation and Processing on Jamaican Sugar Estates

Estate owners throughout the Atlantic World employed various strategies of plantation landscape management to maximize the profitability of cash crop production. In the British colony of Jamaica, contemporary planters and travelers identified numerous principles for sugar estate organization, four of which are quantified and analyzed in this paper, namely cultivation suitability (slope and soil quality), centrality, proximity, and visibility. By evaluating these principles through the integration of historic plats and modern topographic data, this paper examines how planters balanced the demands of sugar production with the control of a large workforce through the ordering of space. From this baseline, the analysis focuses on the conditions that enslaved people exploited within the provision ground system, an institutionalized subsistence scheme undertaken during 'off-time,' primarily on surrounding land. Variability in planter-imposed organization across a sample of eighteenth century estates suggests potential spatial factors that improved or diminished enslaved peoples' cultivation of surplus foodstuffs on provision grounds.

Thursday, January 09 – 10:45 AM – Convention Centre: 206A

Chenoweth, John, University of Michigan-Dearborn

SYM-6.09 Blue Caribbean: A Possible Indigo Plantation, Great Camanoe Island, British Virgin Islands

Indigo was a major cash crop in the eighteenth-century Caribbean, but it has received less study than sugar. Though similar in many ways, requiring intensive cultivation and dangerous and difficult processing (accomplished by enslaved Africans), indigo required less capital outlay and grew in more marginal soils. Therefore it was a transitional crop and was popular in poorer areas. Indigo also held symbolic, spiritual, and practical importance to many African groups, and its production and use was well-established throughout West Africa before the slave trade. African expertise was applied to Caribbean indigo works and African peoples must have had their own perspectives on this process, which would have continued to hold meaning despite enslavement. This paper will relate initial survey and excavation work planned for summer 2013 on what may be the remains of one indigo plantation located on a small 'Out Island' of the British Virgin Islands, Great Camanoe.

Thursday, January 09 – 11:00 AM – Convention Centre: 206A

Seiter, Jane, Oxford Tree-Ring Laboratory

SYM-6.10 Beyond Sugar: Rethinking Caribbean Plantation Landscapes

Much has been written about the 'sugar revolution' sweeping the islands of the Caribbean in the 17th and 18th centuries. Recent work by archaeologists, however, has challenged this overarching narrative. On the island of St. Lucia, a program of landscape survey joined with a close analysis of maps and census records has revealed a surprisingly different pattern of landscape development. Building on a legacy of subsistence agriculture inherited from the Amerindians, early European settlers on St. Lucia developed a patchwork of small estates growing a diverse number of crops, including cotton, cocoa, coffee, tobacco, ginger, cassava, indigo, and bananas. The comparative absence of large sugar plantations allowed people without much capital to purchase and develop land, resulting in a large percentage of landowners being free people of color, a pattern that significantly influenced later historical events throughout the greater Caribbean region.

Thursday, January 09 – 11:15 AM – Convention Centre: 206A

Neiman, Fraser, Monticello

SYM-6.11 Scales of production and exchange for Afro Caribbean wares from slave villages on Nevis and St Kitts

My goal in this paper is to show how the statistical analysis of compositional data, derived from INAA, can advance our understanding of scales of production and exchange for Afro-Caribbean ceramics during the eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries on Nevis and St Kitts. I use classical and newly developed multivariate methods to explore and evaluate the compositional distinctiveness of sherds recovered from recent STP surveys. Assemblages from two Nevis plantations are compositionally distinctive, a result compatible with low levels of specialization and limited movement of pots among villages within the island. The implications of compositional variation on St. Kitts are less clear because of sampling issues. Making further progress requires more and larger samples, data sharing, and serious engagement by more historical archaeologists in quantitative data analysis.

Thursday, January 09 – 11:30 AM – Convention Centre: 206A

Ohman, Alexis, Simon Fraser University

SYM-6.12 Unexpected Results for X-Ray Fluorescence Applications in Zooarchaeological Research

The use of a Tracer X-ray Fluorescence (XRF) hand-held laboratory system in archaeological research has increased dramatically over the last decade. Research projects have investigated lithics, ceramics, pictographs, glass, and sourcing methods in order to find out more about the materials that humans utilized in the creation of artifacts. The study of fish remains from Betty's Hope sugar plantation in Antigua, West Indies, has opened up new avenues of XRF applications in zooarchaeological research. Although the experiments were originally intended to distinguish taphonomic processes on bone, and were successful, an entirely different set of results was also acquired. These unexpected results have spawned numerous questions about the ecological changes that occurred in the marine environment during the colonial period, and also established significant potential for a variety of research areas using XRF technology.

Thursday, January 09 – 11:45 AM – Convention Centre: 206A

Galle, Jillian, The Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery at Monticello

SYM-6.13 Fishing and foraging strategies among enslaved children at Stewart Castle, Jamaica

Identifying children's activities in the archaeological record is a difficult task. Enslaved children are especially elusive; forced to labor at a young age, their access to toys and time to play were limited. While archaeological contexts of slavery do produce children's toys, the quantities in which they are found are too small to meaningfully support arguments about children's roles in any given society. Looking for the remains of children's work, however, can provide critical insight into the extent that children contributed to household economic strategies. For enslaved children living on Caribbean islands, shell and beach fishing was work that contributed to their household's food supply. Here I explore temporal trends in the discard of shell and fish varieties at the Stewart Castle village, located on the north coast of Jamaica. Preliminary analysis suggests that children's fishing activities may have increased a household's economic flexibility, allowing for participation in local markets.

Thursday, January 09 – 1:30 PM – Convention Centre: 206A

Gonzalez-Tennant, Diana, Monmouth University

Gonzalez-Tennant, Edward, Monmouth University

SYM-6.14 Military Sites and Social History: The Fort Charles Archaeological Project in Nevis, West Indies

The site of Fort Charles, first set aside as a military outpost during the early 1600s, is home to one of the earliest British forts in the Caribbean. Following unsuccessful attempts to colonize the North American mainland, the British quickly turned their attention towards the Caribbean and established settlements in St. Kitts and Nevis during the 1620s. Today, these settlements remain occupied by a diverse group of descendants. This paper presents an overview to the Fort Charles Archaeological Project (FCAP) and our first field season during May and June, 2013. Work began at the request of a diverse stakeholder community in Nevis whose interests extend beyond the traditional archaeological focus on plantations and similar contexts associated with slavery. The site's occupation for more than two and half centuries supports new theorizing on the colonial experience of the Caribbean, one focusing on the myriad ways a diverse citizenry coped with the changing realities of the early modern era. The paper concludes with a discussion of the use of new technologies to communicate our preliminary results with a broader audience and our future plans for the ongoing project.

Thursday, January 09 – 1:45 PM – Convention Centre: 206A

Lenik, Steve, St. Mary's College of Maryland

Lenik, Steve, St. Mary's College of Maryland

Beier, Zachary, Syracuse University

SYM-6.15 Military and Material Life in the British Caribbean: Historical Archaeology of Fort Rocky, Kingston Harbor, Jamaica (ca. 1880-1945)

Archaeological research at Caribbean military sites has investigated the lives of free and enslaved military personnel in the context of each outpost's strategic significance in defending imperial domains. Relatively little work has explored the militia infantry, artillery, and engineers stationed in British Caribbean colonies from the late 19th to the mid-20th century. During this period, Rocky Point Battery, later Fort Rocky, was built near Port Royal, Jamaica to defend Kingston Harbor. Occupation phases of the site can be identified using archival data and material culture such as glass bottles, tobacco pipes, and items of personal adornment. These data strengthen understandings of material life at this outpost at a time when Jamaicans volunteered for militias or joined the military as a source of employment or social advancement. Thus they link the fort's military functions and community to the broader labor system of an island central to Britain's imperial presence in the region.

Thursday, January 09 – 2:00 PM – Convention Centre: 206A

Smith, Frederick, College of William and Mary

SYM-6.16 The Role of Caves and Gullies in the Creation of Community Networks Among Enslaved Workers in Barbados

While the archaeology of plantation slave villages demonstrates planter control, the spaces in between these sites offer information from places where the reach of the planter was most minimal. Archaeological investigations in the caves and gullies that run through the plantation lands at St. Nicholas Abbey sugar plantation in St. Peter, Barbados offer insights into the social practices that enslaved workers pursued. The gully between St. Nicholas Abbey and the modern-day village of Moore Hill contains a series of caves, many of which possess a large amount of material culture, including ceramics and black bottle glass. These caves, as liminal spaces on the landscape between adjoining plantations, appear to have served as meeting areas for enslaved and later free workers from surrounding estates. The privacy these spaces afforded allowed greater mobility between villages and encouraged activities that were not permitted in the public sphere of white authority. Caves and gullies are thus viewed as highly fluid places that physically and socially connected many of the communities in the plantation-dominated landscape of Barbados.

Thursday, January 09 – 2:15 PM – Convention Centre: 206A

Devlin, Sean, University of Minnesota

Devlin, Sean, University of Minnesota

SYM-6.17 Contesting Identities on an Emancipation Era Barbadian Plantation

The emancipation of the enslaved population throughout the British colonial empire in 1834 represented a complicated transition within those constituent societies, whereby the population was quickly transformed from bonded to 'free' laborers. This process is exemplified on the island of Barbados. Traditional historical studies have focused on colonial domination as maintained in this changing social context through the reinforcement of educational system, which served to enculturate the newly freed black proletariat. Material culture associated with education and literacy recovered from a nineteenth century Afro-Barbadian domestic context contrasts this passive model of black behavior. It demonstrates that Afro-Barbadians actively manipulated material culture to advance their own claim to humanity in a social discourse with a racist white plantocracy which sought to perpetuate the inequities of slavery in the post-emancipation era.

Thursday, January 09 – 2:30 PM – Convention Centre: 206A

Reilly, Matthew, Syracuse University

SYM-6.18 At the Margins of the Plantation: An Archaeology of the 'Poor Whites' of Barbados

Plantation studies continue to be a mainstay of historical archaeological scholarship, particularly in the Caribbean where, for centuries, the plantation system dominated political, economic, and social life. In Barbados, the advent of this system engendered a 'poor white' underclass on the island that would survive on the margins of the plantation landscape. Archaeological investigations of a 'poor white' tenantry village, abandoned since the 1960s, are revealing a web of relationships involving village inhabitants, an unstable environment prone to rock slides, poverty, the island plantocracy, and enslaved Africans and Afro-Barbadians. The village and villagers of Below Cliff, literally situated under a cliff on the island's east coast, represent an anomaly of sorts. Cast as an idle, backward, alcoholic, and racially arrogant demographic, the 'poor whites' threatened the established race and class based hierarchies that defined plantation life. An archaeological approach to this demographic raises significant new questions about the plantation landscape and the lived realities of the 'poor whites' within plantation society.

Thursday, January 09 – 2:45 PM – Convention Centre: 206A

Fellows, Kristen, University of Pennsylvania

SYM-6.19 Negotiating Transnational Identity in Post-Revolutionary Hispaniola

Fleeing a tremendous rise in racial tensions, a small group of free blacks fled the US for the island nation of Haiti in 1824 and settled in Samaná. Subsequent to the settlers' arrival, this area experienced a great deal of political turmoil and is now part of the Dominican Republic. Within the span of less than 150 years, the American community witnessed the transition from Haitian to Dominican control, annexation by Spain, the War of Restoration, commissioned investigations supporting annexation by the United States, and an occupation by the US Marines. However, the descendants of the original settlers continued to self-identify as 'American' until the most recent generations. This paper will focus on issues of communal identity within the globally connected Caribbean, with special attention paid to nationality. Oral historical and archival data will reveal the processes behind the formation, maintenance, and dissolution of the American community in Samaná.

Thursday, January 09 – 3:00 PM – Convention Centre: 206A

McGovern, Thomas, CUNY Human Ecodynamics Research Center, NABO

SYM-7.02 Proto-World Systems, Long Term Sustainability, and Early Resource Colonies: Examples from the North Atlantic

Centuries before the rise and spread of the early modern world system after 1500 CE, Europeans colonized the islands of the North Atlantic and established a presence in the Western Hemisphere. Both Iceland and Greenland were initially settled by walrus hunters supplying prestige goods to a Scandinavian homeland experiencing rapid social and economic change. While Iceland developed into a substantial farming society of some 50,000 and eventually developed an active export trade in dried fish and woolens, Greenland stayed small (probably less than 3,000) and retained many of the characteristics of later post-medieval arctic resource extraction communities. Both Icelandic bulk goods production and Greenlandic prestige goods production have been shown to have profound impact on the organization of local subsistence economy and resilience in the face of climate change. These long distance market connections pre-figure later post medieval arctic resource exploitation patterns and associated local social impacts in the north and may illustrate the benefits of comparative approaches that cross the medieval/ post-medieval divide.

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Hambrecht, George, University of Maryland, College Park

SYM-7.03 A Historical Archaeology of the Anthropocene

In 2002 Paul Crutzen proposed the term 'Anthropocene' for the period in which human action had reached a point where it equaled or outweighed the influence of 'natural processes' on Earth's climate. An increasing number of scholars, when faced with the challenge of how to best utilize research towards understanding and possibly mitigating against the effects of anthropogenic climate change, are arguing that the social sciences need to establish explicit research agendas with the study of Anthropocene society at their center. Understanding how climate systems might change is of course crucially important but understanding the human element in terms of both influence and reaction is necessary in order to get at the 'social' in socio-natural systems. Historical Archaeology is a natural candidate to further this challenge in a truly substantial way in that our period of study is precisely that period in which the Anthropocene emerged in a truly obvious way.

Thursday, January 09 – 9:00 AM – Convention Centre: 206B

Baram, Uzi, New College of Florida

Carroll, Lynda, Binghamton University, SUNY

SYM-7.04 Modernity, Identity, and Materiality across the Ottoman Empire: Putting the Pieces Together

The 2000 volume 'A Historical Archaeology of the Ottoman Empire: Breaking New Ground' highlighted the challenges of applying the methods and theories from historical archaeology to the eastern Mediterranean, and situated the archaeological study of the Ottoman Empire in global perspective. Starting with exposing the nationalist dynamics that obscured the archaeological finds from the recent past, research quickly expanded to analysis of global commodities, archaeologies of colonialism and capitalism, landscape studies, and architectural histories. Reviewing the pathways to Ottoman Archaeology, this presentation will explore questions that count for the region and for historical archaeology in global perspective.

Thursday, January 09 – 9:15 AM – Convention Centre: 206B

Gomes Coelho, Rui, Binghamton University

SYM-7.05 The Empire Reloaded: Portuguese archaeology, lusotropicalism and the new age of discovery

Portuguese historical archaeologies (locally known as « post-medieval » or « modern ») emerged in the 1990s as part of the academic diversification of the discipline and the rise of CRM projects in urban areas. Since late 1990s new generations of archaeologists have been committed to this sub-field, producing an increasing number of theses, dissertations, publications and international projects. However, much of the intellectual effort put in the sub-field is strongly attached to culture-history notions of the past and embedded of nationalist concepts, the so-called lusotropicalism. In this paper I will examine the development of historical archaeology among Portuguese archaeologists and look at how it is contributing to the recreation of nationalist narratives in the context of the European economic crisis.

Thursday, January 09 – 9:30 AM – Convention Centre: 206B

Ylimaunu, Timo, University of Oulu

Mullins, Paul, Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis, Indiana, USA

SYM-7.06 Consuming Diaspora: 21st-Century Archaeologies of Finnish Transnationalism

Historical archaeology has gravitated toward archaeologies of identity that revolve around how people consciously if not creatively construct themselves. We focus here on the distinctive Finnish diasporan experience to illuminate diasporan identities as social and ideological constructions shaped by distinct experiences of place and placelessness. We focus on how distinctive transnational experiences across ethnic and racial lines influenced Finnish and African American experiences of consumer culture.

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De Cunzo, Lu Ann, University of Delaware
Nordin, Jonas M., National Historical Museum of Sweden

**SYM-7.07 New Collaborations, New Perspectives, New Questions:
 Sweden and the Modern Atlantic World**

In 1987, symposium participants invoked world systems theory in defining 'Questions that Count.' They encouraged us to examine the development of European imperialist hegemony, New World colonialism, capitalism, slavery and disenfranchisement, and environmental degradation, all familiar topics in Atlantic World scholarship today. Cross-cultural, comparative approaches were advocated. Having established this global agenda, most participants turned to methods of implementing it. In practice, the birth of the Atlantic world has been approached until recently as an English-American history supported by Spain, France and the Netherlands. Minor agents such as Portugal, Sweden, or Denmark are seldom acknowledged, and their role in early modern globalization is understudied. In the mid-17th-century, Sweden had an expansive colonial project in North America (New Sweden), trade posts on the African Gold Coast (Cabo Corso) and a colonial agenda in Sápmi (Lapland). This paper discusses these three aspects of the early Atlantic World and its role in the foundation of a modern America and a modern Europe.

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Sunseri, Jun, University of Berkeley, California, USA

SYM-7.08 Weighing in on Multi-scalar Approaches

Scales and levels of organization are important reference frameworks for archaeological explorations of past human behavior, but they are often confusingly interwoven in the literature. Overarching themes of investigation may include several, overlapping scales of evidence. For example, in organizing units of analysis to investigate community scales of action, archaeologists may contend with aggregates of organized human activity oriented along relationship continuums that include portions of a family, a clan, a village, or a language group. In geospatial terms, relational scalar units of space use may include households, plazas, agricultural systems, or watersheds, among others. Further examples of multiscalar practices include related temporal dimensions of food analysis, such as the often quotidian nature of meal preparation, versus the less frequent production of cooking pottery, and even longer cycles of pastoral or agricultural production. These have all proven to be useful thematic frameworks, for example in suggesting the strategic use of identity in Genízaro New Mexican contexts, but when interrogated as multi-scalar practices, may or may not be commensurate within or between themes.

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Auger, Réginald, Université Laval

**SYM-7.09 Travel accounts, oral tradition and archaeological data:
 Three sources of information on XVIth C. European and Inuit encounters**

The objective of my presentation is to compare and contrast three sources of information to verify the veracity of a 400 year old riddle, namely, the hostage taking of five members of the 1576 Martin Frobisher expedition. When confronted and assessed in light of archaeological data, travel accounts and oral tradition, if we use the Frobisher accounts of his voyages as an example, appear to show various discrepancies. The narrators describe clothing discovered by the 1577 expedition as being pierced by darts and conclude that these clothes might have belonged to their compatriots killed by the Inuit. The first clue that brought us to question the veracity of that specific event in the accounts is that the authors do not relate the same story. Beste reported the discovery of clothing while Settle remains silent on the subject, however, worthy of note! Do we have a fabrication? Central to that presentation is what the accounts say and what the Inuit report.

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Silliman, Stephen, University of Massachusetts Boston

SYM-7.10 Beyond Change and Continuity, Beyond Historical Archaeology

Historical archaeologists have been leaders in trying to revisit the interpretive frameworks used to study change and continuity in the past. For many, this is one of the fundamental questions addressed by archaeology. Multiple historical datasets, the engagement with postcolonial theory and decolonizing methodologies, commitments to working with descendent communities, and a critical eye for heritage issues have helped to stimulate these developments in historical archaeology. A variety of 'resolutions' to the change/continuity conundrum have been proposed or reworked in the last decade, including creolization, ethnogenesis, hybridity, diaspora, persistence, and survivance. At this juncture, archaeologists need to consider carefully what interpretive dilemmas these fix, what problems these may have introduced, how they articulate with temporality, what politics they embed, and why they are differentially applied. Doing so better positions historical archaeology to have an impact on discipline-wide theory and practice in the future.

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Gould, D. Rae, Nipmuc Nation/University of Massachusetts Amherst

SYM-7.11 Rethinking the Concept of 'Marginalized' Indians: An example from Southern New England

After repeatedly encountering the concept of Indians as 'marginalized' populations in research on southern New England Indians, I began to ask what this meant and, more importantly, in comparison to whom Native people were marginal? This paper reconsiders the twentieth-century practice of categorizing Native people as 'marginal' (thus continuing the practice of seeing them as 'other'). This reconsideration is necessary because this practice perpetuates the belief that Euroamerican culture provides the standard against which others are compared. Natives and Euroamericans intersected in many ways throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, beyond simple power relations such as those established by Indian guardianship systems. This paper analyses architectural structures to compare Native and non-Native economic and social conditions and demonstrate that characterizing Indian people as 'marginalized' fulfills a modern-day desire to understand Natives as different, distinct, or 'other,' rather than as complex individuals who often transcended boundaries to meet social, political, and economic needs.

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Mrozowski, Stephen, Andrew Fiske Center for Archaeological Research, University of Massachusetts Boston

Law Pezzarossi, Heather, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley

SYM-7.13 Mobility and Historical Gravity: Space, Entanglement and Movement in a Collaborative World

This paper explores the complementary concepts of mobility and historical gravity that are part of the larger issue of theorizing space in Historical Archaeology. Within the context of a collaborative project involving The Fiske Center for Archaeological Research at the University of Massachusetts Boston and the Nipmuc Nation, these two concepts 'mobility and historical gravity' have been instrumental in developing our current understanding of the manner in which colonialism has influenced the course of history over the past 400 years. Drawing on research surrounding the Hassanamesit Woods Project the authors of this paper outlined how they have sought to understand the intersection of entanglement and mobility in shaping the various spaces inhabited by indigenous actors and their English co-residents.

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Breen, Colin, University of Ulster

Horning, Audrey, Queen's University Belfast

**SYM-7.14 When questions and answers really count:
historical archaeology, conflict resolution, and sustainability**

In 1988, the questions that really counted in historical archaeology were those which challenged practitioners to be honest about theoretical standpoints, consistent in the application of methods, and increasingly interdisciplinary in approach. While clearly still fundamental, these aspects of practice are now more often viewed in relation to a far more challenging, yet basic, question: what is the relevance of historical archaeology in the contemporary world? In our paper, we will consider the importance (or lack thereof) of historical archaeology to local identities and communities, the role historical archaeology is playing in peace and reconciliation in post-conflict societies, and the challenges of integrating archaeological practice with sustainable development. Examples will be principally drawn from our work as part of IASC (Integrating Archaeology and Sustainable Communities), which is focusing on the north of Ireland and the Scottish Isles, and the discussion placed in a global context.

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Trigg, Heather, University of Massachusetts Boston

**SYM-7.15 Intersection and Interaction Among Communities
of Practice in the Spanish Colonial American Southwest**

A critical issue for historical archaeology in the Southwest US is understanding the relationships and activities within colonizers' households during the 17th century. These secular sites, established during the early colonial period, have infrequently been the objects of research-based archaeological inquiry, but they provide an important context for the exchange of information between 'Spanish' colonists and local and non-local indigenous peoples who labored in the households. Transmission of knowledge was critical to the colonizers' success and provided examples of new practices for indigenous peoples. However, the politicized nature of the social relationships colored the value placed on differing practices. Investigating the ways these households functioned by viewing them as locations of intersecting and interacting communities of practice in which transmission of knowledge was influenced both by need and power not only helps us understand colonizers, it also provides a context for understanding the pressures on the Southwest's indigenous communities.

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Liebmann, Matthew, Harvard University

SYM-7.16 Turning the Archaeology of Colonialism on its Head

Questions about colonialism are integral to the field of Historical Archaeology. Indeed, according to some definitions, Historical Archaeology is the archaeology of Euro-American colonialism. Traditionally, the questions that historical archaeologists have posed about colonialism have tended to focus on the profound changes instituted by colonial systems. (E.g. how did colonists change the places in which they settled? How did indigenous and enslaved populations change as a result of colonization? What changes in food, dress, architecture, production, exchange, identity, etc. were effected by colonialism?) Yet one of the most profound and often overlooked changes instituted by colonialism was the introduction of new forms of continuity or the perception of continuity particularly among colonized populations. This paper investigates the ways in which the meanings of 'Native American' became concretized through newly static forms of material culture that were created and regulated by colonial institutions.

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Pezzarossi, Guido, Stanford University

**SYM-7.17 Postcolonial New Materialist Archaeologies: (Questionable?)
Questions that Count in Mesoamerican Historical Archaeology**

The influence of new materialist perspectives in anthropology/archaeology has sparked a reconfiguration of the objects, methods and scales of study in the discipline by radically contextualizing human actors within the networks of diverse associations and dependencies with human and nonhuman entities that afford agency and action and structure events and processes. However, this move has entailed a necessary complicating of agency, intention and causality in archaeological interpretation that on the surface appears at odds with postcolonial approaches that have thrived by uncovering the 'hidden transcripts' and diversity of subaltern agency and resistance in colonial and capitalist contexts. In this paper, I argue that materialist theories productively intersect and extend—rather than conflict with—the critically important contributions and perspectives of postcolonial and indigenous archaeologies. The archaeology of a colonial Maya community in Pacific Piedmont Guatemala provides a case study for highlighting the future theoretical and methodological potential that materialist approaches hold for the archaeology of colonial encounters and capitalism in Latin America and beyond.

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Funari, Pedro Paulo, Unicamp

Menezes Ferreira, Lúcio, Federal University of Pelotas

SYM-7.18 Historical archaeology from a Latin American perspective

Historical archaeology has started in the USA as an endeavor for understanding the Anglo-American experience, but soon the discipline expanded to include the excluded pasts of such groups as African-Americans, Asian-Americans, women and a plethora of groups, interests and subjects. It spread to Latin America early on, first as an imported discipline to be adapted to the subcontinent. Epistemological discussions in the Anglo-Saxon world led to new contentions about the discipline as the study of capitalism, modernity and globalization, or as the study of all societies with written records, from the earliest to the latest civilizations. Latin America played a role in this discussion, considering that the Spanish and Portuguese colonization was only partially understandable as capitalist, while cultural contact and interaction in the region was particularly complex, so much so that new interpretive concepts, such as transculturation, were put into use by anthropologists, historians and archaeologists. Furthermore, historical archaeology developed during the Cold War (1947-1989) and most of Latin American faced dictatorial rule during part or most of the period. Since the late 1980s th

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Cornell, Per, University of Gothenburg, Sweden

SYM-7.19 Europe and the New Worlds of the Americas

The colonization of the Americas was a violent and exploitative affair. While the European colonial project turned out a success in certain areas, from the view of the conqueror, the colonial process in general was difficult. There was substantial resistance in different forms, and the results of the efforts at colonize turned out quite different from the colonizers scenario. With varied examples, but mainly from areas not fully under colonial control in two regions, i.e. today's Northwestern Argentina and Caribbean Mexico, such "unexpected" cases will be addressed. These developments have been seen as anomalies, but the argument put forward in this paper is that they actually form part of the historical process. They may be seen as the truly New Worlds of the 16th and the 17th centuries. Such experiments, made by the indigenous population, is a counterpart to other Utopian experiments in the Americas, initiated by Europeans.

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Hauser, Mark, Northwestern University

SYM-7.20 Material Turns in Caribbean Archaeology

Sidney Mintz and Richard Price famously observed that the central contradiction of race based slavery was that 'slaves were legally defined as property; but being human they were called upon to act in sentient, articulate and human ways' (Mintz and Price 1992: 25). This observation brings to light a central question that archaeologists concerned with the colonial Caribbean have been grappling with for the past two decades. During a time in which slavery was the dominant social form, what was the relationship between humans and things? Specifically I will map the networks and bundles associated with two settlements who began to grow and process sugar at the same time. Evidence will show that neither material networks nor bundles have the sufficient critical apparatus to describe the ways in which life worked in societies with asymmetrical social relations. Not all networks are recoverable, nor their content implicit. While in each settlement slavery had implications for people and things, and that those things involved with slavery (sugar, coffee, wedgewood pottery) were intertwined with humans in interesting ways; the implications were different for people and things.

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Battle-Baptiste, Whitney, University of Massachusetts Amherst

SYM-7.21 Culture, Community, and a Cruise Ship: Black Feminist Archaeology in a Caribbean Context

How does African Diaspora archaeology factor into the realities of African descendant communities outside of the United States? How does African Diaspora archaeology engage with the challenges of tourist-based economies? Through the infusion of critical heritage studies and expanding the scope of our work to include post-emanicipation sites, the questions (and answers) we ask have to change. This paper will discuss the early stages of a community-based archaeological project on the island of Eleuthera in the Bahamas and highlight how archaeology has become the driving force in creating a model to address the desire for heritage tourism, documenting community memories, and exploring some form of sustainable economic development in the shadow of cruise tourism. Using community-based approaches and Black Feminist archaeology, this paper will also discuss the realities of how all of these factors come together for the benefit of researchers, stakeholders, and a broader understanding of slavery in the Americas.

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Schmidt, Peter, University of Florida

SYM-7.22 Will Historical Archaeology Escape its Western Prejudices to Become Relevant to Africa?

The African continent presents poignant issues for historical archaeology as it has been framed in the West. Definitions linked to literacy and colonialism ignore the historical experiences of many Africa people before these distinctly Western and far Eastern phenomena took hold on the continent. If much of the African historical experience is left on the margins of our practice, then what questions are relevant for the future? The first question is how may historical archaeology enrich the lives of everyday Africans by exploring topics that expand their sense of history? Since most teaching of history in Africa starts with the colonial experience, how may historical archaeology remedy this tragically limited treatment to create a deeper handling of history? How may historical archaeology develop perspectives that teach young Africans that their history is more than slavery and being dominated by a colonial presence? How may historical archaeology work in conjunction with other historical representations such as oral traditions to build more nuanced histories of the past? And, how may historical archaeology escape the bounds of implicit racism in its denial of African historicity before literacy? Without responsive answers to these questions, historical archaeology is headed to irrelevance for most African practitioners of archaeology

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Mehari, Asmeret, University of Florida

SYM-7.23 What Questions Must be Asked to Engage Africans in Their Pasts?

A beginning question for the practice of archaeology in Africa in the future is how has Historical Archaeology been presented in classrooms and field schools thus far? Thus far Historical Archaeology is simply presented as a module in methodological approaches in archaeology. It is rarely if ever taught within field school settings. A key question for the future is how should Historical Archaeology be taught in African Universities and how might it be integrated with the teaching and practice of archaeologies that focus almost exclusively on deep time? Even more fundamentally, is it important that Historical Archaeology be taught and practiced in African universities? If so, what role if any can it play in introducing a greater awareness of historical archaeology can contribute to community well-being and development?

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Lydon, Jane, University of Western Australia

Ireland, Tracy, University of Canberra

SYM-7.24 Questions that Count in Australia, 2014

Historical archaeology in Australia, as elsewhere, is shaped by heritage practice, which has become increasingly democratized over recent decades. New methodologies for future and socially engaged heritage practice must critically address issues such as the UNESCO concept of Outstanding Universal Value, in an increasingly plural and culturally diverse society; the nature of 'Intangible heritage'; and the relationship between national and local and/or Indigenous values. Archaeological research questions addressing colonialism, Indigenous orientations, and the integration of global-local scales have become pressing. At a global level, the new imperial history has been concerned with bringing metropole and colony into a single analytical field, exploring the 'webs' of power, knowledge, opportunity and mobility that marked European imperialism, and how metropolitan ideas and practices have been shaped by the colonial experience. In this paper we review the public context for debates about the past, and explore the ways that historical archaeologists in Australia have shaped a research agenda since the late 1980s.

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Wurst, LouAnn, Western Michigan University

SYM-7.25 Questioning Capitalism

In order to expand the intellectual depth of historical archaeology, we need to seriously question capitalism. Although the discipline has used capitalism to define the field for decades, practitioners have seldom confronted what capitalism actually is. Recent political transformations have made capitalism both more ubiquitous and invisible than ever. We commonly reify capitalism as a 'thing' that is fully formed and exists independently of people and their social relationships. Capitalism, of course, is not a 'thing' but a set of social relations always in a state of 'becoming'. Case studies show how we can use our research to explicate how capitalism has unfolded over time, humanize these processes, and help us understand just how contested and contingent its history has been. Even more important, we can use this knowledge to help articulate a non-capitalist vision for the future, perhaps the clearest way that our work can be socially relevant.

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Rodning, Christopher, Tulane University

Moore, David, Warren Wilson College

Beck, Robin, University of Michigan

SYM-8.01 Fort San Juan: Lost (1568) and Found (2013)

Between 1566 and 1568, after 50 years of Spanish exploration in southeastern North America, Captain Juan Pardo succeeded at establishing six forts and related settlements in the Carolinas and eastern Tennessee. Fort San Juan and the town of Cuenca formed his principal outpost at the northern edge of the Spanish colonial province of La Florida. The archaeological remnants of Fort San Juan, Cuenca, and the native host community of Joara are located at the Berry site, in western North Carolina. Although favorable relations were formed at first between Pardo and the leadership of Joara, warriors attacked Fort San Juan in the spring of 1568. This fort and settlement and Pardo's other outposts were abandoned. Archaeology at the Berry site sheds light on the lives of Spanish colonists and native people in this frontier setting, and the effects of interactions between them on the course of European colonialism in North America.

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Sánchez-Pinto, Iban, Basque Country University, UPV-EHU
Azkarate, Agustin, Basque Country University, UPV-EHU
Escribano-Ruiz, Sergio, Basque Country University, UPV-EHU
Benedet, Verónica, Basque Country University, UPV-EHU

**SYM-8.02 Approach to the building strategies used
in the early colonial forts in the Plata River Basin**

The arrival of the first European colonizers in the Southern Cone was followed by a settlement policy of a markedly military nature. The forts set up on the banks of the rivers were strategic enclaves from which to carry out the conquest of the inland Plata River Basin territories. The forts were also the building axis of the European settlements erected on the other side of the Atlantic. In this paper we study the main elements of the buildings in Sancti Spiritus, Buenos Aires and Asuncion to compare the types and characteristics of the first forts in Latin America. The systematized building techniques and architectural solutions adopted in each case enable us to approach the strategies adopted by the European colonizers when faced with having to build under different local conditions.

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Warrenfeltz, Justin, Historic St. Mary's City

SYM-8.03 The Search for Fort St. Mary's: Dreams of the Past, Hopes for the Future

Though much of the 17th century landscape has been uncovered archaeologically at St. Mary's City in the last several decades, researchers have yet to find the elusive 1634 Fort; primary accounts even describe the Fort's location as well as its size and construction. Forts with regional and/or temporal relevance to the 1634 Fort 'such as Plymouth, Fort Casimir, and Jamestown' provide valuable clues and lay the groundwork for locating and reliably testing for Fort St. Mary's. Archaeologists have conducted countless surveys and excavations at the traditionally-held Fort location on the banks of the St. Mary's River. New evidence tantalizingly suggests the possibility of an early 17th century site in nearby Mill Field. It is the hope of the archaeologists that conducting a GPR survey of both the 'traditional site' as well as the Mill Field site, followed by intensive excavations, would locate the Fort.

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Samson, Gilles, Ministère de la culture et des communications du Québec

**SYM-8.05 Colonial architecture from the Cartier-Roberval site (1541-1543),
Cap Rouge, Quebec**

Three buildings and a major defensive element were unearthed on the edge of the Cap Rouge cliff. Building materials and techniques as well as their principal characteristics are presented and discussed. Research has used specialized studies such as anthracology, geoarchaeology, sedimentology, chemical and mineralogical analysis of soils in order to document many architectural aspects. Also, a comparative approach has led to the examination of many medieval European as well as American colonial sites. A tentative restitution is given of the buildings and fort as is known from the present interpretation of the data.

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Duval, Isabelle, Consultante

SYM-8.06 In Search of Mineral Resources

Several indicators may suggest that the Cap-Rouge Colony have tried to exploit certain minerals resources at its establishment. Stones such as pyrite, quartz and sandstone were studied to further the use of minerals by the French in the mid-16th century. Historical and archaeological data will be compared to better understand the beginnings of the development of mining resources in the Quebec region.

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Martinón-Torres, Marcos, UCL Institute of Archaeology, London, United Kingdom

Monette, Yves, Canadian Museum of Civilizations, Gatineau, Québec

SYM-8.07 Searching for mineral wealth: a preliminary investigation into the metallurgical assemblage from Cartier-Roberval

There is little doubt that one of the major ambitions behind the first attempt at settling in Canada was the pursuit of metals and other mineral wealth. Archaeological remains of the metallurgical trials carried out in Quebec may hold important clues to understand skill-sets, expectations, and perhaps failures of those early explorers seeking to exploit the riches of an unknown territory. We present study and technical interpretation of a small number of crucibles and metallurgical residues recovered at the site of Cartier-Roberval. We focused on the manufacture, material properties and possible origins of the crucibles and on the traces of the experiments left on them. The results indicate that the colonists brought high quality French crucibles and used them to perform a variety of tests. However, their residues suggest that the ores were poor and the yields low – which may help explain the eventual failure of this initial settlement attempt.

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Bergeron, André, Centre de conservation du Québec

SYM-8.08 Quelques défis de la conservation archéologique au site Cartier-Roberval

Depuis les débuts du projet archéologique au site Cartier-Roberval, la conservation archéologique a été intégrée tout au long des campagnes de fouilles. Plusieurs vestiges fragiles ont nécessité des mesures de protection particulières. Nous présenterons les grandes lignes des mesures de stabilisation retenues, ainsi que les questions soulevées par certaines découvertes en culture matérielle.

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Fiset, Richard, Consultant

SYM-8.09 Archeological discoveries and hypothesis for a new colonial portrait

The works at the Cartier-Roberval waiting for next phase of excavations. As there is many discoveries who involved a new comprehension of this first colony, there is some hypothesis made whom give us a better idea of the établissement. It is time to shom some of interpretive view of the site. Those hypothesis have now to be confronted with new archaeological findings on the site.

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Williams, Emily, The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation

SYM-9.01 Framing the questions that matter: the relationship between archaeology and conservation

Colonial Williamsburg has one of the longest continuously running archaeological conservation programs in North America. This program provides a unique laboratory in which to examine both historic and present day intersections between archaeology and conservation, to consider the inherent tensions and synergies between the two fields and to look at the ways they both contribute to the creation and understanding of history. Using a retrospective approach, this paper will examine the interactions between the two fields and attempt to develop a conceptual framework to mitigate potential areas of tension and identify areas of concordance between them.

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Bowen, Joanne, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation

SYM-9.02 Domestcating the Chesapeake Landscape

In 1699, Williamsburg emerged as the capital of Virginia, set amidst plantations focused on growing tobacco. This paper will explore how colonization evolved, first to feed plantations intent on producing tobacco and eventually to include producing livestock and grains to feed an urban population. This growth has been conceptualized by archaeologist John Terrell as the domestication of landscapes, where humans consciously harness and shift natural conditions in their environment to harness food. Zooarchaeological and documentary evidence and behavioral studies will identify the role livestock played as colonizers and how the dynamic relationship existing between colonists and their livestock produced a viable herd system. Evidence will show that within a decade colonists could rely on livestock, and not local wildlife, for food, and that as environmental and economic conditions changed and towns emerged in the region, so too did herd management.

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Lightfoot, Dessa, College of William and Mary
Wagner, Katherine R., College of William and Mary
Edwards, Andrew, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation
Bowen, Joanne, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation

SYM-9.03 Canine Aggression and Canine Affection in Eighteenth Century Williamsburg: Analyzing the Dog Burials at the Anderson Armoury site

Dog burials are exceptional for the eighteenth century in the Chesapeake, yet recent excavations at the Anderson Armoury site have recovered at least six interred animals adjacent to a large sawpit while the remains of roosters and other small animals were recovered within the sawpit. The proximity and number of these burials to the sawpit may indicate that organized dog and cock fighting took place at the Armoury site. Bloodsports were popular in eighteenth-century Virginia, and the role of domestic animals was an ambiguous one; animals were laborers and entertainment, but also sometimes affectionately regarded pets. At least one burial, carefully interred with other artifacts, problematizes a dog-fighting interpretation. This paper will explore what the skeletal, archaeological, and documentary records contribute to our understanding of the presence of these uncommon burials at the Armoury site, and the role of dogs in Virginia in the eighteenth century.

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Edwards, Andrew, The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation

SYM-9.04 Architectural Reconstruction and the Andy Warhol Factor

Part of the Colonial Williamsburg's new emphasis on interpreting the American Revolution to its visitors is the reconstruction of what was known as the Public Armoury, a weapons and material repair operation located in the center of Williamsburg between 1778 and 1780. Part of that operation included the commandeering of a residence on the adjacent lot in order to house the Armoury's tin workers. After the war, this house became the home of a free African American family, one of the few such structures known in the Historic Area. Although today the reconstructed building depicts a busy tin smith's shop, it served as a residence for 73 of its 75 years, at least the last 30 as that of a free black family. This paper explores the archaeological evidence for both uses and how the new reconstruction speaks to both.

Thursday, January 09 – 9:15 AM – Convention Centre: 301A

Lutton, Hank, The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation

SYM-9.05 When Nobody's Home: Nationalistic Veneration and the Constraints of Interpretation at the Unreconstructed Ruins of Secretary Thomas Nelson's House in Yorktown, Virginia

The destruction of Secretary Thomas Nelson's ca. 1755 house occupied by Lord Cornwallis as his headquarters during the siege of Yorktown (1781) forever transformed the estate of an elite Virginian into a potent, nationalistic icon for a newly independent nation. Travel accounts and art depict the shattered house conspicuously. While the owner is often misidentified, the site's role in the demise of British rule is never omitted. Archaeological excavations and documentary research conducted at the site by Colonial Williamsburg Foundation in 2002 revealed a multivalent cultural landscape. Since its ruination, preservationists such as the National Park Service and Preservation Virginia have narrowly interpreted the unreconstructed ruins of Secretary Nelson's house to create a simplistic creation myth that venerates national identity. This is consistent with an ancient pattern in which nation-states, despots, regimes, and victors have exploited the ruins of warfare to legitimize the right to rule while disregarding earlier occupations.

Thursday, January 09 – 9:30 AM – Convention Centre: 301A

Inker, Peter, The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation

SYM-9.06 Reconstructing the Landscape of late Eighteenth Century Williamsburg: The Application and Presentation of Levels of Archaeological Data within a Virtual Environment

Computer generated reconstruction is becoming more embedded in cultural heritage settings. This paper presents the audience with the potential for the presentation of varying levels of archaeological data through digital reconstruction, in particular the immersive environment Virtual Williamsburg. Historical Archaeology collects many diverse sets of data, often at differing resolutions, and these datasets are not always immediately compatible. As part of the Virtual Williamsburg project, these diverse sets of data have been collated into a wider framework, allowing an understanding of the data through contextualized reconstruction. The results have been modeled at varying levels of resolution, from the wide-scale topographic level, down to the level of the individual artifact. The result is Virtual Williamsburg, a digital reconstruction that captures the series of rich and extensive archaeological datasets in a series of highly dynamic pedagogical and academic models. Ultimately these models present the current state of archaeological research in Williamsburg through a virtual interface.

Thursday, January 09 – 9:45 AM – Convention Centre: 301A

Fischer, Lisa, The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation

SYM-9.07 Revisiting Williamsburg's First Two Reconstructions: Using 3D Modeling to Reexamine and Reinterpret the Raleigh Tavern and Capitol

Archaeology in Williamsburg has been ongoing since the restoration and reconstruction of Williamsburg began in the 1920s, although the methods used have certainly evolved over time. While we cannot re-excavate an area destroyed during the reconstruction process, technology can be an effective tool for reassessing and reinterpreting the evidence, including any more recent data that may have surfaced since a site was first excavated and reconstructed. 3D modeling is one effective approach for testing and visualizing archaeological data. In the first phase of developing Virtual Williamsburg, an interactive 3D model of Williamsburg in 1776, we recreated the town's east end. Two of the sites modeled included the first two buildings reconstructed as part of the restoration: the Raleigh Tavern and the Capitol. This paper will explore how 3D visualization has been used to reexamine and reinterpret these two important sites and brought to light new information about these iconic structures.

Thursday, January 09 – 10:30 AM – Convention Centre: 301A

Chapman, Ellen, College of William and Mary

SYM-9.08 'Useful Ornaments to His Cabinet': An Analysis of Anatomical Study and Display in Colonial Williamsburg

Most published research on the study of anatomy in colonial America has focused on the extensive grave-robbing practices during the late 18th and 19th centuries, which were driven by the demand for cadavers in medical schools and sparked public unrest and riots. However, my bioarchaeological analysis of remains from mid-18th century Virginia reveals that practices of dissection and anatomical preparations were quite different in the decades before the establishment of the first American medical schools. This paper presents isolated human remains recovered from refuse pits at two urban Williamsburg sites, the Brush-Everard House and the Cary Peyton Armistead House, which represent examples of anatomical preparations and dissections. Combined with existing archaeological, historical, and biographical research into Williamsburg's colonial period, these isolated finds shed light on the development of professionalized medicine, economic and social competition, and attitudes towards scientific knowledge in colonial America.

Thursday, January 09 – 10:45 AM – Convention Centre: 301A

Edwards-Ingram, Ywone, The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation

SYM-9.09 Reconstructing the Landscape of Death: A City-Site Approach to the Study of African American Burials

This paper summarizes the main findings of an analytical synthesis of archaeological, documentary, and oral history evidence about burial practices relating to enslaved and free African Americans within the geographic confines of the town-sized museum of Colonial Williamsburg and its environs. It addresses a persistent query in the living-history interpretation of this colonial Virginia capital, specifically; «Where did they bury slaves and free blacks?» In the late eighteenth century, the town registered more than one-half of its population as black. With a scattering of archaeologically-studied African American burials and an alleged mid-nineteenth cemetery relating to the same population that remains unexcavated in its historic core, the question impinges on the museums ongoing study and restoration of its designated areas. The paper also highlights socio-religious formations of African Americans to underscore the significance of a city-site approach to the archaeological study and historical reconstruction of the social and cultural landscape of death in Williamsburg, Virginia.

Thursday, January 09 – 11:00 AM – Convention Centre: 301A

Boroughs, Jason, Salisbury University

SYM-9.10 «Where my father and mother are buried»: Landscape and the Moral Orders of Emplacement throughout the Plantation Chesapeake

As Williamsburg became a prosperous urban center, African Americans built dynamic rural plantation neighborhoods that enveloped the town and came to dominate the landscapes and waterways of antebellum Virginia. Neighbors free and enslaved laid deep ancestral and communal roots within mosaics of local places as they shared in common labors and experiences, trials and exploits on grounds that reverberated with the comings and goings of successive generations. Drawing upon historical accounts as well as recent findings from excavations adjacent to Colonial Williamsburg's Historic Area, this paper examines a set of landscape practices common across plantation communities throughout the lower Chesapeake that may reflect a series of shared moral orientations intended to emphasize reciprocal social bonds and to prompt a degree of self-reflection. It further asserts that archaeologically unpacking processes of emplacement may hold great promise in opening new avenues of inquiry in archaeological research and interpretation.

Thursday, January 09 – 11:15 AM – Convention Centre: 301A

Kostro, Mark, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation

SYM-9.11 Town and Gown Archaeology in Williamsburg, Virginia

Recent campus-based archaeological investigations at the Brafferton Indian School and the Bray African American School have shed new light on the intertwined histories of the College of William and Mary and the wider Williamsburg community in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. While fragments of pottery, glass and bone at the two school sites reveal the ordinary details of the everyday life of students, faculty and staff in patterns distinct from household assemblages excavated elsewhere in town; evidence of diachronic landscape change inferred from changing patterns of postholes likely reflects broader social, cultural, and ideological trends. This paper considers the potential of the excavation results to influence future research and interpretation at Colonial Williamsburg.

Thursday, January 09 – 11:30 AM – Convention Centre: 301A

Appler, Douglas, University of Kentucky

SYM-10.01 Setting the Machine in Motion: What Triggers Archaeological Review at the Local Level?

One of the central characteristics of successful municipal archaeology programs is that they require archaeological review prior to ground disturbing activities, such as new city road projects or new commercial development. But there is considerable variety in the regulatory 'triggers' that local governments use to determine when archaeological review is required. Using examples from cities and counties across the United States, this paper will highlight the different processes used to bring archaeology into the land development sphere in private and local government projects. The range of approaches used draws attention to both the flexibility of local development regulations, and to their ability to meet the specific political and archaeological needs of each community. The discussion of these 'triggers' will also present an opportunity to explore different options for communities considering how archaeology might fit into their local regulations.

Thursday, January 09 – 8:30 AM – Convention Centre: 301B

Robertson, David, Archaeological Services Inc.
Williamson, Ronald, Archaeological Services Inc.

SYM-10.02 Archaeological Management in Ontario: Legislation and Development Planning

The legislative requirements for archaeology related to public and private development in Ontario must be counted among the most comprehensive in North America. How decisions related to archaeological resources are made at the municipal level, where the role of development approval resides, is not necessarily uniform across the province, but many of the areas experiencing the greatest development pressures seek to ensure that planning decisions are informed by detailed archaeological management plans. These plans consider the known and potential archaeological resource base, and when and by what means sites are identified, evaluated and mitigated. Some of the more recent of these plans more explicitly recognize the role of descendant communities and other local interest groups in these archaeological resources in decision-making and the importance of public interpretation and commemoration of these sites. This paper will explore a variety of issues related to these emerging trends.

Thursday, January 09 – 8:45 AM – Convention Centre: 301B

Miller, Sarah, Florida Public Archaeology Network
Johns, MisCha, City of St. Augustine
Halbirt, Carl, City of St. Augustine

SYM-10.03 Developing and Maintaining Community Interest in Archaeology: The Role of Municipal Government and Public Archaeology Outreach in St. Augustine, Florida

St. Augustine, Florida, has a vibrant heritage spanning almost 449 years of continuous European occupation. In 1987 the city passed an archaeological preservation ordinance authorizing the documentation of archaeological deposits prior to ground-penetrating development on both public and private properties—a result of the convergence of events and activism. Administration of this policy directive is through the City's Planning and Building Department, with implementation under the auspices of the permitting processes; thus insuring that all projects are evaluated for potential impacts to archaeological deposits. To date, more than 650 archaeological investigations have occurred: resources that would have been otherwise threatened by construction. While the local ordinance mandates an archaeological response in designated sections of the city, maintaining community interest and support is achieved through an active public outreach program. This presentation examines the policies and procedures necessary to create and maintain an archaeological program at the municipal level.

Thursday, January 09 – 9:00 AM – Convention Centre: 301B

Moss, William, Ville de Québec

SYM-10.04 Québec City's archaeological master plan and the provincial Cultural Heritage Act

The City of Québec works closely with public and private partners to assure the preservation and enhancement of its archaeological resources. The City is preparing an archaeological master plan for its territory including four historic districts, one of which is a UNESCO world heritage site. The plan is being developed in the context of renewed provincial heritage legislation and the adoption of a revised urban master plan required under provincial legislation. The archaeological master plan will be accompanied by policy and programs designed to foster public and promoter participation in the process. This paper will address challenges to policy and program development. A particular emphasis will be put on meeting expectations expressed in the new provincial Cultural Heritage Act, heritage legislation being a provincial responsibility in the Canadian context.

Thursday, January 09 – 9:15 AM – Convention Centre: 301B

Bostwick, Todd, PaleoWest Archaeology and Verde Valley Archaeology Center

SYM-10.05 Phoenix Rising: Developing a Municipal Archaeology Program in Arizona, USA

In 1928, the City of Phoenix in Arizona was the first municipality in the USA to create a City Archaeologist position. However, it was not until 2000 that a comprehensive archaeology program was in place that included the review of both private and public construction projects. This paper discusses the various challenges in developing this program during the author's 21-year tenure as City Archaeologist from 1990 to 2011. Because the Phoenix Historic Preservation Ordinance is ambiguous and limited in scope in regards to archaeology, a set of independent review policies and procedures were created by fostering an appreciation of the value of archaeology among city staff, and by garnering public support by sharing the results of the archaeological investigations in a variety of public venues. From 2000 to 2010, nearly 750 archaeology projects were undertaken, with up to 1000 construction projects reviewed annually as part of the city planning process.

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Gagné, David, Archéo-Québec
Barbe, Nathalie, Archéo-Québec

**SYM-10.06 Archéo-Québec: L'archéologie préventive:
Guide pratique à l'intention des municipalités du Québec**

L'adoption de la nouvelle loi sur le patrimoine culturel du Québec amène de nouvelles dispositions pour les municipalités du Québec désirant mettre en valeur ou protéger son patrimoine. En matière d'archéologie, les démarches peuvent paraître complexes et coûteuses. Pour contrer cette image erronée, le réseau Archéo-Québec présente un guide pratique destiné aux municipalités pour comprendre la marche à suivre adapté à chacune des réalités. Préparé selon les outils et les méthodes de travail des urbanistes et des aménagistes, ce guide comporte de nombreux exemples concrets illustrant différentes situations que peuvent vivre les municipalités ainsi que des solutions détaillées selon les différents cas.

Thursday, January 09 – 9:45 AM – Convention Centre: 301B

Baughner, Sherene, Cornell University

SYM-10.07 More than Three Decades of Municipal Archaeology in New York City

For many cities in the United States urban archaeology is undertaken because of federal government mandates. Since 1978, New York City has also had local municipal mandates requiring archaeology on specific development projects. The staffs of the Department of City Planning and the Landmarks Preservation Commission have overseen the protection of the city's archaeological resources. Many high profile excavations have taken place from early Dutch sites to sunken ships. Over the last three decades the implementation of the policies have changed. Early innovative programs for public outreach involving tours, exhibits, heritage tourism, public participation on excavations on city-owned property have been eliminated as the economic climate has changed. Over time developers challenged the process. Implementations were improved. Today, municipal laws regarding archaeology on projects requiring discretionary permits are still intact.

Thursday, January 09 – 10:30 AM – Convention Centre: 301B

Letourneau, Marcus, Golder Associates Ltd.

**SYM-10.08 Archaeology in a Municipal Planning Context:
The City of Kingston Archaeological Planning process (2005-2011)**

Archaeology in the Province of Ontario (Canada) is a matter of provincial interest. However, the approval agents for most planning works are local municipalities. In response to provincial requirements, the Corporation of the City of Kingston (Ontario) embarked on a multi-year archaeological planning project designed to integrate archaeology into not only the land-use and heritage conservation approvals processes, but also into municipal operations. The project resulted in the development of new policies, by-laws and Archaeological Master Plan; new municipal processes; and, a draft Urgent Archaeological Protocol. However, there were also a number of challenges to the project that illustrate issues related to integrating archaeology into municipal policies and processes. This presentation will discuss the Ontario planning and heritage context, a brief history of archaeological work in Kingston and the Archaeological Planning project; and some of the challenges, lessons, products and innovations.

Thursday, January 09 – 10:45 AM – Convention Centre: 301B

Gagné, David, Ville de Lévis

SYM-10.09 The City of Lévis: Linking urban planning with heritage

An impressive number of archaeological sites have been discovered over the last 20 years in the City of Lévis on the south shore of Québec. Some archaeological sites had multicomponent levels spanning ten millennia of occupation, from 9 500 AA until the era of shipbuilding and the lumber industry in the late 19th century, known as the golden age of the city. Today, at a time of rapid urban expansion, some areas have been identified by local authorities for development in order to concentrate urban growth near the centers of economic activity. However, several archaeological sites and zones of potential interest are located within these areas. This situation has raised awareness of heritage professionals to the danger of losing important elements of the city's archaeological heritage and an important action plan was developed by the heritage department of Lévis in response to planned development in order to preserve archaeological heritage. The city of Lévis became an original model by aligning the balance urban development with the preservation of heritage.

Thursday, January 09 – 11:00 AM – Convention Centre: 301B

Farley, William Andrew, University of Connecticut

**SYM-11.01 Colonial Encounters and Colonial Economics:
Entangled Pequot role shifting in 1620-1770 New England**

Recent scholarship has revealed that colonial entanglements starting in the early seventeenth century forced New England's indigenous polities to renegotiate their modes of subsistence in order to maintain their group and individual identities. This paper explores the means by which one particular group shifted their economic strategies to meet new challenges presented them by early encounters with Dutch and English settlers. The Pequots, who in the 1620s dominated much of southern New England, were one of the native groups most significantly affected by the European settlement of Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts. This paper describes and interprets the avenues by which the Pequots mitigated their shrinking land base by broadening their economic strategies and participating in markets both novel and global. An emphasis is placed on the role played by Pequots in the growth and maintenance of regional whaling economies.

Thursday, January 09 – 8:30 AM – Convention Centre: 302A

McGovern, Allison Manfra, The Graduate Center, CUNY

SYM-11.02 Into the Deep: Montaukett whaling in the 18th and 19th centuries

Historians agree that Native American whalers from New England were sought for employment in whaling, but disagreement remains on the social and economic impact that whaling had on indigenous lifeways. Debt, coercion, and indentured servitude were frequent conditions of indigenous whaling, but the social and economic opportunities that whaling offered to Native Americans were recognized early on and motivated many men to participate voluntarily. The diversity of indigenous experiences is a reflection of the long history and evolving conditions of the whaling industry. This paper, which is intended to contribute to the range of experiences, considers the worldly adventures of Montaukett whalers from eastern Long Island as a case-study for the material conditions of indigenous whaling in southern New England. Household economics, debt, and the impacts of whaling on Montaukett households in the 18th and 19th centuries are explored through analysis of household remains from the Indian Fields site in Montauk, New York.

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Cassell, Mark, Territory Heritage Resource Consulting

**SYM-11.03 Serendipity and Industrial Labor Development: Indigenous Labor
in the Western Arctic Commercial Whaling Industry**

In the late 19th-early 20th century, the American commercial whaling industry in the western Arctic developed an industrial labor force of Iñupiat Eskimos to conduct and support shore whaling in north Alaska. Remuneration for Native labor took the form of foodstuffs, trade items, and productive resources such as boats and harpoons. For common Iñupiat Eskimos, independent acquisition of these material goods could provide the means to become a whaling captain, an umialiq, and operate their own subsistence whaling crews, and counter the long-established path to umialiq status involving generations of family wealth, access to productive, social, subsistence, and spiritual resources, and community power and control. I contend that the impetus for this had little to do with commercial whaling or industrial capitalism, but was an entirely indigenous exercise in human agency to adjust their social world. Commercial whaling showed up and became the right means to an end at the right place at the right time. It was serendipity. The success of these historical indigenous adjustment efforts and process is seen today in the proliferation of umialit in modern Iñupiat subsistence whaling.

Thursday, January 09 – 9:00 AM – Convention Centre: 302A

Button Kambic, Emily, Brown University

SYM-11.04 Global Network, Native Node: The Social Geography of a New York Whaling Port

Whaling ports in the nineteenth century were nodes in multiple networks, where the global maritime economy overlapped with regional indigenous landscapes, and residential and occupational sites became locations of cultural encounter. How did the material spaces of ports structure and reflect these dynamics of movement and exchange? What specific forms of cross-cultural interaction did ports foster, and how did Native Americans negotiate this cosmopolitanism in material ways? I consider these questions in a case study of Sag Harbor, New York, which was an active whaling port in the 19th century, like New London and New Bedford further north. Sag Harbor's historic working-class landscapes have been well preserved, including the neighborhood of Eastville, a site of Shinnecock, Montaukett, and African American community formation. Through lenses of space and materiality, I will explore how whaling's global connections shaped geographies of social difference at home.

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Jensen, Anne, UIC Science LLC

SYM-11.05 From Time Immemorial: Indigenous Whaling Past & Present on Alaska's North Slope

Bowhead whaling has long been the organizing focus of coastal North Slope Inupiat culture. In 1848 Thomas Welcome Roys took the whaling vessel Superior north of the Bering Strait, and things changed dramatically for the Inupiat. In the 1870s and 1880s, Inupiat and Yankee whalers worked together and blended Yankee gear with their traditional techniques of shore-based whaling. Commercial whaling persisted in at least minimal fashion until the early years of the 20th century. However, subsistence whaling continues today. There have been a number of challenges from regulatory agencies (based on incorrect data) and from organizations that are adamantly against the killing of whales for any reason. The regulatory agencies have been provided better data and a successful co-management regime developed.

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Mancini, Jason, Mashantucket Pequot Museum and Research Center

SYM-11.06 The Indian Mariners Project at the Mashantucket Pequot Museum

The Indian Mariners Project explores the history of and ongoing relationship between Native people and the sea. A principal goal of the project is to create and share with public, school, and academic audiences a series of digital maps revealing the dynamic social networks and global traveling histories of American Indian mariners during the 19th century. This project research is grounded in a rich and accessible archival record relating to the active commercial Yankee whaling and Indian crewmembers, including: ship's logbooks; crew lists and other federal customs records; tribal-held archival materials; as well as descendants' family stories, images, diaries, and objects. The digital maps will document some of the complex sociocultural changes that took place among New England's Indian community in the wake of European colonization. Through these maps, new patterns of mobility and social interaction at sea contribute to a new understanding of the diverse histories and culture of New England's indigenous population. By examining the maritime adaptations of social networks as a response

Thursday, January 09 – 9:45 AM – Convention Centre: 302A

De Cunzo, Lu Ann, University of Delaware

SYM-12.01 Reproducing the National Family: Postcolonial Reunion Rituals, Landmarks and Objects

The United States' history of multi-national European colonial conquest, independence, and imperialism has created a complex, contested cultural memory. Swedish colonialism presents an especially important case because it lasted literally only 17 years. For diverse reasons, memory events and landmarks have continued to reproduce New Sweden for more than a century. This paper explores the institution of the 'national family' in the U.S. through the lens of the 375th Swedish anniversary 'reunion' in 2013. These reunions, held every quarter-century, contribute to reproducing the national family for each generation. These ritualized enactments of inheritance celebrate ancestry and national descent. Infused with patriarchy and paternalism, the reunions' success hinges on the Swedish King and Queen's visit to the colony. The royal family participates in a whirlwind of events staged at a progression of landmarks. In doing so, they renew ideologies of patronage and American descendants' status as Swedish subjects. They also re-enact and re-enforce mythologized historical alliances with the colony's native inhabitants, the Lenape, and promote expanding commercial alliances with the colony's descendant nation, the United States.

Saturday, January 11 – 8:30 AM – Convention Centre: 205B

Bruck, Joanna, University of Bristol

SYM-12.02 Negotiating internment: craftwork and prisoner experience, Ireland 1916-1923

This paper will explore how the craftwork created by internees in the aftermath of the Easter Rising through to the end of the Civil War was used to mediate shifting social and political identities as Ireland moved from colonial subject to semi-independent state. The creation of objects such as metal brooches and rings, bone harps and crosses, and macramé handbags and teacosies was not only an expression of intellectual freedom and personal capacity, but was intimately bound up with the construction of changing concepts of gender, temporality and nationhood. A productive act in what was otherwise a reductive and deeply depersonalising context, the craftwork of the Civil War helped limit the sense of alienation experienced as former comrades subjected prisoners to the violence of internment in a bitter re-enactment of the institutional technologies of imperialism.

Saturday, January 11 – 8:45 AM – Convention Centre: 205B

Clarke, Annie, University of Sydney
 Frederick, Ursula, University of Sydney

SYM-12.03 Set in stone and pencilled in: indelible memories and the inscription of space at the North Head Quarantine Station, Sydney

Quarantine, as an act of enforced isolation and medical supervision, was used by British colonial authorities and later by Australian governments to manage and control the introduction of infectious diseases. Quarantine stations such as that located at North Head, Manly were initially built as specialist institutions. Over time, however, as the need for mass quarantine declined, the facilities at North Head were used for other forms of social regulation and welfare. These included a detention centre for illegal immigrants, an evacuation centre after Cyclone Tracy and as a nursery for 'Operation Babylift' during the Vietnam War. At North Head an enduring tradition of memorialisation, commemoration, and in some instances, resistance to the conditions of isolation and confinement is found in the mark-making practices of people held there from the 1830s to the 1970s. In this paper we compare two distinct assemblages of marks – the 19th and early 20th century sandstone inscriptions around the wharf where people arrived and the 1970s pencil graffiti drawn on the internal walls of building A20 by illegal immigrants – as a prompt to think about materiality, affect and memory.

Saturday, January 11 – 9:00 AM – Convention Centre: 205B

Fennelly, Katherine, University of Manchester

SYM-12.04 Building Ideas: lunatic asylum reform in the British Isles, 1815-1845

At the end of the eighteenth century, lunatic asylum reform became a popular topic amongst physicians, philanthropists, politicians and architects, culminating in a series of Acts to reform lunacy provision in the British Isles. This paper will outline the features of lunatic asylum architecture which were drawn from these ideas of improvement and reform, the application of these ideas in architectural plans and management practice, and their limitations. Two comparable examples from England and Ireland will be used to illustrate how these features were applied. The asylums constructed immediately following the reform Acts in the British Isles were proving grounds, spatialising the reform ideals. In the decades immediately following their construction, early asylums had developed and adapted to the various economic and demographic demands of their respective locales. In England, this took the form of expansion programmes, and in Ireland management and classification practices were adapted. Though lunatic asylums in the early nineteenth century have largely been seen as uniform, this paper proposes that asylum architecture evolved according to social and economic demands.

Saturday, January 11 – 9:15 AM – Convention Centre: 205B

Gibb, James G., St. Francis Xavier Chapel Archaeological Project
 Lawrence, Scott D., St. Francis Xavier Chapel Archaeological Project
 Hall, Valerie M.J., St. Francis Xavier Chapel Archaeological Project
 Sanderfoot, Fr. Brian, St. Francis Xavier Chapel Archaeological Project

**SYM-12.05 Imposed and Home-Grown Colonial Institutions:
 The Jesuit Chapels of St. Mary's City and St. Francis Xavier, Maryland**

Through institutions, neighborhoods become communities. Religious, educational, governmental, and social organizations provide structured relationships. They express commonly held goals and values, and are endowed with varying degrees of authority and power. But institutions do not follow a common developmental trajectory. The discovery of the 1662 Jesuit chapel of St. Francis Xavier in St. Mary's County, Maryland, plays an integral role in the examination of the most basic difference among Colonial American institutions: those imposed from without, as is the case of the Jesuit chapel in St. Mary's City, and those home-grown institutions that drew their impetus from the settlers of a small circumscribed area 20 miles from the capital at St. Mary's City. We examine the architecture and layout of these two sites, relating both to different aspects of the same institution.

Saturday, January 11 – 9:30 AM – Convention Centre: 205B

Davies, Peter, La Trobe University

SYM-12.06 Nobody's Stogie: Matron Hicks and the Hyde Park Barracks Destitute Asylum

The Hyde Park Barracks Asylum for Infirm and Destitute Women was established in Sydney in 1862, and operated under the management of Matron Lucy Hicks until 1886. Over the years the inmates swept, discarded and stashed large amounts of debris into sub-floor cavities. This material was recovered during renovations to the building in the early 1980s, and includes large quantities of textiles, printed papers, sewing equipment, religious items and many other objects. Recent archaeological analysis of this material has revealed important aspects of the inmates' institutional lives and the relationships between the women, the matron and the wider world.

Saturday, January 11 – 9:45 AM – Convention Centre: 205B

Piddock, Susan, Flinders University of South Australia

SYM-12.07 A Place for Convicts: The Fremantle Lunatic Asylum

Western Australia began as a free colony but due to economic conditions and a shortage of labour decided to accept male convicts from Britain, becoming a penal colony in 1849. It was the responsibility of the British Parliament to provide for convicts suffering from mental illness. In this paper I will discuss the effect funding from half a world away had on provisions for the care of the insane in the form of the Fremantle Lunatic Asylum. I will highlight what life was like in the asylum using the 'ideal asylum' model I have developed, and used in my previous research on South Australia and Tasmania.

Saturday, January 11 – 10:30 AM – Convention Centre: 205B

Palmer, Russell, Ghent University

SYM-12.08 Religious Colonialism: prison graffiti at the Inquisitor's Palace, Malta

The Roman Inquisition was present in Malta for around 250 years and existed as part of a religious colonial regime which also included the Knights of St John and the Bishopric of Malta and Gozo, all of whom officially reported to the Holy See. Responsible for ensuring the proper observance of Catholic ritual and doctrine among Malta's inhabitants, the Inquisitorial court often issued custodial sentences for any transgression. During the 17th and 18th centuries, the prisons held indigenous Maltese, trading settlers, visiting Protestants, and Islamic slaves, separating inmates by sex only. This paper will explore the inmate graffiti carved into the walls of the Inquisition's prison cells. More specifically, it will consider the ways in which the graffiti may have been produced and 'read' by inmates as images of hope, fear, resistance, and acquiescence in relation to religious imperialism in a largely illiterate society.

Saturday, January 11 – 10:45 AM – Convention Centre: 205B

Fortenberry, Brent, Boston University

SYM-12.09 Life Among Ruins: Bermuda and Britain's Imperial Debris

Bermuda was settled in 1612 by the Virginia Company Colonists of England's expanding colonial realm. While still a British Overseas Territory, Bermuda finds itself caught between its colonial past and its (post?) colonial present and future. From Royal Forts to Watch Houses, the vestiges of the British colonization still saturate its shores. Ironically it is primarily the remains of the historic colonial landscape that are the means and infrastructure for the island's economic survival through tourism. It is in this uneasy climate that Bermudians still work through the anxieties of Imperial life; imported cultural practices and material culture are forms of resistance and provide a means for forming manifold identities all the while eschewing earlier colonial-dominated cultural forms. This paper will begin to explore this uneasy material landscape as Bermudians live in a fluid colonial environment with an uncertain post-colonial future.

Saturday, January 11 – 11:00 AM – Convention Centre: 205B

Longhurst, Peta, University of Sydney

SYM-12.10 Colonial Quarantine: Spatialisation and materialisation at the North Head Quarantine Station in Sydney, Australia

Established in 1835, the North Head Quarantine Station was intended to quell the spread of contagion amongst incoming immigrants and existing residents in Sydney, Australia. This paper seeks to position the Quarantine Station as one component of a colonial practice of institutionalisation. The site's major institutional goal was the prevention of disease transmission. However, by considering the practice of quarantine within an imperial context, it is possible to see the broader implications of its public health function. Through quarantine, colonial and national identities were formed and Australia and its citizenry were imagined and defined. Whereas quarantine was largely abandoned internationally, in Australia it persisted; at the federation of the new nation in 1901, quarantine was the sole major public health power granted to the Government in the constitution. Within this colonial context, this paper will consider the spatial and material expression of quarantine and its enduring legacy in the shaping of a nation.

Saturday, January 11 – 11:15 AM – Convention Centre: 205B

McAtackney, Laura, University College Dublin

SYM-12.11 Graffiti revelations and the changing meanings of Kilmainham Gaol, Ireland

Kilmainham Gaol was built in 1796 with the intention of being the new jail for Dublin County. In reality it swiftly became the de facto holding centre for many of the most difficult and recalcitrant prisoners for the colonial powers to control from this time until its closure in 1924. Mainly due to its association with so many major figures of Ireland's struggle to gain independence from Britain the prison has transitioned from being a British colonial bastion to being a nationalist heritage icon. However, one needs only reveal that the prison lay abandoned for over 40 years before being opened by volunteers in 1966 (the 50th anniversary of the Easter Rising) and was only taken into state protection in 1986 to note a less than smooth transformation from one state of being to the other. Using graffiti assemblages that predominantly date from 1920 through to contemporary times this paper will explore the 'imperial debris' of contested narratives of meaning, ownership, and identity that the prison walls contain and continue to reveal from the tumultuous post-abandonment period.

Saturday, January 11 – 11:30 AM – Convention Centre: 205B

Papadopoulos, Dimitris, Independent Scholar

SYM-12.12 Topographies of tension: institutional remains and the politics of ruination in 20th century Greek border transformations

Recent works (Gourgouris 1996, Calotychos 2003, Hamilakis 2008) have addressed the institutional apparatuses of Greek nation-state building, including official archaeology, through a dual critique of the colonialist/nationalist project. The Greek case features complexities that relate to both the 'crypto-colonial' status (Herzfeld 2002) of the Greek state and the internal colonization process targeting ethnic otherness in annexed territories such as Macedonia (1913). This paper explores the remains of official place-making in Northwest Greece from early 20th century 'border engineering' and military posts to archaeological interventions and public monuments and memorials. It also addresses the post-civil war state politics of controlled evacuation and abandonment and its impact on local communities. My aim is to make visible the tensions created at the interface of state imposed spatial transformations and the lived space of the locals as traced in co-existent material layers. To this end, deserted village ruins ('ereipiones' in Greek) are a focal point as both the outcome of state policies and the object of affection and nostalgia for dislocated communities.

Saturday, January 11 – 11:45 AM – Convention Centre: 205B

Beisaw, April, Vassar College

SYM-12.13 Water for the City, Ruins for the Country: Archaeology of the NYC Watershed

New York's Catskill region contains innumerable ruins. To outsiders, they are a reminder that rural life is a struggle. To insiders, these ruins are the debris of a government project. Millions of New York City (NYC) residents need clean water, and the Catskill region is their main source. The city began depopulating the Catskills over 100 years ago when towns were submerged to create the Ashokan Reservoir. Many left but those who remained reorganized their lives around the reservoir. Increasing populations and water quality concerns have spurred new land acquisitions around the reservoir, creating new ruins. This 'watershed protection' program obscures the fact that the watershed is man-made. Symbols of legitimacy and continuity are evident in the local NYC headquarters, a complex of preserved historic homes amid the ruins. These ruins are the debris of government supported land clearance programs. Archaeological assessment documents what once was, and raises awareness of what is and what may soon be.

Saturday, January 11 – 12:00 PM – Convention Centre: 205B

Beaulieu, Kiara, Archaeological Services Inc.

SYM-13.02 East Meets West: An East Indian token in the Western Colonies

In 1820 the Ontario House was built in Niagara Falls and functioned as a hotel and tavern. In addition to providing a location for travelers to drink and lodge the Ontario House, as many other local establishments did, billeted soldiers. One map shows that soldiers were billeted at the Ontario House in 1838 (42nd regiment), and texts indicate that soldiers from the 67th regiment were also billeted there in 1841. The excavation of the midden and features of the Ontario House produced a large assemblage including ceramics, buttons, tokens, and military accoutrements. Of particular interest is an East Indian token found in the natural topsoil, which can be associated with the 67th regiment's brief occupation of Ontario House in 1841. This paper addresses the significance of this and associated finds in regards to the global movement of the regiment and the socio-political context of Ontario House within the regional history.

Thursday, January 09 – 8:45 AM – Convention Centre: 303A

Miller, Rachel, University of Alabama

SYM-13.03 Lead Fabric Seals from the French Fort St. Pierre (1719-1729) Artifact Assemblage

Fort St. Pierre was a short lived establishment along the Yazoo River in the Lower Mississippi River Valley existing from 1719-1729. An uprising by neighboring Native warriors set the fort ablaze, which ultimately led to its demise. The region was never resettled following the attack. Excavations during the 1970s revealed a glimpse of Fort St. Pierre's role in the early years of France's colonial Louisiane settlement within North America. Lead fabric seals from the site demonstrate the fort inhabitants' use of Mississippian waterways and their supply networks with other French sites. These fabric seals indicate delivery of imported textile goods originating from Europe. With an emphasis on trade pathways, this poster will examine and analyze the lead fabric seals from the Fort St. Pierre collection. Key words: lead fabric seals, Fort St. Pierre, textiles, trade pathways

Thursday, January 09 – 9:00 AM – Convention Centre: 303A

Coleman, Caitlin, Archaeological Services Inc

SYM-13.04 'A Delightful Odour to the Breath': Toothpaste in Late Nineteenth Century Toronto

The Bishop's Block site (AjGu-49) in downtown Toronto contained the almost untouched foundations of four urban townhouses dated from the mid-to-late 19th century. The 2007 salvage excavation uncovered how these buildings transformed from upper middle class houses to mixed-use dwellings and working class homes by the beginning of the twentieth century. The Bishop's Block site offers many completely intact and intriguing artifacts, one of which is a white ceramic toothpaste container. This artifact, which is labeled 'Atkinson's Celebrated Parisian Toothpaste', is an excellent example of the class tensions at play in Victorian Toronto. Toothpaste has been around in a variety of forms for millennia, but commercially made and packaged toothpaste is a product of the nineteenth century. The marketing of toothpaste fed into worries about needing a bright smile, sweet breath and impeccable hygiene. Cleanliness and social acceptability became ever more intertwined, while epidemics remained a grim reality. Fear of disease combined with an increased desire to define one's social standing through personal appearance and cleanliness created a perfect market for manufactured toothpaste.

Thursday, January 09 – 9:15 AM – Convention Centre: 303A

Kelly, Johanna, Archaeological Services Inc.

Carnevale, Andrea, Archaeological Services Inc.

McGuire, Denise, University of Newcastle

SYM-13.05 «Removes All Obstacles»: The Place of Abortifacients in Nineteenth Century Toronto

A bottle embossed with 'Sir J. Clarke's Female Pills' was found during the excavation of the original location of Toronto's first hospital, which opened in 1829 and was in operation at the corner of King and John Streets until 1854. The commonly accepted perception is that abortion was frowned upon and prosecuted. In reality abortion was a wide-spread practice and, if not explicitly, then covertly practiced at the major medical facility in the city. The Toronto General Hospital was intended to service the poor and emigrants and 'female pills' is an example of the types of abortive medicines which were widely accessible to those who could not afford a procedure with an abortionist. Where do these abortive medicines fit into the larger framework of reproductive health operating within the social, political, and cultural frameworks of the time?

Thursday, January 09 – 9:30 AM – Convention Centre: 303A

Hull, Katherine, Archaeological Services, Inc.

SYM-13.06 Concerns at Home, Concerns Abroad: Irish and English Political Ephemera in Southern Ontario

Although uncommon, a few artifacts reflecting an unambiguous connection with a particular political ideology, social movement, or politician/activist have been recovered from archaeological sites in Southern Ontario. Often these items do not reflect local Upper Canada concerns, but rather '»concerns at home »'--socio-political issues from the Irish and English homelands of immigrant families. Items such as moulded or stamped smoking pipes, buttons and pins with various slogans carried meaning for the user, but also served to forge and strengthen bonds with like-minded individuals within the community. Artifacts supporting the Repeal movement (Ireland), opposing Home Rule (Ireland), and supporting the Great Reform Bill of 1832 (England) will be discussed.

Thursday, January 09 – 9:45 AM – Convention Centre: 303A

Garden, Mary-Cate, Archaeological Services Inc

SYM-13.07 Lost in the Move: The Material Culture of Leaving

The places and spaces that we mark as 'home' are filled with 'stuff'--objects imbued with value that make up our lives and help to define our spaces. From treasured objects to clutter, this is the material culture of everyday life (e.g. Miller 2009). This paper will ask what happens to these objects when people are compelled to leave their homes? What is kept and what is lost? A major infrastructure project currently underway in the Province of Ontario is resulting in the displacement of century farms and communities as land is being expropriated and residents relocated. In the process, most of the visual and spatial connections to 'the past' and to 'home' are being severed. Looking at these empty houses and farms as archaeological sites this paper, drawing in part on work by Buchli and Miller, will discuss new research that uses these 'lost' objects--'the small finds left behind when residents are compelled to leave--in order to explore ideas of value, loss, the connection between people/ place and the process of 'leaving'.References: 2001 Buchli, V & Lucas, G Archaeologies of the Contemporary Past Abingdon: Routledge 2009 Miller, D Stuff London: Polity

Thursday, January 09 – 10:00 AM – Convention Centre: 303A

Williams, Blake, Archaeological Services Inc.

SYM-13.08 From Goose Drops to Special Ops: A Pinfire Shotgun Shell Cartridge at Fort York, Ontario

In 2011, during a salvage excavation at the Fort York National Historic Site, Archaeological Services Inc. recovered a pinfire shotgun shell cartridge. This unique small find tells a story of the changing firearms technology used by armed forces around the world. These developments would lead to dramatic changes in the military's treatment of the militia as revealed by the British response to the Trent Affair. This international incident during the American Civil War, risked a return to hostilities between Britain and the Union States and sparked a defensive rearmament across the Colony of Canada. This artifact also highlights the military evolution of the shotgun from a hunting tool brought to the battlefield by ragtag Militia, to cutting edge weaponry used by military Special Forces around the world

Thursday, January 09 – 10:30 AM – Convention Centre: 303A

Venovevs, Anatolijs, Archaeological Services Inc.

SYM-13.09 Playing with Fire: Children's Toys at Fort York's Ordinance and Supply Yard

From 1868 to 1932, the Ordinance and Supply Yard located within the Fort York National Historic Site was part of a major munitions depot for the Canadian military that served the garrisons in southwestern Ontario. Accordingly, the 2010 and 2011 salvage excavation of a small section of this yard, conducted ahead of the construction for a proposed visitors' centre, recovered a large amount of industrial debris associated with the maintenance and repair of turn-of-the-century military hardware. The project also revealed a large number of children-related artifacts deposited side by side with dangerous, and occasionally still live, munitions. These artifacts, along with historic photographs, remind us that children lived at the fort, where married soldiers and their families were quartered. They, or the children of civilian contractors employed by the military, regularly visited and played within the enclosed compound among the armaments stored for the Canadian military. Thus, the presence of small toys, marbles and dolls, challenges contemporary notions of childhood and helps to reconceptualise Fort York not only as a place of war but also as a place of play and everyday life.

Thursday, January 09 – 10:45 AM – Convention Centre: 303A

Dabal, Joanna, Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology, Gdansk University

SYM-13.10 Post medieval ceramic toys from Gdansk excavation

Ceramic toys are one of the categories which are very neglected in Polish archaeology. There are barely a few mentions in Polish archaeological literature about miniature dishes, whistles and figurines. There are no information about this category of finds from Gdansk excavation. In this paper author will present 17th-20th century ceramic toys from chosen urban sites of Gdansk, which were part of larger ceramic studies. Those collection includes different fabric small ceramic dishes, money boxes, whistles, playing balls and several figurines. Some of finds are poorly preserved but better examples are also present. The ceramic toys studies shed light on children plays and the role of children in «mature» world, which is very interesting comparing with different cities. Those analyses showing social differences and specific of Gdansk in context of neighbor areas.

Thursday, January 09 – 11:00 AM – Convention Centre: 303A

Skowronek, Russell, The University of Texas Pan American

Graham, Margaret, The University of Texas Pan American

SYM-13.11 The Chocolatera on the Spanish Colonial Frontier: Insights into Global Foodways and Economics

If one artifact signals the birth of the modern world economy it is the chocolatera. Before the wide-spread use of coffee or tea, hot chocolate was the beverage of choice in early modern Europe and the American colonies. Found in Spanish colonial sites fat-bellied ceramic or copper jars with constricting necks and shoulders 'the chocolatera is an artifact associated specifically with the making of this comestible. The hot beverage made of cinnamon, sugar, and chocolate was beaten to a froth in boiling water and served as a popular stimulant. To illustrate the variable forms of this artifact and chocolate within the global economy this presentation draws on archaeological and documentary evidence from both shipwreck and terrestrial sites in California, Texas, Florida, New Mexico, Mexico, the Philippines dating from the sixteenth through nineteenth centuries.

Thursday, January 09 – 11:15 AM – Convention Centre: 303A

McGuire, Denise, Newcastle University

SYM-13.12 A Taste for Mustard: A cache of condiment bottles from a Loyalist homestead

During the excavation of a house foundation at the Loyalist-period Butler homestead in Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario, a small cache of condiment bottles was discovered in a space determined to be a larder or pantry. Based on the form of the bottle, the condiment that filled the bottle was likely dry mustard powder, the bottles of which have more often been recovered from military sites. One of the bottles is of particular interest as it was embossed with the name 'Rhodes & Kemeys' and originated from a small mill manufacturing powdered mustard and glass bottles in Ossining, New York. These types of bottles are not often recovered from domestic sites in Ontario and may speak to the history of the site via the preferences and habits of its occupants over the course of its 30 years of existence (1783-1813). Using these artifacts, this paper aims to examine the uses of mustard from its consumption as a food condiment to application of medicinal treatment in both military and non-military contexts. It will also highlight the Butler family's ties to the merchant network between British Canada and the United States in a post-Revolutionary world.

Thursday, January 09 – 11:30 AM – Convention Centre: 303A

Brunton, Miranda, Archaeological Services Inc.

SYM-13.13 Power in Numbers: the Anthropological Implications of Horse Shoe Nails on Blacksmith Sites

During the nineteenth century, almost all general smiths also acted as farriers. Horse shoe nails offer the best evidence that the smiths practiced shoeing on site. However, the remnants of these nails can function as more than indicators of shoeing practices but also aid in both understanding the intensity of shoeing practices and in pinpointing features. For example, horse shoe nails recovered from Kilmanagh Crossroads site excavated by Archaeological Services Inc. in 2009, not only represented shoeing activities but the sheer quantity indicated the intensity of the practice and the nails distribution throughout the site pointed to the entrance of the blacksmith's shop once stood, which was not known at the time of the excavation. This paper will explore the untapped anthropological potential of horse shoe nails by comparing and contrasting collections of horse shoe nails recovered from blacksmith shops from urban and rural contexts throughout southern Ontario.

Thursday, January 09 – 11:45 AM – Convention Centre: 303A

Brandon, Jamie, Arkansas Archeological Survey

SYM-14.01 Two Atlantic Worlds Collide in Arkansas: Spanish Coins from the 1830s Mercantile District in Historic Washington, Arkansas

Traditionally, the Atlantic World concept has been used to frame analyses of places on the eastern seaboard of the United States, as the ties with Europe were strongest during the colonial period and clearest along coastline. However, these economic spheres extended their reach well beyond the coastlines and ports. Surprisingly, the interface between two of these Atlantic worlds—the British and Spanish Atlantics—can be found in southwestern Arkansas in the 1830s. During 2011 and 2012 excavations at Historic Washington State Park, in the city's old commercial district, Arkansas Archeological Society members recovered four Spanish coins. These small silver disks, all minted in the late 18th century, evoke the commerce, licit or otherwise, that flowed back and forth between these two worlds.

Thursday, January 09 – 8:30 AM – Convention Centre: 303B

Barile, Kerri S., Dovetail Cultural Resource Group

Gonzalez, Kerry S., Dovetail Cultural Resource Group

SYM-14.02 A Shoe: Soul of the Salubria Attic in Culpeper County, Virginia

It was a strange request indeed. Is it possible to do an archaeological dig in an attic? An August 2011 earthquake caused extensive damage to Salubria, a circa 1757 Georgian mansion, requiring rebuilding chimneys and roof repair. To help prepare the space for construction, the owners requested that the attic be cleaned of the 'debris' that had accumulated on the attic floor during the building's 250-year occupation. Over 10,000 items were found during the 'dig' spanning the eighteenth through the early-twentieth centuries. One of the most notable and intriguing artifacts was a Federal period, hand-woven men's slipper. In this unique case of 'reverse taphonomy,' how did this shoe and so many other items end up in the attic? What can the items tell us about the use and repair of this space? And, do the artifacts have any ties to unspoken narratives on belief and secrecy over the centuries? So archaeology in the attic? Absolutely!

Thursday, January 09 – 8:45 AM – Convention Centre: 303B

Pomper, Linda, Independent Scholar, NY

SYM-14.03 A group of late 16th century Chinese porcelains with datable English mounts

Besides learning from sherds of Chinese porcelain that have turned up in terrestrial and underwater sites, we can learn from porcelain with datable mounts in European collections. Five pieces of blue and white Chinese porcelain from the late 16th century now in the collection of The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, came originally from Burghley House, Stamford, Lincolnshire, and they may have come through trade between England and Turkey. The mounts are datable to 1575-1585, and the pieces compare closely to sherds found in Drakes Bay, Baja California and Panama Vieja. There were very few pieces of Chinese porcelain in England during that time, so that they provide important documentary evidence of trade between England and the Levant and they can also help with dating porcelain sherds found in other sites.

Thursday, January 09 – 9:00 AM – Convention Centre: 303B

Somerville, Kyle, University at Buffalo

Barton, Christopher, Temple University

SYM-14.04 Sets and Sensibility: Tea Service and the Excavation of Ideology and Desire

In the nineteenth century, the growth of consumer culture altered the ways in which people saw themselves and the intersection of identities constructed through material culture. This paper examines a matching tea cup and saucer recovered from the Spring House, a former commercial farmstead and hotel located in southeastern Monroe County, New York. The tea set is decorated with transferprint depictions of 'Faith, Hope, and Charity,' the Three Virtues forming the basis of Christianity, and a popular motif in Victorian America. The cup and saucer show no signs of utensil ware, suggesting that the set was curated and displayed by its owners. The set represents the confluence of overarching social networks and movements and their influence on individual practice. This paper considers how the tea set, recovered from a rural context, was a dynamic social agent that was both a reflection of societal structures and also a discursive, disciplining medium of genteel desire.

Thursday, January 09 – 9:15 AM – Convention Centre: 303B

Gabriel-Powell, Jennifer, Independent Researcher
Beaman, Thomas, Wake Technical Community College

**SYM-14.05 'Allah the Divider' was Lost in the Public House:
 A Pocketknife with Arabic Inscriptions from Colonial Brunswick Town**

Located on the Cape Fear River, Brunswick Town was one of the most active trans-Atlantic ports in eighteenth century North Carolina, particularly in the export of naval stores. Sometime between 1726-1776, a small brass pocketknife was lost by someone in the Public House. While the majority of artifacts recovered by archaeologists may be a result of loss, what makes this pocketknife significant is the Arabic script embossed on each side of the knife, with quotes from the Quran reading 'Allah the Divider' and 'There is No God but God'. The style of Arabic places its origin from the Malay Peninsula in Southeast Asia. The presence of this small but unique pocketknife speaks not only to the network of global trade of material goods, but also to the material evidence of people of various nationalities and beliefs that may have reached even small regional ports during the eighteenth century.

Thursday, January 09 – 9:30 AM – Convention Centre: 303B

Stewart-Abernathy, Leslie, Arkansas Archeological Survey

SYM-14.06 Sarah's Slate: a Child's Image of Home

It is rare to find images of architecture by non-professional hands produced before the popularization of photography. More rare are representations by children except for the occasional sampler. In 1981, during the annual Arkansas Archeological Society Training Program at Washington Historic State Park, such a picture was found in an archeological context. Incised on a fragment of a school slate tablet is the image of a house, along with the name '»Sarah»' and three sets of the paired numbers «'44.»' While discovering the archeological evidence of a connected but lost kitchen behind the still extant Sanders House, we may have found an image of the house itself when it was new, at least from the perspective of nine year old Sarah Virginia Sanders in 1844. Careful examination of this artifact, experiments with similar slates, and comparisons with drawings of houses by children and adults, suggest indeed it is.

Thursday, January 09 – 9:45 AM – Convention Centre: 303B

Mabelitini, Brian, Gray & Pape, Inc.

SYM-14.07 Union Occupation of the Frazer Farmstead (15Hr42) during the American Civil War

Constructed in ca. 1817, the Frazer farmstead (15Hr42) in Cynthiana, Kentucky, was burned on July 17, 1862, by Confederate forces during John Hunt Morgan's first Cynthiana raid. During the American Civil War, the house was incorporated into Camp Frazer, and was used as a hospital and for storage by Union troops. Archaeological excavations uncovered numerous military items in situ within the destruction debris, as well as a sutler's token belonging to the 45th Ohio Volunteer Infantry beneath a collapsed brick wall. The presence of this artifact provides new insight into the use and condition of the structure following its razing during Morgan's raid.

Thursday, January 09 – 10:30 AM – Convention Centre: 303B

Smith, Hannah, East Carolina University
Beaman, Thomas, Wake Technical Community College

**SYM-14.08 Strawberry (Battle) Fields and Gender: A Woman's Cloisonné Pendant
 from a Bombarded Encampment of the American Civil War**

Located in southeastern North Carolina, Fort Anderson was a Confederate Civil War fortification comprised primarily of defensive earthen mounds. Though garrisoned only by a small company of soldiers, its population swelled in January 1865 as other regional forts were abandoned as Federal forces advanced towards Wilmington. Shortly after this increase, a three-day bombardment by Federal forces left the encampment areas in ruins and Fort Anderson abandoned. During the 2011 excavation in the area of 'overflow' barracks structures by students of the William Peace University Archaeological Field School, fragments of a woman's cloisonné pendant resembling a strawberry were recovered in the context of a wooden encampment structure likely destroyed during the bombardment. This delicate pendant raises interesting questions about gender, regarding the physical or material presence of women among Confederate soldiers that had hastily abandoned other fortifications and in the hazardous location of the Federal bombardment of Fort Anderson.

Thursday, January 09 – 10:45 AM – Convention Centre: 303B

Drexler, Carl, Arkansas Archeological Survey

SYM-14.09 Performing a Rapid and Certain Cure: A Patent Medicine Bottle from the American Cotton Frontier

Recent excavations at Dooley's Ferry (3HE12), on the Red River in Hempstead County, Arkansas, recovered fragments of a bottle of Edward Wilder's 'Mother's Worm Syrup,' a patent medicine advertised as an effective vermifuge. In context, this bottle and other patent medicines may have served other roles, which may have helped the residents of the area cope with the American Civil War and its aftermath.

Thursday, January 09 – 11:00 AM – Convention Centre: 303B

Ashlock II, P.T., The Lamar Institute

Elliott, Daniel Thornton, The Lamar Institute

SYM-14.10 Hold Your Horses: Systematic metal detection survey as a methodology to reveal horseshoe and animal shoe typologies across 18th and 19th Century cultural landscapes in Georgia including battlefield sites of the American Revolution

Using 21st Century remote sensing technology and a systematic approach, recent archaeological investigations in Georgia have revealed a remarkable collection of animal shoes from the 18th and 19th Century. Among the cultural landscapes of farmsteads and battlefields, lay in context the material culture of the farrier and animal husbandry. This paper seeks to examine the stylistic variations and produce an overview of typological and chronological data through comprehensive material analysis of representative samples collected during the metal detection surveys conducted on sites from these periods. The paper will examine contextual evidence and associative qualities of these artifacts to the related sites and place heavy emphasis on the relationship these animal shoes have to the battlefields of the American Revolution in the South. The paper will also explore the connection between the provenience of these artifacts in relation to early transportation and subsistence patterns across these landscapes. The aim is to demonstrate the effectiveness of applying advanced scientific analysis and new technologies of the 21st Century to enhance archaeological interpretation of material culture.

Thursday, January 09 – 11:15 AM – Convention Centre: 303B

Barnes, Jodi, Arkansas Archeological Survey

SYM-14.11 The Revelatory Power of a Button: Families Divided, Families Reunited

A VMI Cadet button was recovered in the shed kitchen of an African American tenant family in the Blue Ridge Mountain of Virginia. The button provides powerful interpretive information about the genealogies of slavery and the fission and fusion of families (both Black and White) before and after the Civil War.

Thursday, January 09 – 11:30 AM – Convention Centre: 303B

Smith, Kevin, Haffenreffer Museum of Anthropology, Brown University

SYM-14.12 Later, they sailed out and eastward from there along the shore...: New evidence for Norse voyaging from L'Anse aux Meadows

Among the most enduring questions historical archaeologists face are how to disentangle relationships between written and archaeological records, especially in the complex narratives and material records of first contact situations. The Norse discoveries and explorations in North America surely rank among the most contentious of these. While excavations at L'Anse aux Meadows firmly documented a Norse exploration base in Newfoundland, questions remain about the nature and extent of that exploration. In 2008, a jasper fire-starter was recovered during Parks Canada's investigations north of the largest turf-walled Norse longhouse at the site, bringing the number of jasper fire-starter spalls from L'Anse aux Meadows to eleven. Instrumental Neutron Activation and pXRF analyses of these and a suite of geological jasper samples gathered from outcrops across the North Atlantic provide new information on the locations from which the Norse sailed, areas to which they traveled, and locations where they may have encountered First Nations/Native American people. This paper explores these issues, querying Icelandic documentary records in new light gained from studying objects in context.

Thursday, January 09 – 11:45 AM – Convention Centre: 303B

Feit, Rachel, AmaTerra Environmental
Sitters, Drew, AmaTerra Environmental
Godby, William, White Sands Missile Range

SYM-14.13 Out of the Woodwork: The Graffiti of the Pershing Launch Site at Green River, Utah

Between 1962 and 1979, the U.S. Department of Defense tested long range Athena and Pershing Missiles from a test site in Green River, Utah. Part of the White Sands Missile Range, the facility consisted of the launch sites themselves, as well as control centers, weather stations, camps and other infrastructure to support the operations. In 2013, Archaeologists documenting the missile testing facilities came across an impressive earthen and wood blockhouse at the Pershing missile launch site. Scrawled on the walls inside the blockhouse were the names, service dates and hometowns of hundreds of soldiers stationed there between 1972 and 1979, as well as other messages that attest to chronic boredom, homesickness, or frustration. The graffiti is a compelling record on many levels about the men who served with the Pershing program in the 1970s, a time when America was still at war with Vietnam. Graffiti from German soldiers also attests to the international partnerships surrounding the Pershing program. Follow up research and oral histories have unlocked rich personal narratives embedded within America's nuclear missile testing program during the Cold War Era.

Thursday, January 09 – 1:30 PM – Convention Centre: 303B

Hodge, Christina, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University

SYM-14.14 NMV: A Number of Marked Vessels from Colonial Harvard College

Harvard College in Cambridge, Massachusetts homogenized its colonial students in many ways, but opportunities for self-determination were endemic to the institution's system of control. Scholars ate at 'commons,' where attendance was mandatory. In the midst of this strongly communal material experience, however, young men were required to provide their own drinking cups and spoons. Some students scratched initials into their redware cups and bowls, distinguishing their possessions and themselves. Archaeologists have recovered a few such pieces from the cellar fill of Harvard's Old College--site of the dining hall where students came together regularly to eat, learn, and pray. Inscription transforms these sherds from anonymous «MNV» (minimum number of vessels) statistics to «NMV»: a number of marked vessels with specificity and biography. In context, the pieces are more than evocative curiosities. They manifest the ambivalent place of the individual in the institution and invite a consideration of identity, masculinity, and power. They also challenge us to treat even mundane artifacts as small finds.

Thursday, January 09 – 1:45 PM – Convention Centre: 303B

Fernstrom, Katharine W., Community College of Baltimore County

SYM-14.15 Grave markers as Artifact and Document: Using a Family Cemetery to Teach Archaeology

The Community College of Baltimore County, Essex Campus occupies the former Mace family farm. One of the extant parts of the farm is the cemetery containing 22 headstones and footstones. These stones provide information about cardinal orientations; life dates; pictorial symbols; and semi-religious inscriptions. Students in an Introductory Archaeology class used the cemetery information to connect historic photos and survey maps to the evidence on the landscape; to practice inductive and deductive logic; and to hypothesize about archaeological remains that should be left by household and professional activities. Ambitious students honed their research skills by taking the data to Ancestry.com to search for family descendants and Census records of slaves. The site has the potential to instruct students in the multiple facets of the historical archaeology of Baltimore County.

Thursday, January 09 – 2:00 PM – Convention Centre: 303B

Orr, David, Temple University

SYM-14.16 The Revolutionary War «USA» Button: A Study in Qualitative Archaeology

After many seasons of archaeology in the camp sites of Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, several types of buttons were discovered with just the intertwined letters «USA» depicted on their surfaces. Several years ago a very particular type of «USA» button was found which also had the date «1777» under the «USA» letters. What does this mean? This design was radical and innovative at the time in comparison to all military buttons of its type. Other questions were also suggested: is it referencing the birth of a new nation, a citizen army, a new group identity? This paper will probe the interpretations of this single object and discuss how excellent archaeological context can reveal exciting inferences from the past. Symbolic roles will also be advanced. This paper depended on the close cooperation of the volunteer group BRAVO (under Dan Sivilich) who actually revealed the button in question.

Thursday, January 09 – 2:15 PM – Convention Centre: 303B

Swords, Molly, SWCA Environmental Consultants

**SYM-14.17 Donning Identity: Traditional Chinese Buttons
from a Historic Railroad Town in Northern Idaho**

Overseas Chinese played an important role in the shaping of the American West. Overemphasis of material stereotypes and public fascination with opium and gambling can leave a shallow interpretation of this important group. In this paper, I will examine traditional Chinese clothing fasteners, buttons, in the context of a male residence and business located in late 19th century Sandpoint, Idaho. Through this analysis, I view the importance of Chinese Identity through the lens of self expression by traditional choices.

Thursday, January 09 – 2:30 PM – Convention Centre: 303B

Barna, Benjamin, Independent

**SYM-14.18 Japanese porcelain cups from a Hawaiian ranch cabin:
alcohol, tea, and the socialization of immigrants**

In 2007, five small porcelain cups were recovered from a rubbish deposit behind a cabin on a livestock ranch on the slopes of Mauna Kea volcano. At first glance, they simply confirm the presence of Japanese workers known to be on the ranch beginning in the 1890s. When considered in the context of racial and national prejudices that shaped labor relations during the 19th and early 20th century, however, they help tell a more complex story linking Hawaiian tradition, euro-american capitalists, and Asian transnational laborers. This paper uses these five porcelain cups as an entry point for an exploration of fundamental differences between indigenous and foreign versions of capitalism practiced on one Hawaiian ranch and the roles these ideas played in the socialization of transnational immigrants into Hawai'i's ranching community.

Thursday, January 09 – 2:45 PM – Convention Centre: 303B

Jackson, Misty, Arbre Croche Cultural Resources

**SYM-14.19 SYMBOLISM, Nationality, Identity and Gender as Interpreted
from an Eighteenth Century Ring from French Colonial Context**

Excavations in the 1970's recovered a possible signet ring from plowzone context at Fort Ouiatanon, an 18th century fort constructed by the French in Indiana and later taken over by the British. The unusual symbolism exhibited by the ring, that of a man astride a fish or dolphin, invite a close study to determine its meaning. Research suggests that it represented the Dauphin of France, Louis XV, and by extension it likely belonged to a high-ranking male of the post.

Thursday, January 09 – 3:30 PM – Convention Centre: 303B

Cleek, Katherine, University of Arkansas

**SYM-14.20 A Millennium Platter for the Old Block House:
The Potential Interplay of Faith and Material Culture**

Portions of a Ralph Stevenson and Sons Millennium pattern platter were recently identified in archaeological collections from the home of the Jewish mercantile family of Abraham and Fanny Block (3HE236-19) in Washington, Arkansas. This platter illustrates and cites the Old Testament, Isaiah Chapter 11, verse 6, showing predators and prey dwelling peacefully together, but also has a vignette of a man kneeling in prayer, and a quote from the Christian prayer, the Our Father. While it is unknown how the Block family viewed this platter, it provides hints as to how the Block's may have negotiated their Jewish faith within their largely Christian community.

Thursday, January 09 – 3:45 PM – Convention Centre: 303B

Thomas, Judith E., Mercyhurst Archaeological Institute
Volanski, Kaitlyn R., Mercyhurst Archaeological Institute

**SYM-15.01 Geochemical Identification of the Extramural Activity
of Laundry Washing at Cantonment Burgwin (LA 88145), Taos, New Mexico**

During the occupation (1852-1860) of Cantonment Burgwin near Taos, New Mexico, the Army laundresses processed the soldiers' laundry using lye soap near their quarters. Lye, or potash, contains phosphorus, an element that is relatively immobile when added to the soil, as with discarded wash water. Archaeological excavation of Cantonment Burgwin's laundresses' quarters identified the footprint and internal configuration of their four-room building. To locate the laundry washing area, chemical analysis was conducted on soil samples using the Colorimetric method to determine the amount of phosphorus within each sample. The differential phosphorus patterning identified an area near the laundresses' quarters where the washing process had left a phosphorus signature in the soil. This paper summarizes the research conducted to geochemically identify the chemical signature of the extramural activity of laundry washing.

Thursday, January 09 – 10:30 AM – Convention Centre: 207

McKee, Larry, TRC Environmental Corporation

**SYM-15.02 Archaeological Investigations of Civil War Activity in an Urban Setting:
Franklin, Tennessee**

Since 2003, the Nashville office of TRC Environmental Corporation has carried out a variety of archaeological investigations linked to the U.S. Civil War in Franklin, Tennessee. Located near Nashville, Franklin saw extensive action during the war, capped by the bloody Battle of Franklin in late 1864. The TRC archaeological efforts have ranged from work on city parks on the outer edge of the town to recovery of an isolated soldier's burial to a search for remnants of Federal defensive lines in residential yards. The latter effort discovered a well preserved section of a defensive ditch containing hundreds of rounds of dropped and fired ammunition sealed in place soon after the Battle of Franklin. One challenge has been to bring together these small and unconnected archaeological projects into a cohesive whole, a task made easier by linking the work to the efforts of Franklin's very active preservation community.

Thursday, January 09 – 10:45 AM – Convention Centre: 207

Melomo, Vincent, William Peace University
Beaman, Thomas, Wake Technical Community College

SYM-15.03 Though War, Peace, and William Peace: The Archaeological Investigation of Fort Caswell

Fort Caswell has stood for nearly two centuries as a haunting reminder of the strategic importance of the Cape Fear River and the port of Wilmington in southeastern North Carolina. While much of the original 1826-1837 brick and mortar fort are still standing, key architectural features of the fort, and its unwritten history, lie hidden beneath the sand. Since its construction, the site has seen several phases of modification, abandonment, and reuse. The first archaeological research was conducted on the fort by the 2013 William Peace University Archaeological Field School. This presentation will summarize the goals of the research, provide an overview of the findings, and discuss prospects for future investigation. While findings from all periods of the fort history will be discussed, specific attention will be given to archaeological identification of features that dated to the fort's original construction and use, and to the American Civil War.

Thursday, January 09 – 11:00 AM – Convention Centre: 207

Seibert, Jeffrey, Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation

**SYM-15.04 The 1812 period Naval Hospital at Point Frederick,
Royal Military College, Kingston, Ontario**

Over the last five years, archaeologists' understanding of the War of 1812 Naval Establishment at Point Frederick / Royal Military College, Kingston, Ontario has undergone some profound changes. Among these is the recognition that the 1812 period naval hospital does not correspond with the current Commandant's house, but instead represents an entirely separate and ruined structure associated within the same area of the complex as the Commandant's house but distinct from it. Through the collaborative work of archaeologists, historians and members of the Canadian Forces, archaeologists at the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation in Kingston Ontario have located and begun to investigate this important piece of the early military complex on site. This finding has ramifications for our understanding of the complex as a whole in addition to our understanding of the War of 1812 on the Upper St Lawrence and Lake Ontario.

Thursday, January 09 – 11:15 AM – Convention Centre: 207

Quates, E.W. Duane, U.S. Army

SYM-15.05 «Where Patriotism and Loyalty Intersect with Truth:» The Archaeology and Public Engagement of the 1947 Pine Camp Barracks Fire

At approximately 0230 in the early morning of December 10, 1947 an officer's barracks, T-2278, caught fire. The building burned, killing 5 U.S. Army Officers. This event marks the only structural fire in the history of what is now Fort Drum, NY (then Pine Camp) that resulted in the loss of human life. In the Summer of 2012, the Fort Drum Cultural Resources Section conducted a magnetometry survey and excavations of the site, in order to determine its eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. This paper will discuss the way in which archaeologist became aware of the site, their attempts to commemorate the site, the historic significance of the site, the public outreach efforts surrounding the project, and the methods and results of the investigation.

Thursday, January 09 – 11:30 AM – Convention Centre: 207

Loewen, Brad, Université de Montréal

Delmas, Vincent, Université de Montréal

SYM-16.01 The Basques in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 1530-1760: An archaeological overview

Research on the Basques in the Gulf of St. Lawrence has often focused on 16th-century whaling in the Strait of Belle Isle. However a fuller look at the historical and archaeological data shows a presence that extended without interruption to the 18th century, covered a much larger area, and included cod fishing and trading. It also shows regional differences that developed during the 17th century, allowing us to distinguish French and Spanish Basque sites and material culture. Archaeologists have investigated more than 20 Basque sites and archives mention nearly a hundred. We have identified four periods of Basque presence in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, based on differences in activity, regional focus and the geographic origin of the Basques. For each period, a representative site illustrates differences over time and in space: Red Bay, L'Anse-à-la-Cave, Petit-Mécatina and Pabos

Thursday, January 09 – 10:30 AM – Convention Centre: 302A

Azkarate, Agustin, Basque Country University, UPV-EHU

Escribano-Ruiz, Sergio, Basque Country University, UPV-EHU

SYM-16.02 The whaling stations of Chateau Bay and Pleasure Harbour (Labrador, Canada), revisiting a temporary settlement model

Various whaling stations in Labrador were identified and excavated in the 1980s thanks to the work of several Basque archaeologists. Two of the stations, Chateau Bay and Pleasure Harbour, were the subject of systematic excavations. The important results obtained complement and enrich the Basque fisheries model, and yet Canadian archaeological historiography ignores or omits that contribution. The predominant model has been fixed and consolidated around the Red Bay excavations. Neither the case studies we presented, nor new and amazing findings, such as the one at Petit Mecatina, in Quebec, seem to be a strong enough excuse to provide new shades of meaning or change the model. The fact that the cases of Chateau Bay and Pleasure Harbour were not published in English seems to explain their omission. In our opinion, therefore, and because the session is presented as a reassessment of the research conducted to date, it is worthwhile to revisit this case studies.

Thursday, January 09 – 10:45 AM – Convention Centre: 302A

Escribano-Ruiz, Sergio, Basque Country University, UPV-EHU
Barrachina, Cristina P., University of Barcelona, UB
Azkarate, Agustin, Basque Country University, UPV-EHU
Madrid i Fernández, Marisol, University of Barcelona, UB
Buxeda i Garrigós, Jaume, University of Barcelona, UB
Nuñez Marcén, Julio, Basque Country University, UPV-EHU
Monette, Yves, Canadian Museum of Civilization
Iñañez, Javier G., Ikerbasque Foundation, Basque Country University UPV-EHU
Brad, Loewen, University of Montreal, UdeM

SYM-16.03 The cooking pots of Canadian Basque sites: new arguments for old problems

When the first whaling stations were excavated in Canada in the 1980s, the pottery we bring to the discussion became one of the Basque settlements' index fossils. It consists of ovoid shaped pots decorated with applied bands. Although the first studies showed that the pottery was not Basque, its origin has been difficult to pinpoint and many propositions are still put forward. We have been able to approach the issue in some depth by using several techniques to study pieces of pottery of the same type recovered in the Basque Country. The techniques include X-ray fluorescence (XRF), X-ray diffraction (XRD) and Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM). The characteristics of the materials used in the pottery lead us to discard some of the origins proposed and consider new possibilities. Moreover, on the basis of the pottery's morphological and decorative features, we seek to suggest the most likely centre of production.

Thursday, January 09 – 11:00 AM – Convention Centre: 302A

Herzog, Anja, CELAT, Laval University

SYM-16.04 If Cain Had Been a Fisherman...! – Historical and Archaeological Dimensions of a Whaling and Cod-Fishing Site on the '»Other»' Labrador Coast

As is by now a well-known fact, cod-fishing enterprises, closely followed by whaling expeditions, were the first attractions that brought Europeans to the north-eastern shores of Canada from the early 1500s onwards. Petit Mécatina Island 3 (Hare Harbor 1, EdBt-3), a whaling and cod-fishing site discovered in 2001, is so far one of the few sites of this type known on that particular stretch of Québec's Lower North Shore. It has been subject to continuous excavations on land and under water ever since, and an ever-growing team of researchers is studying its relations to the 16th to 18th century Basque ventures in the Americas. In 2010, a historical overview for the region as well as a discussion of the large variety of ceramic finds on this particular site were offered by the author at the SHA conference in Florida. Since then, research has progressed rapidly, and the 2014 paper will serve to present exciting new data on the ceramic collection from Petit Mécatina as well as to explore various find contexts as they relate to the history of the site and the region.

Thursday, January 09 – 11:15 AM – Convention Centre: 302A

Fitzhugh, William, Smithsonian Institution
Phaneuf, Erik, AECOM

SYM-16.05 Wet and Dry: the Archaeology of Basque and Inuit Pioneers at Hare harbor, Petit Mecatina, on the Quebec Lower North shore

Since Red Bay much information on 16th C. Basque whaling has become available. However, few sites have been excavated intensively, and none shed light on post-1600 activities. Hare Harbor-1 provides information on a 17th/early 18th C. fishing station of probable French Basque origin. Like Red Bay, the site offers land and underwater deposits, with the latter especially rich in organic and ceramic remains. The land site includes both Basque and Inuit structures, an industrial charcoal production enterprise, and an absence of try-works. On land, much European material is found in Inuit houses and middens, and Inuit materials are present on European floors. So far, history is mute regarding the identity of the Europeans. The close proximity of European and Inuit structures and combined materials suggest Inuit-European collaboration in a 17/18th C. fishing outpost over a period of a decade or more.

Thursday, January 09 – 11:30 AM – Convention Centre: 302A

Benchley, Elizabeth, University of West Florida

SYM-17.01 Academia in Underwater Archaeology

This paper will explore the opportunities and constraints placed on academic programs that include underwater archaeology in a research and/or applied curriculum. While opportunities for new directions may abound, constraints on funding, staffing, curriculum development, and return on investment are real and inhibit sustained change. The conservative nature of academic program accreditation, and its impact on multidisciplinary programs, will be addressed.

Thursday, January 09 – 1:30 PM – Convention Centre: 204A

Carrier, Brandi, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

SYM-17.02 Precontact Archaeology on the Outer Continental Shelf: Site Identification Practices and the Regulatory Environment

One of the regulatory responsibilities of the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM), Office of Renewable Energy Programs is to identify submerged precontact sites and protect them through avoidance or mitigation under the auspices of the National Historic Preservation Act. But submerged precontact sites on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) aren't exactly easy to identify. BOEM is tasked with establishing scientifically rigorous and defensible guidelines for developers to conduct archaeological site identification surveys while addressing stakeholder concerns and incorporating essential traditional cultural knowledge. This presentation will examine some of the ways in which BOEM Renewable Energy Program archaeologists have sought to address the challenges of regulatory-driven archaeology on the OCS, and how these solutions may be incorporated into site identification practices in the future.

Thursday, January 09 – 1:45 PM – Convention Centre: 204A

Gougeon, Ramie, University of West Florida

SYM-17.03 Considering Contexts and Significance for Submerged Terrestrial Resources

Training new archaeologists for roles in compliance-oriented archaeology is a balancing act of imparting a great deal of technical and methodological know-how while also developing a working and robust understanding of anthropological theory. This is especially the case for students who may be working on submerged terrestrial sites, as making arguments for or against site significance will need to expand beyond remarkable site-preservation or, in the case of off-shore sites, rarity. This paper summarizes some trends in Paleoindian studies, especially theoretical perspectives that may have the greatest impact on submerged terrestrial applications. Particular attention is given to making significance determinations under existing National Register of Historic Places guidelines, and how continued dialogue between academics, managers, and consultants can create synergistic conditions to best manage submerged cultural resources while advancing our understanding of prehistoric North American peoples.

Thursday, January 09 – 2:00 PM – Convention Centre: 204A

Flatman, Joseph, English Heritage

SYM-17.04 Bridging the Three Cultures: Commercial Archaeology, Academia and Government in the Study of the Past

In 2006 the prehistorian Richard Bradley wrote what became a seminal paper in the *Antiquaries Journal* entitled 'Bridging the Two Cultures' on the relationship between academic and commercial archaeology. Some eight years later, this paper builds on Bradley's conclusions to consider not just the two-way relationship between academia and commercial archaeology, but the three-way relationship between academia, commercial archaeology and government. Bradley optimistically concluded that better data-sharing was the deciding factor in improved dialogue between these communities. This paper paints a rather less optimistic view, in which the straitjacket of research funding requirements frequently stifles improved dialogue by academia with the commercial and government sectors. The latter increasingly have an excellent 'research driven' commercial ethos but work in growing isolation from academia, because these different communities funding structures and timescales simply do not easily run in tandem. The divide seems as wide as ever and the bridges even harder to build.

Thursday, January 09 – 2:15 PM – Convention Centre: 204A

Lehning, Alex, Lake Champlain Maritime Museum

SYM-17.05 What Comes Next? Training & Technology in Underwater Archaeology

An archaeological field school is a professional learning experience that, for most students in the field, is one of the first steps towards officially beginning a career. For nautical archaeologists in particular, this critical component of their training and development is especially important. In addition to documentation skills and methodology, there is another level of competencies and techniques required to ensure safety in a challenging occupational environment. There has been a steady increase in both public and academic interest in the practice of underwater archaeology, resulting in a renewed demand and focused effort on providing more of this traditional terrestrial training opportunity for divers as well. Moreover, rapidly evolving improvements in deployable technology are supplementing, and in some cases supplanting, standardized manual methods of recording currently employed. This paper will examine a number of case studies involving field school-style training, outline their best practices, and present suggestions for incorporating common elements and themes moving forward, as the next generation of nautical archaeologists explore their own educational options.

Thursday, January 09 – 2:30 PM – Convention Centre: 204A

Bagley, Joseph, City of Boston Archaeology Program

SYM-18.01 Continuity of Nipmuc Lithic Practice and Identity in a Colonial Landscape

This paper examines the lithic assemblage from the Sarah Boston site in Grafton, Massachusetts, a multi-generational Nipmuc family living in a European-style in the 18th and early 19th centuries. 163 lithic artifacts, primarily quartz flakes and cores, were identified with concentrations in the house's kitchen midden. Reworked gunflints and worked glass were examined as examples of lithic practice associated with artifacts that are conclusively datable to the period after European arrival. The flakes, ground stone tool fragments, and earlier Native pottery found within an 18th-19th century midden indicates that these as well as the reworked gunflints and knapped glass were actively used, and perhaps produced, by the occupants of the house as an alternative or replacement of other tools, including iron. The persistent practice of knapping on this Native American site confirms cultural continuity of early Nipmuc cultural practices and identity in addition to the adoption of European-produced goods.

Thursday, January 09 – 3:30 PM – Convention Centre: 205A

Parno, Travis, Boston University

SYM-18.02 Community, Identity, and Murder in Dedham, Massachusetts: The Fairbanks Family's Response to the Jason Fairbanks Trial

In 1801, the town of Dedham, Massachusetts was rocked by the violent death of 19-year-old Elizabeth Fales. The town, and indeed the nation, struggled to comprehend an event that seemed inconceivable in such a close-knit community. When Jason Fairbanks was convicted and executed for Elizabeth's murder, the Fairbanks family was forced to rebuild and reinvent themselves within the Dedham community. Using documentary, architectural, and archaeological sources, this paper relates the circumstances preceding and following the Jason Fairbanks trial, focusing not on the criminal proceedings, but on the ways in which the remaining members of Fairbanks family banded together in the wake of the calamitous events. Their efforts included improving their home's physical appearance, restructuring its internal arrangement, and highlighting family members' compassionate, industrious, and masculine identities in printed pamphlets. I argue that the Fairbanks' response after losing one of their own to scandal and execution serves as an example that can be applied to similar events in rural communities.

Thursday, January 09 – 3:45 PM – Convention Centre: 205A

Scharoun, Stephen, Northeast Archaeology Research Center
 Cowie, Ellen R., Northeast Archaeology Research Center
 Hudgell, Gemma-Jayne, Northeast Archaeology Research Center
 Stuart, Jessica M., Northeast Archaeology Research Center
 Cyr, Rosemary A., Northeast Archaeology Research Center

**SYM-18.03 Archaeology on the Line: A 19th century mill hamlet
 on the Maine-New Brunswick border**

Archaeological investigations at the Historic Period Boundary Line Mill Hamlet (BLMH) site (ME 055-001) in Bridgewater, Aroostook County, Maine was conducted by the Northeast Archaeology Research Center, Inc. (NE ARC) on behalf of United States (U.S.) Customs and Border Protection (CBP). Archaeological phase II testing and phase III data recovery was conducted at the site through a contract with Geo-Marine, Inc. and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District. Archaeological investigations prior to the modernization and expansion of the Land Port of Entry (LPOE) facility led to the discovery of archaeological remains of a 19th-century mill hamlet with a period of significance relating to the early settlement period of Bridgewater, Maine, ca. 1827-1879. The site's location on the corresponding early settlement frontier of New Brunswick contributes to the context of historic borderland studies and presents an opportunity to study the rise and decline of a small, water-powered mill hamlet on the Maine-New Brunswick border.

Thursday, January 09 – 4:00 PM – Convention Centre: 205A

Belkin, Sara E., Boston University

**SYM-18.04 The Disappearing Artifacts: Where are the 17th and 18th-century artifacts
 on rural New England farmstead sites?**

Settlement of New England began with the founding of Plymouth and spread rapidly throughout the New England environment. Present on the landscape stand many buildings that can be dated to these early periods of settlement. However, during excavations of many rural 17th and 18th century sites, the material culture used and disposed by these early colonists is rarely recovered. Though these early homes and even outbuildings may be present, artifacts that can be used to understand the colonists lives remain hidden. Excavations at the Davenport estate in Milton, Massachusetts where the Davenport family lived on the same property since 1707, material culture belonging to the eighteenth century has been seldom recovered. In my paper I will attempt to understand the forces behind the disappearance of an important assemblage that would illuminate New England's colonial history.

Thursday, January 09 – 4:15 PM – Convention Centre: 205A

Estey, Nicole, National Park Service

**SYM-18.05 «The Cream of Goods» An Analysis of Creamware
 from the Narbonne House in Salem, Massachusetts**

The archaeological investigations at the Narbonne House in Salem, Massachusetts were completed in 1975, though the collection has still not been extensively analyzed. The 270 creamware vessels from the site are the focus of this study because the ware is a useful tool in investigating the social, cultural, and economic shifts during the eighteenth century, and it also provides a foundation for future work. Creamware was one of the first fashionable wares that was affordable to the 'middling sorts,' and at the Narbonne House the majority was owned by the widow Mary Andrew and her family who lived at the home from 1780 to 1820. I conclude that the Andrews were purchasing creamware to appear genteel to their affluent extended family and neighbors. Being well connected, though not wealthy, Mary Andrew purchased stylish goods that she could afford in larger quantities rather than spending her money on smaller sets of more expensive wares. This conscious decision illustrates that creamware was not only an important mark of gentility, but was also used as a way to create identity, especially for a connected but not wealthy widow living in a bustling New England seaport.

Thursday, January 09 – 4:30 PM – Convention Centre: 205A

Keim, Alexander, Boston University

**SYM-18.06 On the Block: the Dynamics of Social Practice
in a 19th-century Working Class Urban Landscape in Boston, Massachusetts**

From the point of view of a resident of a historic urban landscape, the most dynamic and most important aspects of daily life would not have been the architecture, but the daily, repeated social interactions vital to the creation of meaningful, memorable places. This study uses archaeological and documentary evidence to build a contextualized understanding of the urban landscape that accounts for the various people, movements, and practices that defined daily social life. Specifically, this paper looks at the changing demographics and commercial-use patterns of two city-blocks in Boston's North end from 1850-1880 in order to better understand the context in which embodied individuals used material culture in social interaction to assign meaning and memory to practices and places.

Thursday, January 09 – 4:45 PM – Convention Centre: 205A

Hayden, Anna, University of Massachusetts Boston and The Fairfield Foundation

SYM-18.07 Household Spaces: 18th- and 19th-Century Spatial Practices on the Eastern Pequot Reservation

Native American populations living on colonially created and governed reservations, such as the Eastern Pequot in Connecticut, contended with settler and colonial policies and practices on a daily basis in the 18th and 19th centuries, long after « contact. » Using the colonial environment and the inherently spatial restrictions of the Eastern Pequot reservation as frameworks, this paper addresses the daily aspects of Eastern Pequot families living and working within their household spaces during a tumultuous time in the colonial period. This research is theoretically grounded in broader themes regarding the household, conceived of as a space within which social agents create and reproduce social identities, relationships, and meanings. Within the context of the household, archaeology can be utilized to explore how social processes are lived out not only through the material world but also in architecture and refuse patterns at a local scale. Analysis of three house sites on the Eastern Pequot reservation, spanning from the mid-18th century to the mid-19th century, highlights how the structure and spatial patterning at these domestic sites retain consistent Pequot characteristics.

Thursday, January 09 – 5:00 PM – Convention Centre: 205A

Nelson, Jessica, Brown University

SYM-18.08 A Tale of Two Trading Posts

In the 17th century New Netherland, a colony run by the Dutch West India Trading Company in what is now New York, was the locus of the Dutch Fur Trade. Throughout the early years of the colony, this trade was restricted to Fort Orange, the company's official trading post located in modern day Albany. While this trade thrived, the colony did not, forcing company officials to release their monopoly on the Fur Trade and opening it to all residents in the colony. Following this declaration, a privately run trading post opened at the Flatts, located just upriver of Fort Orange. These sites remained in competition with each other until the colony was conquered by the English in 1664. Subsequently both sites have been excavated by the NYS Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation Archaeology Department. This project explores the dichotomy between the official and privately run trading posts and how they might have interacted with their Native American trading partners, allowing for a more nuanced view of the Fur Trade in New Netherland and providing an early case study of competition between the public and private sectors on the frontier.

Thursday, January 09 – 5:15 PM – Convention Centre: 205A

George, Diane, CUNY Graduate Center

**SYM-19.01 From Colony to Country: The archaeology of national identity
formation at New York City's South Street Seaport**

The half-century following the American Revolution was a vital time in the development of a national identity for the United States, as it moved from being a British colony to a newly-independent country. The assertive role of the United States in the 21st century world, including its involvement in 'preemptive' wars, is underlain by a sense of national superiority. This paper poses the question of whether early manifestations of this characteristic can be found in late 18th and early 19th century materials recovered during recent excavations at New York City's South Street Seaport. The author will review some of the preliminary findings from those excavations and begin to interpret what the material remains might tell us about the formation of national identity in this transitional period of American history.

Thursday, January 09 – 1:30 PM – Convention Centre: 205B

Linn, Meredith, Barnard College

SYM-19.02 The New York Irish: Fashioning urban identities in 19th-century New York City

Much has been written in the past few decades about how mid-19th-century Irish immigrants, the first large wave of immigrants Americans perceived to be foreign, forged hybridized Irish American identities. What had not been fully addressed thus far is how these predominately rural newcomers adjusted to urban life in the cities in which many settled. This paper begins to address this issue in New York City, a distinctly cosmopolitan central place of Irish in America. The material remains from the Five Points site, in particular, reveal how Irish immigrants utilized commodities like cosmetics, patent medicines, and ceramics to counter stereotypes that they were unsophisticated brutes and to fashion new urban (and urbane) identities.

Thursday, January 09 – 1:45 PM – Convention Centre: 205B

Watson, Marcus, Anthropology Dept Graduate Center City University of New York

SYM-19.03 Becoming Brooklyn

Becoming BrooklynThe Johannes I. Lott farmhouse site in Marine Park, Brooklyn is a unique place to explore the shifting identities that occurred in the greater NYC area as it became more and more urbanized. The Lott's originally owned more than 200 acres of land. The Lott family passed down this property to descendants from 1719 to 1989 during this time, Lott family members had to adapt to many changes including a change from Dutch to English rule, the formation of the United States, the birth of Brooklyn, the end of slavery and the eventual absorption of Brooklyn into the now sprawling metropolis of New York City. By the 1930s, almost all their land was sold off to developers and the Lott's soon saw their farmstead engulfed in cookie cutter houses. This farmhouse site and the transitions it went through can be seen as a microcosm of the changes in the larger surrounding metropolitan area.

Thursday, January 09 – 2:00 PM – Convention Centre: 205B

Martin, Elizabeth, CUNY, Graduate Center

SYM-19.04 Deconstructing a Marginalized Identity Formation: What the Built Environment of Dogtown Can Tell Us About Its Past and About Its Present

This study explores themes of identity construction by examining the historic community known as Dogtown located within the city of Gloucester, Massachusetts. The neighborhood was populated mainly by small English farming families until the end of the 18th century. At that time a demographic shift brought in more low-income, non-farming families and a group of aging, single women. While it seems likely that these residents were still treated as part of a larger, albeit somewhat different, element within Gloucester society at the time, a reconstruction of how the landscape has been manipulated over the centuries since shows that another narrative choice has been made. Where the forest had been tamed by grazing sheep and farmers building stone fences, it has now been allowed to grow into the wild environment that can be seen as a physical manifestation of the modern understanding of this group of outsiders called Dogtown's witches. While their own communal identity is hard to know, one can ask questions about how the community has been constructed to appear to have been an outsider community and how this may relate to other constructions of outsider identity from the region.

Thursday, January 09 – 2:15 PM – Convention Centre: 205B

Maher, Ruth, William Paterson University

SYM-19.05 Living landscapes as transitions through time: the making of social identity in the north Atlantic isles

The peopling of landscapes tends to be viewed as passive and economically focused. In other words, peoples of the past moved into their surroundings for economic benefits and chose land for its agricultural potential alone. Although this research does not intend to argue against the economics of land use and agricultural choices, it does argue that landscapes are not passive backdrops to societal formation and identity. Indeed landscapes play an active role in cosmology, gender, status, age and social memory. Through the use of interdisciplinary data from burials, ancient texts, climate studies, archaeological excavations and landscape surveys incorporated into a GIS, this paper will illustrate the active landscapes of Viking Iceland and show how the surroundings aided in the creation and carrying-out of the burial ritual as well as helping to define the Icelanders as a subculture of Norse society through their use of landscapes. Using the same approach, this research will outline the preliminary results of a similar study, which is in its early stages, bringing to light the social identities reflected thus far in the Orcadian landscape between the Neolithic and Norse periods.

Thursday, January 09 – 2:30 PM – Convention Centre: 205B

Benavides, O. Hugo, Fordham University

SYM-19.06 History, Capitalism and Identity: Archaeologies of the Future

As Eric Hobsbawm expressed 'the human body was not made for capitalism,' and yet for over five centuries this particular economic system has adapted itself to the shifting conditions and social structures of innumerable cultures. How does one account for such a pernicious system of exploitation and surplus extraction to have been normalized into a global paradigm? And what are the comparative manners of assessing the ways that capitalism has permeated historical thought, produced ethnic identities and ultimately redefined the way we think about culture from the inside out? In analyzing the manners in which key science fiction texts use archaeology it might be possible to begin assessing the imagining of different systemic paradigms, and the role that the discipline plays in reclaiming levels of humanity lost over centuries of colonial and neo-colonial forms of domination and control.

Thursday, January 09 – 2:45 PM – Convention Centre: 205B

Buchanan, Courtney, California State University Channel Islands

SYM-19.07 Prospects for understanding identity formation in culture contact situations in the Greater Los Angeles area

Culture contact situations are uniquely situated to address important questions on the nature of changing identities and identity formation in archaeology. One of the richest areas of cultural contacts west of the Mississippi is California. While much has been written about cultural contacts and identity formation in the Spanish Missions in the San Diego region and the Spanish Missions and Russian Forts in Northern California, the one area that has had little done is the region between San Diego and Santa Barbara, what is now the Greater Los Angeles Area. This paper will discuss what has been done in this region, and more importantly, present the potential research prospects for understanding identity formation in this part of Colonial California that has a rich and varied history. It will analyze the possibilities of understanding the Third Spaces created by those involved in such contacts. It will also address theoretical developments from other historical contexts and apply those to existing data from Los Angeles and the surrounding regions. Finally, this paper will open up the research potential for understanding different contexts of culture contacts and identity formations.

Thursday, January 09 – 3:30 PM – Convention Centre: 205B

Lilley, Suzanne, The University of York

SYM-19.08 Accommodating personalities: the role of purpose-built mill workers' housing in communal identity

At the end of the 18th century, Derbyshire in England witnessed unprecedented social upheaval with the introduction of the first water-powered cotton mills along the Derwent Valley. These ventures brought fame and fortune for the mill-owners; however, they also transformed the local demographic from dispersed agricultural hamlets into prominent industrial communities. Brought together within purpose-built settlements, mill workers gained not only innovative forms of accommodation (industrial workers' housing) but new neighbours, social structure and communal amenities. This paper explores the contribution of workers' housing within four textile settlements as the newly formed workforce established their identity. Often understood as a complex relationship between capitalist intentions and patron benevolence, the housing is commonly set against an agenda of moral reform. This research explores the intricate relations between owner, occupier and architectural form to ask how the inhabitants of these houses constructed a distinctive character which ultimately remains present within the settlements today.

Thursday, January 09 – 3:45 PM – Convention Centre: 205B

Spott, Elizabeth, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

**SYM-19.09 Examining identity and personhood in the archaeological record:
A case study from the Chief Richardville House (12AL1887)**

Anthropologists address identity and personhood in order to understand how people engage in social relations with one another. Identity is an amalgamation of personal characteristics; some inherent, some chosen and some imposed, that allow for inclusion or exclusion in various social arenas. In this paper, notions of identity and personhood are examined to test the utility of this theoretical framework to inform us about the pluralistic society of 18th and 19th century frontier life, and is applied to the archaeological record of northeastern Indiana. Specific examples from the Chief Richardville House (12AL1887) will be discussed in order to highlight the benefits of such an approach, as well as possible shortcomings. It is hoped that such a discussion will shed light on how Richardville actively constructed and maintained a fluid social identity to thrive in a potentially contentious and continually evolving cultural, social and economic setting.

Thursday, January 09 – 4:00 PM – Convention Centre: 205B

Engle, Fred, Battle of the Atlantic Research and Expedition Group

**SYM-20.01 The Second Battle of the Atlantic (1939 and 1945):
a Context for Understanding the Archaeological Remains of a Battleground at Sea**

The Second Battle of the Atlantic spanned from 1939 to 1945 and ranged from the North Cape of Norway to the Cape of Good Hope. In 1942, the battle arrived off North America's Atlantic coast and U-boats took a heavy toll on allied shipping. War at sea leaves no traces at the surface, but the seabed off the Outer Banks of North Carolina contains the wrecks of the battle's hunted and hunters. Many of these wrecks lie at depths within the range of sport divers, and in this time of limited resources, properly trained avocational divers can conduct measured surveys of significant Battle of the Atlantic wrecks. This presentation will examine these wrecks in the maritime archaeological context and provide the background for the presentations in this symposium, including the recent survey of the wreck of the Soviet oil tanker Ashkabad that was attacked off Cape Lookout by the U-402 in April 1942.

Thursday, January 09 – 3:30 PM – Convention Centre: 205C

Bright, John, National Park Service

McDermott, William, Outer Banks Dive Center

**SYM-20.02 Diving Into History: Professional and Avocational Archaeologists Partner
to Document Historical Shipwrecks Around North Carolina's Outer Banks**

In May of 2013 a group of avocational divers and archaeologists began a series of archaeological research expeditions off North Carolina's Outer Banks. Facilitated by the Outer Banks Dive Center, the project focuses upon documentation of historic shipwrecks in the area north of Cape Hatteras. By partnering with avocationally trained recreational divers, archaeologists are able to collect valuable information and benefit from the expertise and knowledge of engaged and enthusiastic researchers while striving towards common scientific goals and ensuring ethically-acceptable recording methods. In June 2013 this group completed an initial documentation of USCGC Jackson by combining archival research, archaeological documentation, and historical information, including first-hand accounts from one of the vessel's survivors. Building upon this foundation, the group intends to focus upon another site in August of 2013. This paper is intended to present the results of this research to-date, emphasizing the mutually beneficial contributions of the archaeological and sport diving communities.

Thursday, January 09 – 3:45 PM – Convention Centre: 205C

Hamilton, Aaron, Battle of the Atlantic Research and Expedition Group

**SYM-20.03 Historical Research In Support of Maritime Archaeological Projects:
A Case Study of the Sinking of the Ashkhabad by the U-402**

In May-June 2013, the Battle of the Atlantic Research and Expedition Group partnered with NOAA's Monitor National Marine Sanctuary to conduct a maritime archaeological survey of the Soviet tanker Ashkhabad, torpedoed and sunk in April 1942 by the German submarine U-402. Before any in-water work commenced, however, a considerable amount of archival research and photographic interpretation was conducted to provide historical context for the survey. This paper will present key findings of this research, including the history of the Ashkhabad prior to its service in the Soviet merchant fleet, the historical background of its protagonist, the U-402, and details on the fatal encounter between the two, including oral histories. The paper will further demonstrate the potential contributions of privately-held photographic collections and avocational historians to maritime archaeology projects such as the Ashkhabad survey.

Thursday, January 09 – 4:00 PM – Convention Centre: 205C

Chadwell, William, Battle of the Atlantic Research and Expedition Group

SYM-20.04 Sport Divers and Maritime Archaeology: An Instructor's Perspective

The large pool of sport divers willing to participate in underwater archaeological projects presents a potentially rich pool of available labor. However, employing sport divers in underwater projects also presents potential safety and liability issues for the professional archaeologist. This presentation is intended to inform terrestrial archaeologists who may lead or participate in underwater archaeological projects in the future – or underwater archaeologists who have only a basic understanding of the recreational scuba training and education system – on the recommended knowledge, skills and abilities required of sport divers before participating in such projects. It will compare and contrast the basic Open Water certification criteria of three recreational scuba training agencies (Scuba Schools International, Scuba Diving International, and the Professional Association of Diving Instructors), briefly examine the content of various specialty courses offered by these agencies, and offer recommendations concerning the minimum experience level and skills needed for safely participating in underwater archaeological projects.

Thursday, January 09 – 4:15 PM – Convention Centre: 205C

Hoyt, Joe, NOAA Monitor National Marine Sanctuaries

SYM-20.05 Archaeological Findings From The 2013 Survey of the Soviet Tanker Ashkhabad

Between May 25 and June 1, 2013, NOAA's Monitor National Marine Sanctuary collaborated with the Battle of the Atlantic Research and Expedition Group to survey the wreck of the Ashkhabad, a Soviet tanker sunk in 1942 by the German submarine U-402. Over this 8-day period, 17 divers spent over 270 man-hours underwater, mapping the roughly 400-foot-by-150-foot debris field, all that currently remains of the vessel. This paper will outline the methodology undertaken by the group, the challenges encountered in conducting the survey, and the key archaeological findings from the project. Finally, one of the more significant products resulting from the survey – a map of the Ashkhabad archaeological site – will be examined and discussed from the overall context of the sport diving and maritime archaeological perspectives and the Battle of the Atlantic maritime campaigns.

Thursday, January 09 – 4:30 PM – Convention Centre: 205C

Chadwell, William, Battle of the Atlantic Research and Expedition Group

Kelley, Ken, Battle of the Atlantic Research and Expedition Group

Hamilton, Aaron, Battle of the Atlantic Research and Expedition Group

SYM-20.06 Ashkhabad: Video Documentation of the 2013 Field Season

During the May-June 2013 maritime archeological survey of the Soviet tanker Ashkhabad, three Battle of the Atlantic Research and Expedition Group videographers took over eight hours of high-definition video of the wreck site. This video documentary will combine historical photographs; wartime newsreel footage; photographic stills and video of the wreck; and interviews with key participants to provide a general overview of the Battle of the Atlantic on the North American East Coast, the attack on the Ashkhabad by the German submarine U-402, and conduct of the underwater archaeological survey itself.

Thursday, January 09 – 4:45 PM – Convention Centre: 205C

Hoyt, Joe, NOAA National Marine Sanctuaries
Bright, John, National Park Service – Submerged Resources Center
Engle, Fred, Battle of the Atlantic Research and Expedition Group
Carrier, Brandi, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

SYM-20.07 Perspectives on Sport Divers and Maritime Archaeology: A Roundtable Discussion

The 2013 field season has seen at least two underwater archaeological projects undertaken by avocational sport divers under the guidance of professional archaeologists. In this roundtable discussion, professional archaeologists and avocational divers who participated in these projects will provide their views on the potential contribution of the sport diving community to underwater archaeological endeavors.

Thursday, January 09 – 5:00 PM – Convention Centre: 205C

Beaupre, Andrew, College of William and Mary

SYM-21.01 More than Ramparts and Redoubts: An Introduction and Case Study from the Richelieu River Valley

This paper serves as the preface to the symposium *More than Ramparts & Redoubts: Forts and Families of New France*. The paper is designed to offer an introduction to the symposium paper topics on current research at the fortifications of New France, and the authors own theoretical and methodological outlook on the future of 'military archaeology'. This preamble is then followed by a case study from the excavations of Fort Saint-Jean, Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Quebec. Fort Saint-Jean remains a military installation after 347 years of near constant occupation, yet it has served as far more than an expression of military might. During the French regime (1666-1759), the fort functioned as the center of a community, a safe haven, and a representative symbol of friendship. These disparate identities of Fort Saint-Jean then served as active facets within the larger processes of regional settlement and nation state creation.

Thursday, January 09 – 1:30 PM – Convention Centre: 207

Treyvaud, Genevieve, Musée Des Abénakis
Plourde, Michel, Musée Des Abénakis

SYM-21.02 Les abenakis de la rivière Saint-François au 18^e siècle et la question du fort d'Odanak/ St. Francois River Abenakis in the 18th century and the Fort Odanak Issue

Since 1979, the Grand Council of the WabanAki First Nation, mandated by the two band councils at Odanak and Wolinak, has had a mission to ensure a future for the Abenaki nation by offering various operations related to documentation of the past and enhancement of the culture. Thus it seemed natural to integrate archeology in this process. In collaboration with the Abénakis Museum, the band council of Odanak and Canadian Heritage, we developed an archaeological research project to participate in the mission of cultural preservation. This project led to the discovery of an Abenaki village of 18th century and has contributed to a better understanding of their lifestyle during the period of « transition » as well as the « Colonial » period. The data confirmed an occupation in the territory of the Abenakis of Odanak in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and the persistence of a traditional lifestyle likely characterized by longhouses and material culture marked by the transformation of European materials. The material culture of the Abenaki is also of significant connections among the Abenakis of the Jesuit mission of Old Point and the village of Norridgewock (Tracy Farm), Maine, which formally supports the migration of populations from south to north. This presentation focuses on the results of investigations carried out since 2010.

Thursday, January 09 – 1:45 PM – Convention Centre: 207

Huey, Paul, New York State Parks, USA

SYM-21.03 The Colonial Village Site at Crown Point: French or English?

The French built Fort St. Frédéric on Lake Champlain in 1734 in an effort to stop illegal trade and the smuggling of English goods from Albany to Montréal. However, the French at Crown Point, with repeated wars and with supplies from France increasingly difficult to obtain, themselves could not resist the temptation to sell and consume English goods. Louis Franquet, visiting Fort St. Frédéric in 1752 and 1753, found many irregularities and recommended that only the commander of the fort be allowed to operate a canteen on the King's Domain for the soldiers at a distance remote from the fort. In 1759 the British captured Crown Point, began construction of a huge new fortress, and established a small village southwest of the forts. Between 1956 and 1958 the present author participated with a group of teenagers in excavations at a "French village" site about a half mile southwest of the French fort, near the British fort. Maps of 1768 and 1774 clearly identified the area as the site of the English village, which was burned in 1776. But the artifacts, while most are English, could date entirely from the 1730s to the 1750s, while refined English creamware or Queensware that would be typical of an English occupation until 1776 was entirely absent, an observation confirmed by further excavations in 2008 and 2009.

Thursday, January 09 – 2:00 PM – Convention Centre: 207

Evans, Lynn, Mackinac State Historic Parks

SYM-21.04 The Des Rivieres at House 7, a Michilimackinac Case Study

Michilimackinac, located at the crossroads of the Great Lakes, was a fortified trading settlement and entrepôt, rather than a traditional military fort. Although the military played an important role at the settlement, more than half of the space within the palisade walls was taken up by the church/mission complex and civilian homes. This paper will examine the French Canadian civilian experience at Michilimackinac through the prism of the excavation of a specific row house unit, House 7 of the South Southwest Row House. This row house was constructed as part of the first major expansion of Michilimackinac in the 1730s, and occupied until the entire settlement was moved to Mackinac Island in 1779-81. For most of its existence, the house was occupied by fur traders, including the Des Riviere family.

Thursday, January 09 – 2:15 PM – Convention Centre: 207

Brand, Alexander, Western Michigan University

Brand, Alexander, Western Michigan University

Claussen, Erin, Independent Consultant

Kerr, Ian, Western Michigan University

Nassaney, Michael, Western Michigan University

SYM-21.05 Beyond Guns, Soldiers, and Palisades: The Archaeology of Fort St. Joseph on the Frontier of New France

Fort St. Joseph, an 18th-century French mission, garrison, and trading post complex, served as an important hub for colonial relations in the western Great Lakes region. Dominated primarily by exchange activities, the fort brought Native peoples and French colonists into close interactions with significant material implications. Archaeological evidence gathered through excavations at Fort St. Joseph suggests the emergence of a fur trade society marked by mutual influence that led to complex social identities. This paper will examine Fort St. Joseph beyond its military role to explore how it was a catalyst for social, economic, and religious changes at the edge of the French empire.

Thursday, January 09 – 2:30 PM – Convention Centre: 207

Dumas, Ashley, University of West Alabama
Waselkov, Gregory, University of South Alabama

SYM-21.06 Les soldats et les sauvages en la Louisiane: Entangling Alliances at Fort Louis and Fort Tombeché

After LaSalle's Texas debacle in the 1680s, French colonization of the northern coast of the Gulf of Mexico focused initially at Fort Louis de la Louisiane and the surrounding settlement known today as Old Mobile (1702-1711). The French established other forts in succeeding decades throughout La Louisiane to protect their own settlements, strengthen Indian alliances, and hinder English encroachment. Among these was remote Fort Tombeché (1736-1763), at the eastern frontier of Choctaw country. Though Forts Louis and Tombeché represent different colonial goals and trajectories, both reveal abundant archaeological evidence for the close relationships that developed between natives and colonizers. The importance of forts for the maintenance of reciprocal social and economic ties between colonial occupiers and regional Indian peoples is clearly indicated in archaeological assemblages from the southern limits of New France.

Thursday, January 09 – 2:45 PM – Convention Centre: 207

Malischke, LisaMarie, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa

SYM-21.07 The Heterogeneity of Early French Forts and Settlements. A Comparison with Fort St. Pierre (1719-1729) in French Colonial Louisiane

Fort St. Pierre (1719-1729), located near present-day Vicksburg, Mississippi, was a short-lived and lightly manned frontier fort. Unlike other French forts this post never developed an accompanying settlement since local concessions failed and the workers moved away. The absence of an established mission with a resident missionary, and incursions by English traders into the region compounded the shocks awaiting the soldiers recruited from France. Archaeological evidence reveals that adaptation to their new setting involved the soldiers' interactions with neighboring Native groups. Political, social, and economic factors affected these soldiers differently than those at other early settlements. Using correspondence analysis these differences, and any similarities, will be discussed in this presentation through a comparison of Fort St. Pierre to other early French and Native settlements along the Mississippi River corridor.

Thursday, January 09 – 3:30 PM – Convention Centre: 207

Wesson, Cameron, Lehigh University
Bryant, Hamilton, Auburn University – Montgomery
Sheldon, Craig, Auburn University – Montgomery
Jenkins, Ned, Alabama Historical Commission
Cottier, John, Auburn University

SYM-21.08 Attempting to Reconstruct a French Colonial Settlement on the Alabama Frontier: Geophysical Investigations at Fort Toulouse

Between 1717 and 1763 a French community associated with Fort Toulouse thrived near the junction of the Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers in present-day central Alabama. Although several prior archaeological investigations have targeted the remains of the three forts built by the French in this location, until recently, few explicit efforts had been directed toward the recovery of archaeological data from the community that developed outside these defensive structures. During the summers of 2012 and 2013, remote sensing surveys were conducted at the site of Fort Toulouse in an effort to recover information on the distribution of French domestic structures at the site and determine the spatial organization of this community. This paper presents the results of these investigations and examines the various ways in which the French settlement, placed outside the confines of the fort proper, served as a locus for a range of daily interactions with local Native Americans and as a critical mechanism of French diplomacy.

Thursday, January 09 – 3:45 PM – Convention Centre: 207

Sheldon, Craig, Auburn University – Montgomery

SYM-21.09 Walls of Wood, Earth, and Friendship: French Colonial Forts at the Alabama Post, 1717-1763

Forty years of historical and archaeological research revealed three sequential versions of Fort Toulouse and adjacent French and Indian communities at the junction of the Coosa and Tallapoosa rivers in Alabama. Each of the four-bastioned palisaded forts varied in architectural and construction details due to differences in armaments, garrison size and composition, local conditions, administrative policies, and French perceptions of colonial British military threats. More critical to forty-six years of successful French fortification and strategy at this isolated post was the nearby French community of garrison soldiers and related civilians and the formal and informal social, economic and diplomatic alliances formed with local Alabama Indian towns.

Thursday, January 09 – 4:00 PM – Convention Centre: 207

Pope, Peter, Memorial University

SYM-22.01 An Archaeology of Landscape on the Petit Nord

Landscapes endure for centuries. A landscape can be understood as a network of landmarks where human activity occurs, for example the extraction of natural resources. The relationship of landscape and landmark is recursive; landscapes of different scales nest, like Matrushka dolls, one within another. A landscape at one level is a landmark, taking a broader view. The fundamental geographical unit in the early-modern, transatlantic, dry salt-cod fishery was the fishing room, the shore station needed for processing fish caught in daily voyages. Within the wider context of the whole Petit Nord, fishing rooms were landmarks -- but their complex structure suggests that they were also, in their own way, landscapes.

Thursday, January 09 – 1:30 PM – Convention Centre: 302A

Tapper, Bryn, Memorial University of Newfoundland

SYM-22.02 Mapping maritime cultural landscapes of the French inshore salt-cod fishery, Petit Nord, Newfoundland, 1500-1904

The analysis of the spatial distribution and chronological evolution of the fishing rooms and their environs is used to investigate how the local environment and topography, marine and terrestrial, dictated where sites were selected and subsequently established. Seasonal occupation led to an intense exploitation of natural resources (for bait, wood and water) and necessitated the installation of a navigational and cognitive infrastructure to sustain the industry. The concept of the historic 'maritime cultural landscape' is used to bridge the terrestrial sites of the fishery, with the region's network of marine exploitation, landuse and navigation. Effects of cultural processes in the past persist in the patterns and character of landuse, both cultural and semi-natural, on land and at sea, and are observable in the region today. Historic landscape characterisation can also provide an assessment of the fishery's wider archaeological potential.

Thursday, January 09 – 1:45 PM – Convention Centre: 302A

Burns, Mélissa, Memorial University

SYM-22.03 Exploring the concept of «taskscape» and living landscapes in archaeology: a case study of the French fishing room Champ Paya

Anthropologist Tim Ingold has introduced the concept of taskscape as an aspect of the cultural landscape. The taskscape is created by people working; it is the living environment in which tasks happen. This paper explores the application of this concept using Champ Paya, a French migratory fishing room, as a case study. Taskscape analysis of the cultural and natural features (e.g. fishing stage, cobble beach, bread oven, cabins, cross and crucifixes, but also forest, stream and hill) allows us to understand the activities taking place at Champ Paya, in addition to learning about the use of resources. The features of the taskscape can be interpreted in relation to each other to understand how fishermen wove together the distinct maritime cultural landscape of Newfoundland's Petit Nord. Interpretation of this complex web of activities enables us to understand the adaptations of French fishermen over 300 years of seasonal occupations.

Thursday, January 09 – 2:00 PM – Convention Centre: 302A

Hatcher, Hilary, Memorial University of Newfoundland

SYM-22.04 Gendered Landscapes of Fishing Rooms in Northern Newfoundland

The fishing room Champ Paya, in Cap Rouge Harbour, northern Newfoundland, was in use from about 1540 to 1904, primarily occupied by transatlantic migratory Breton fishermen. However, during the period of the Napoleonic and French Revolutionary wars, from about 1790 to 1820, the French were absent from Newfoundland waters and Anglo-Newfoundlander families prosecuted a regional migratory fishery on the vacant French Shore. Though both groups undertook a similar industry here 'preparing salted, dried cod' the occupations differed in size, duration and most interestingly, gendered make-up of the crew. The family became the essential working unit in the resident Newfoundland fishery by the late eighteenth century, employing men, women and children alike; the French migratory fishery was exclusively male. This presentation considers the two differing organizations of the same industry in the same physical setting, focusing on recovered material culture (primarily ceramics) and the relevant historical documentation to help understand the multiple dimensions of a single landscape.

Thursday, January 09 – 2:15 PM – Convention Centre: 302A

Spencer-Wood, Suzanne, Oakland University and Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University

SYM-23.01 The Jewish Diaspora across Greater Boston's landscape: A feminist analysis of complex intersections between race, ethnicity, class, gender, and religion

A feminist analysis reveals that changing gender ideologies, identities, and practices were integral to the material spread of Jewish communities across Greater Boston's landscape. First, conflict was resolved between waves of immigrants of different Jewish sects, ethnicities, and classes. Then processes of change are analyzed, primarily the influences of Anglo-American culture and Protestantism on Jewish gender systems and religious practices. This research reveals the diversity and complexity in relationships between Jewish and Anglo communities. Besides Anglo discrimination against Jews as a 'race,' some Anglo charities welcomed and assisted Jews. Jewish men, who traditionally gained status by organizing synagogue charities, adopted some Protestant charitable practices, including encouraging women to participate by raising money in synagogue auxiliaries. Women further gained status through the adoption of Protestant gender ideology, and by organizing their own charities. Archaeological survey revealed that synagogues and charitable institutions usually moved across the landscape with the communities they served.

Thursday, January 09 – 3:30 PM – Convention Centre: 204B

Markus, David, University of Florida

SYM-23.02 Swinging Fowl in the Name of the Lord: A Possible Jewish Ritual Sacrifice on the Arkansas Frontier

Archaeological investigations at the Block family home in Washington, Arkansas undertaken since the 1980s have explored the private life of the first documented Jewish immigrant family to the state of Arkansas. Excavations at the detach kitchen of the property revealed an articulated buried turkey skeleton. This fowl burial was initially interpreted as an African ritual sacrifice in light of the discovery of a slave quarters adjacent to the kitchen in 2010. While this interpretation easily fits within a West African cosmology, there is a possibility that the sacrifice is instead indicative of Jewish religious practice. The sacrificing of fowl for atonement has been conducted in Judaism through the ritual of Kapparot since the 9th century. Evidence to support the idea that these faunal remains represent a Jewish ritual will be given within the context of life on the 19th century Southwestern frontier.

Thursday, January 09 – 3:45 PM – Convention Centre: 204B

Miller, Derek, Sweet Briar College

SYM-23.03 Foundations of a Community: The Synagogue Compound in Early Modern Barbados

Studies of diasporic peoples often highlight their global connections. Moreover, diasporic peoples are always dispersed from somewhere. However, despite this emphasis on global connections and movement away from a homeland, diasporic peoples also create particular places in local settings. These places play an important role in the maintenance of diasporic cultural traditions and identity. In the 1650s a group of Jews arrived on the English island of Barbados and established a small practicing Jewish community. This community centered on the synagogue compound. The synagogue compound was a small pocket of space defined and structured by the religious and cultural traditions of the Jews as opposed to the dominant English Anglicans. Furthermore, when first established, the synagogue compound was the center of not only Jewish religious activities but also Jewish social and economic activities. Drawing upon both excavated data and the surviving tombstones, this paper explores the important role that material places play in the formation and maintenance of a Jewish diasporic community during the early modern period.

Thursday, January 09 – 4:00 PM – Convention Centre: 204B

Niculescu, Tatiana, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

SYM-23.04 The Politics and Ideology of Jewish Agricultural Colonies in 19th Century America

Historians have long debated whether the Jewish agricultural colonies (JACs) that arose in 19th century America were utopian communities or founded on some other ideological basis. High modernism, a popular ideology at this time, was based on four main tenets: a strong confidence in scientific progress; attempts to master nature to meet human needs; an emphasis on rendering complex environments or concepts legible; and a disregard for geographical and social contexts. I argue that JACs were instances of these principles being taken up and implemented by a rather unlikely group of individuals and that the ultimate decline of many of these communities was not due only to isolated weather, financial or social events, but rather to the inherent problems surrounding these types of ideological endeavors. Like much of American Jewish history in the Diaspora, these communities are just now being approached from an anthropological angle focused on the landscape relations and material practices of the group. Taking each of the four tenets of high modernism in turn, I will show how these ideological underpinnings may have impacted the material remains recoverable today.

Thursday, January 09 – 4:15 PM – Convention Centre: 204B

Gilmore, R Grant, International Committee for Archaeological Heritage Management

SYM-23.05 St Eustatius Jews: Reflections on Social, Economic and Physical Landscapes

The Jews of St Eustatius have been examined a few times over the past decades. However, recent excavations and documentary work have revealed new insights into how this important section of the population fulfilled a unique niche in island and Atlantic World society. Details regarding the Synagogue Honen Dalim, the mikveh and the cantor's home provide a framework to build up a deeper understanding of Jewish social, economic and physical landscapes. The Stian Jewish Diaspora will be shown to be a unique experience in the Colonial world.

Thursday, January 09 – 4:30 PM – Convention Centre: 204B

Hurard, Séverine, INRAP

Journot, Florence, Université Paris-I-Sorbonne

SYM-24.01 The study of Modern archaeology in Metropolitan France

In the last 30 years, the study of modern and contemporary archaeology in France has seen a substantial expansion, especially in the light of the strong and rapid emergence of preventive archaeology, in both rural and urban contexts. In this paper we propose an overview of research on the "recent" historical periods. Research into the archaeology of the modern period is increasingly diversified, extending to the material world, including diverse buried and extant remains. Castles, gardens, rural habitats, agrarian structures, landscapes and territories, industrial or military practices are all now full-fledged, expanding fields of investigation. This underlines the importance of an archaeological discourse on those recent times, despite the existence of archives and historical records, and the necessity to engage in dialogue and comparison with all available sources of information.

Thursday, January 09 – 3:30 PM – Convention Centre: 206A

Hurard, Séverine, INRAP

SYM-24.02 The archaeology of siege warfare at the gateways of Paris: training Louis XIV's troops at the Saint-Sebastien Fort

A 28 hectare preventative excavation was conducted in 2011-2012 by the INRAP at Saint-Germain-en-Laye, on the alluvial plain of the Seine river. This excavation led to the discovery of abundant remains of the Saint-Sebastien fort, built in 1669 as an exercise ground for training the troops belonging to the military household of Louis XIV for siege warfare. This year long excavation yielded impressive fortified structures as well as encampment areas within the fortifications. This data provides us with precious information on the daily lives of soldiers and officers, on the origin and forms of supplies of the king's army and on the social and spatial organisation of this military society where infantry, horsemen or musketeers cohabited. The study of archaeological evidence alongside cartographic, iconographic and written archives represents a rare opportunity for us to examine the rise of a professional army seen from the perspective of the training field.

Thursday, January 09 – 3:45 PM – Convention Centre: 206A

Zélie, Bruno, Société ÉVEHA

SYM-24.03 Du sucre au cognac, l'évolution d'un îlot d'habitation rochelais de la fin du XVII^e siècle au XIX^e siècle à travers le site du 23 rue du Duc

La fouille urbaine du 23 rue du Duc avec six phases chronologiques comprises entre le XIV^e siècle et le XX^e siècle a permis de livrer un matériel conséquent que ce soit d'un point de vue de la céramique du mobilier en bois, en os, en métal, en cuir ou en verre. Tous ces artefacts ont facilité la lecture des structures mais surtout orienté nos recherches sur deux activités principales. La première vers le raffinage du sucre et la seconde vers la distillerie d'eau de vie. Pour ce qui concerne la raffinerie, l'ensemble du mobilier permet d'envisager une phase d'exploitation des lieux à la fin du XVII^e et la première moitié du XVIII^e. Le vaisselier est en grande partie constitué de céramique industrielle de type formes à pains de sucre et pots à mélasse. En revanche, cette activité périclité très rapidement au cours du XVIII^e siècle avec une modification rapide de l'îlot d'habitation. Les murs de parcelle sont récupérés pour agrandir la propriété et le bâtiment se transforme pour laisser place à de nouveaux aménagements. Cette réorganisation de la parcelle s'associe à une nouvelle culture matérielle tournée vers l'exportation des eaux de vie.

Thursday, January 09 – 4:00 PM – Convention Centre: 206A

Demeure, Guillaume, Bureau d'étude Éveha

SYM-24.04 Les apports récents de l'archéologie à la connaissance des fortifications modernes de La Rochelle

Depuis quelques années les nombreux chantiers archéologiques menés à La Rochelle (Charente-Maritime, France) ont permis la mise au jour et l'étude de plusieurs éléments appartenant au système défensif de la ville à l'époque Moderne. L'enceinte héritée du Moyen-Âge et réaménagée au XVI^e siècle ainsi que l'enceinte de sûreté huguenote édifiée entre 1596 et 1611 étaient déjà connus grâce aux plans anciens et aux sources en archive. Cependant, les études archéologiques, bien que souvent réalisées sur de petites emprises, ont été l'occasion d'éclairer d'un jour nouveau ces données dont l'exactitude était sujette à caution. Le chantier de la place du commandant de la Motte-Rouge a notamment livré un condensé de l'histoire des fortifications de la ville du milieu du XVI^e siècle au Grand Siècle de 1628: éléments médiévaux toujours en usage, modifications et ajouts liés au développement de l'artillerie et témoins de la destruction de l'enceinte.

Thursday, January 09 – 4:15 PM – Convention Centre: 206A

Gerber, Frédéric, Institut National de Recherches Archéologiques Préventives

SYM-24.05 Du port de Saint-Pierre à la Place Royale et du port de Tropeyte à la Promenade du Chapeau Rouge: Waterfront Archaeology à Bordeaux (France), XVI^e – XVIII^e siècles

Les fouilles archéologiques préventives réalisées à Bordeaux (Gironde – France) en 2002 et 2003, place de la Bourse et place Jean-Jaurès, ont permis d'étudier le passage de sites d'anciens ports médiévaux à des zones de prestige aux XVII^e et surtout XVIII^e s. Les structures portuaires (grèves, fontaine pour approvisionner les bateaux et échoppes) laissent peu à peu la place à des quais monumentaux, une promenade mondaine et une place royale, vitrine de la puissance de la ville. La céramologie, l'étude de la verrerie, l'étude du bâti, etc., ont été mises à contribution pour cerner la culture matérielle, tout comme la géomorphologie et la palynologie l'ont été pour l'environnement et les faciès fluviaux.

Thursday, January 09 – 4:30 PM – Convention Centre: 206A

Freire, Jorge, Centro de História Além-Mar

SYM-25.01 Underwater Cultural Heritage Survey in the Parishes of Cascais and Oeiras, Portugal

Underwater archaeological heritage survey programs arise as a management tool of the coast, based upon evidence of Maritime Culture. Both as a Geographic Information resource and a tool of knowledge, its ability to define strategies and priorities in establishing a policy of sustained development and enjoyment of underwater cultural heritage is based primarily upon research. The model followed for the Underwater Cultural Heritage Management of the municipalities of Cascais and Oeiras, is this process that looks at investigation as the complete cycle of actions regarding the implicit work to the discipline of underwater archaeology (comprehending documentation, conservation, protection, and disclosure), but also in the realization of a public archaeology designed to accompany the Portuguese horizon of a sea economic. In this perspective, the integration of other institutions, by means of Memorandum of Agreement, as is the case of Cascais Municipally or Oeiras Municipality, or through collaboration as is the case of the present collaboration with the General Directorate of Cultural heritage, with the Naval Research Center, and with the Instituto Superior Técnico, in underwater archaeology study have created in Cascais a knowledge platform and a multidisciplinary opportunity that, as to the present, crossed biodiversity survey of some of the archaeological contexts with technological innovation in oceanographic robotics.

Thursday, January 09 – 1:30 PM – Convention Centre: 205C

Fraga, Tiago Miguel, Centro de Historia de Alem-Mar (UNL/UAc)

SYM-25.02 Underwater cultural heritage survey in Lagos Bay, Portugal

The Projecto de Carta Arqueológica Subaquática do Concelho de Lagos (PCASCL) aimed to locate, identify and protect existing underwater cultural heritage within the district's coastal area. This project was based on a five-phase methodology which included archival research, assessment, survey and conservation. PCASCL resulted in the discovery of five shipwrecks and several artefacts which were added to the Portuguese archaeological record. This also led to the development of a secondary project which focused on one of the five shipwrecks as well as a new research project undertaken by local volunteers.

Thursday, January 09 – 1:45 PM – Convention Centre: 205C

Henderson, Kad, Florida Public Archaeology Network

Fraga, Tiago Miguel, Centro de Historia de Alem-Mar (UNL/UAc)

SYM-25.03 The Construction of Two Late 17th Century Iberian Frigates: Nuestra Señora del Rosario y Santiago Apostol and Santo Antonio de Tanná

The wrecks Nuestra Señora del Rosario y Santiago Apostol and the Santo Antonio de Tanná are the remains of two late 17th century Iberian warships. Both ships were constructed in colonial shipyards and were both lost in harbors of their nation's colonies. These two ships were built to defend the colonial interests of Spain and Portugal respectively. The ships are of nearly identical size, carried the same number of cannon, and are both constructed of tropical hardwoods in the Iberian-Atlantic tradition. Rosario and Santo António de Tanná provide invaluable insights not only into colonial shipbuilding but also into the construction of European Iberian frigates in the final decades of the 17th century, in a time of constricted economics of both countries. This presentation, based upon a construction comparison, will present the similarities and differences of the shipbuilding traditions that produced these vessels.

Thursday, January 09 – 2:00 PM – Convention Centre: 205C

Harrold, Mercedes, University of West Florida

SYM-25.04 Cannon to Crossbows: An Archaeological Glimpse at 16th-century Spanish Naval Weapons

On June 11, 1559, Don Tristán de Luna y Arellano left the port of San Juan de Ul& 250; a, Veracruz, Mexico. King Philip II entrusted Luna with the task of building the first royally funded colonies in La Florida. This paper compares the archaeological and historical evidence for weapons on Luna's fleet and from other 16th-century shipwrecks; the Molasses Reef wreck, which archaeologists believe was on an exploratory mission, and the Padre Island Fleet, which was on a shipping venture. I hope to understand whether there were differences in the quantity and quality of weapons that were carried on differing Spanish maritime missions.

Thursday, January 09 – 2:15 PM – Convention Centre: 205C

Maus, Matthew, Indiana University

Becker, Charles, Indiana University

SYM-25.05 Morphological and Geochemical Analysis of Columbus-era Wrought Iron Artifacts of Caballo Blanco Reef, Dominican Republic

Caballo Blanco Reef, located offshore of Isla Saona on the south coast of the Dominican Republic, exhibits a dense assemblage of submerged cultural resources spanning the breadth of European presence in the Americas. Most significant are two concentrations of jettisoned wrought-iron artillery and associated anchors that together are identified as a Columbus-era grounding site. Analysis of the anchor morphology provides insight into the characteristics diagnostic of the time period. Furthermore, ongoing geochemical analysis of the wrought iron from Caballo Blanco offers additional understanding of contact period metallurgy. Caballo Blanco is among the few documented Columbus-era sites in the Americas. As part of Indiana University's long-term efforts to protect the significant submerged cultural and associated biological resources of the Dominican Republic, Caballo Blanco is being nominated to the National System of Living Museums in the Sea.

Thursday, January 09 – 2:30 PM – Convention Centre: 205C

Wampler, Morgan, University of West Florida

SYM-25.06 The Social Identity of the Crew Aboard an 18th Century Spanish Frigate

Qualitative and quantitative data comparison of the personal possession and ceramic assemblages of the shipwreck Nuestra Señora del Rosario y Santiago Apóstol (Rosario) to the shipwreck El Nuevo Constante and Presidio Santa María de Galve provides information regarding the social identities of the sailors on the Rosario. Historical document research and comparative analysis of personal possessions from the Rosario demonstrate the performance of identities such as gender, ethnicity, occupation, social status, and Catholicism. The Shannon Weaver index and Peilou's evenness indexes were utilized to derive information concerning the diversity of the ceramics at each shipwreck site and each activity area of the presidio. These indexes suggest that Spanish mariners aboard the Rosario and El Nuevo Constante utilized ceramics differently than did men at the presidio. The mariners relied more heavily on utilitarian ceramics, likely because living conditions at sea were different from and more confined than those of terrestrial presidios.

Thursday, January 09 – 2:45 PM – Convention Centre: 205C

Vitelli, Giovanna, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford

SYM-27.01 Incumbents and Others: de-centering mobility and kinship in Native northeastern landscapes

From the late 17th century until relatively recent times, the Native settlements of the Abenaki corridor of northern New England and Québec were host to flows of Indians displaced from increasingly repopulated coastal regions. These small groups cycled through Native settlements, territories, and missions, making connections through kin and links to homelands. The documentary record for these movements is variable, and is particularly affected by contemporary colonial perceptions of marginality: settlers' perspectives meshed home-grown concerns about transiency and poverty with more proximate threats of deviant behaviour, influenced by exclusionary strategies towards the poor and homeless in England. Thus a conventional reading of the documentary sources leaves us with a shadowy and diasporic geography of Native displacement. Referencing new research on localised identity-formation and kinship, this paper expands on the idea of bringing de-centred sources and 'minor' spaces into dialogue with colonial materials to examine the potential for an investigation of the interrelationship of mobility and connectedness in the historical northeast.

Thursday, January 09 – 3:30 PM – Convention Centre: 302A

Green, Adrian, Durham University

SYM-27.02 English Dwellings in North America

This paper explores the evidence for the form of houses built by seventeenth-century English settlers in North America, and examines how closely they followed and in what ways they differed from contemporary English housing. Did houses adapt to differences in climate? Did they incorporate indigenous techniques? Were they built with a view to withstanding attack? How far can we see English houses as embodying a sense of ethnic culture or national identity? And to what extent was the evident process of regionalisation in seventeenth-century English housing on both sides of the Atlantic affected in North American contexts by interactions with indigenous inhabitants and ways of living? Utilising information from New England and the Chesapeake, this paper draws upon my own research on houses in England to compare divergent and convergent developments in North America and the British Isles.

Thursday, January 09 – 3:45 PM – Convention Centre: 302A

Rankin, Lisa, Memorial University

Crompton, Amanda, Memorial University

SYM-27.03 We Know You're Down There: Inuit Perspectives on Inter-Cultural Engagement in Southern Labrador

Inuit peoples colonized southern Labrador by the sixteenth century, drawn at least in part by the desire to obtain European materials from seasonally and later permanently resident French colonists. Traditionally, archaeologists have framed the Labrador Inuit story with reference to the ethnographic and archaeological record. Although documentary evidence exists, it is generally considered biased and used sparingly. A re-evaluation of this evidence using social history should enable a much more coherent understanding of Inuit and French entanglement, actions, and the localized power shifts between Inuit and French in the eighteenth century.

Thursday, January 09 – 4:00 PM – Convention Centre: 302A

Crompton, Amanda, Memorial University

Rankin, Lisa, Memorial University

SYM-27.04 We Know You're Up There: French Perspectives on Inter-Cultural Engagement in Southern Labrador

From the sixteenth through to the eighteenth century, the French were increasingly drawn to southern Labrador to extract marine resources. Through accidental, incidental, and purposeful encounters, French and Inuit became linked together in an increasingly dense set of connections. The French colonization of southern Labrador was not a steady process of the imposition of domination. Rather, this colonization should best be conceived of as an untidy process, dictated by individual desires and motivations. Nor was the process of colonization unidirectional- while the French certainly had an impact on the Inuit, the reverse is no less true. We will explore the ways in which the contact period in Labrador changed and altered French adaptations.

Thursday, January 09 – 4:15 PM – Convention Centre: 302A

Bourguignon-Tétreault, Justine, Université de Montréal

SYM-27.05 Euro-Native Interaction in 17th Century Montreal: Contributions from a pluralistic approach

Historical archaeology in Québec tends to focus on European colonial life ways and adaptation to a new landscape, while aspects relating to Native traditions are relegated to prehistory. However, an Indigenous presence was critical to the establishment of the first Montreal colony; at its inception, the project even depended on that presence. The motivations for attracting Native peoples to the small French fort shifted throughout the 17th century from religious to commercial, but the pivotal role of the interactions taking place between cultural groups remained a constant. This paper explores how this is reflected in the material remains found at the site of the fort Ville-Marie and tries to reconcile Indigenous and European traditions by assessing the colonial character of archaeology and the dichotomies entrenched in its practice that prevent us from seeing 17th century society in Montreal as a pluralistic phenomenon.

Thursday, January 09 – 4:30 PM – Convention Centre: 302A

Beaudoin, Matthew, Western University

SYM-27.06 Strange Cousins from the West: Colonial Legacies within Historical Archaeology

Historical archaeology in North America can be broadly bifurcated between the archaeology of the colonizer (European peoples) and the archaeology of the colonized (Indigenous peoples). This bifurcation is continuously reified in the archaeological discipline, such as by the research questions asked, data privileged, and/or narratives chosen; however, all serve to re-affirm the divide as significant and ultimately conceptualize the colonizers and colonized as essentially different without reflexively engaging with what fundamentally differentiates colonized/colonizer peoples. This paper discusses many of the problematic assumptions within this dichotomized understanding by exploring multi-generational, 19th-century Mohawk and Irish sites in Ontario. Through this process of deconstruction, I emphasize the continued colonial legacy of archaeology. This work also highlights the importance of bringing these formerly disassociated discourses into dialogue with each other so as to create a more nuanced narrative of the pluralistic past.

Thursday, January 09 – 4:45 PM – Convention Centre: 302A

Oliver, Jeff, University of Aberdeen

Edwald, Agusta, University of Aberdeen

SYM-27.07 European Cultural Landscapes in Manitoba – an Interethnic Perspective

Within the discourse of settler experiences in North America the 'European Colonizer' is all too often viewed in monolithic terms. Moving forward ideas of agency and hybridity, which can transgress the over-embellished 'contact line' between Europeans and Indigenous peoples as well as the boundaries that serve to differentiate groups within these categories, requires sensitivity to the scales of social life as well as the situated historical moments that saw people coming together for a variety of purposes. This paper will explore the experiences of two ethnic groups that settled in south-western Manitoba in the 1870s and 1880s Icelanders and Highland Scots. While they received multiple benefits, frequently denied to others, and can be seen as empowered colonizers, they also experienced the sharp end of colonialist attitudes. An investigation into the material dimensions of their settlements and interactions with others serves to disrupt the primacy of an ethnically-based history so central to the story of European settlement, allowing for the creation of novel forms of culture and tradition that resist the necessity of 'Old World' labels.

Thursday, January 09 – 5:00 PM – Convention Centre: 302A

Gunter, Madeleine, College of William and Mary

SYM-27.08 Dealing in Metaphors: Exploring the Materiality of Trade on the Seventeenth-Century Eastern Siouan Frontier

Seventeenth-century native communities along the modern-day Virginia/North Carolina border occupied a pivotal place on the Southeastern U.S. geopolitical landscape. On the periphery of Occaneechi-controlled fur trading networks, Siouan groups like the Sara maintained ties with the eastern Occaneechi through a complex web of social connections and trade networks. Despite their prominent place on the landscape, these groups are poorly understood ethnographically and largely ignored in historical accounts. This paper combines archaeological and historical evidence to give voice to their dynamic past. Addressing the first decades of contact between the Sara and English colonists, I use data from six previously excavated sites in interior Virginia and North Carolina to understand how their different "ways of knowing" the world, and their respective attempts to make sense of one another, influenced the types of objects they valued and exchanged. This paper complicates the history of the region by bringing attention to the social and economic ties between Virginia Indian and English communities, and more broadly, defines the role of frontier communities in contact-period social networks.

Thursday, January 09 – 5:15 PM – Convention Centre: 302A

Uehlein, Justin, American University

SYM-28.01 Cookbooks and Collective Action: An Examination of Cooking Traditions from The Coal Region Of North Eastern Pennsylvania

In this paper I will discuss the potential for period cookbook use in 19th and 20th century archaeology. I will draw on cookbooks from the coalmining region of North Eastern Pennsylvania, a place many different European immigrant groups were drawn towards in order to find work. The coal industry, in which many became employed, has historically been known for the poor working environment inherent to mine work as well as the labor struggles that have arisen owing to those conditions. In this paper I will suggest that cookbooks from the coal region of North Eastern Pennsylvania might provide a window into the process of collective action amongst the various ethnic groups through shared ethnic cooking traditions.

Thursday, January 09 – 3:30 PM – Convention Centre: 302B

Palus, Matthew, University of Maryland, College Park

**SYM-28.02 “Sometimes paths last longer than roads”:
William S. Burroughs for an Archaeology of Modernity**

American writer William S. Burroughs (1914-1997) expressed a terror at modernity and also a suite of tactics for escaping some of its confines. This literary mode is common among many of the Beats, but Burroughs wrote in a visionary, experimental style that conveyed an epistemology of his own, and one that is both available and appropriable for historical archaeological investigation of different elements of modern American life. Though very much a post-war literary movement, the Beat writers and Burroughs in particular address themes pertinent to earlier contexts, including colonialism (Burroughs was intensely nostalgic for colonial experience), the nature of social control, the institutionalization of power and conformity, elaboration in technology and its violence, and especially the operations of language and the elements of popular media in society. Whether horrific or sublime Burroughs's discussion of these themes can contribute to our discipline's still-nascent effort to define the proportions of modernity and craft an archaeology of the 20th century.

Thursday, January 09 – 3:45 PM – Convention Centre: 302B

Skolnik, Benjamin, University of Maryland

**SYM-28.03 Archaeologies of Conflicting Ideologies:
Frederick Douglass as a Contemporary Post-Colonial Thinker**

One of the more prolific writers of the 19th Century was Frederick Douglass. Douglass devoted his career to the abolition of slavery and equality for African Americans. As Archaeology in Annapolis turns to Douglass's writings to help locate and interpret the sites he describes in his autobiographies, we are increasingly recognizing Douglass' importance not just as a guide to 19th Century quarters and plantations, but to understanding the ways in which ideologies can be understood, combated, and overcome. This paper examines one of Douglass' causes. During the American Civil War Douglass pushed for the creation of the United States Colored Troops' segregated units of African American soldiers fighting in the Union Army. In making this case, he invokes the ideologies of democracy and citizenship and marshals it against the racial ideologies used to maintain slavery and inequality. Archaeologically, AiA has been finding the physical remains invoked in Douglass' ideological conflict.

Thursday, January 09 – 4:00 PM – Convention Centre: 302B

Jenkins, Tracy, University of Maryland, College Park

Woehlke, Stefan, University of Maryland, College Park

SYM-28.04 Free Black Perspectives in Easton, Maryland

Since 2011, Archaeology in Annapolis has been researching a free African American neighborhood known as The Hill in Easton, Maryland, that was established before 1790. At the invitation of local community members, archaeologists were brought into the project to work with local residents and scholars from Morgan State University conducting documentary, oral, and architectural history. The goal is to use research and the remembrances of the past to promote community preservation and development in the present. As we excavate the material contributions of free blacks to Easton's earliest years, we use contemporary authors, including Frederick Douglass who was raised locally and connected to the neighborhood, to interpret this community's past in ways that contribute to The Hill's future.

Thursday, January 09 – 4:15 PM – Convention Centre: 302B

Deeley, Kathryn, University of Maryland, College Park

**SYM-28.05 ‘The Talented Tenth’: Exploring the Writings of W. E. B. Du Bois
and Booker T. Washington in Annapolitan Archaeology**

During the 19th and early 20th century, scholars like W.E.B. Du Bois and Booker T. Washington offered blueprints for other African Americans to follow based on what they think will allow the African American race to progress into the future. The works of Du Bois and Washington therefore provide historical contextual examples for how the practices of everyday life could have been carried out. Understanding what these African American thinkers were promoting, and whom these frameworks would have appealed to, is key to understanding how they could have been implemented in the daily lives of those we study archaeologically. In this paper, the methodologies advocated by each of these authors will be examined to see how the occupants of two nineteenth century archaeological sites from Annapolis, Maryland may have applied the theories of Du Bois and Washington and explore potential the material signatures of each.

Thursday, January 09 – 4:30 PM – Convention Centre: 302B

Furlong, Mary, University of Maryland, College Park

SYM-28.06 Understanding African American Archaeology and Archaeological Education in Washington, DC through the Influences of Booker T. Washington

Since his speech to the Cotton States Exposition in 1895, Booker T. Washington has been an important, yet controversial figure in African American history and political thought. Washington's speeches and writings, his personal relationships and visits to Washington, DC had a major influence on African American communities lying on the east side of the capital city during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. This influence can be seen in the archaeology of these communities. Additionally, Washington's ideas and historical presence affect how the past is taught to young people living in the greater Washington area. In this paper I will discuss how the work of Booker T. Washington can be used to theorize the archaeology of African American communities located east of the Anacostia River in Washington, DC and how this archaeology is taught to participants in a youth program called the Urban Archaeology Corps.

Thursday, January 09 – 4:45 PM – Convention Centre: 302B

Garenani, M. A., RPA, Kristina M., Gray & Pape, Inc.

SYM-29.01 Marginalization Through Management: The Impacts of Irish Nationalism and Cultural Identity on Archaeological Sites and Landscapes

After Ireland gained autonomy in the early 20th century, the desire to reinforce a unified national and cultural identity led (in some instances) to the misrepresentation of archaeological sites, their associated landscapes, and the historical narratives within which they first originated. The ecclesiastical site of Clonmacnoise, County Offaly, Ireland, is one example of how modern nationalism and cultural identity can influence the presentation, preservation, and display of such sites and landscapes.

Thursday, January 09 – 3:30 PM – Convention Centre: 303A

De Clercq, Wim, Ghent University

Herremans, Davy, Ghent University

SYM-29.02 Managing the archaeological heritage of Historical Flanders: medieval and early modern archaeology in a development-led context

Since the growth of urban archaeology in the 1970s, there has been a growing awareness of the significance of medieval and early-modern archaeological heritage in Flanders (Belgium). The traditional entwinement of (post-)medieval and urban archaeology however, also resulted in the archaeology of the rural life remaining under-developed for a long time. With the application of the Valetta convention (only as late as 2000) a general increase in archaeological operations issued in the developer-led framework is noticeable in rural as well as in urban context. Yet, it seems medieval and later archaeology has benefit only little of this increase in research: rural life remains unexplored, and archaeological work in town and countryside has led to no systematic new insights. With a new law just being voted, our paper will try to give an overview on the evolution archaeology has underwent in Flanders both from a heritage policy and scientific perspective before and since the application of the Valetta convention, and it will examine in a comparative perspective which future lines of enquiry developed-led archaeology could follow for generating new narratives.

Thursday, January 09 – 3:45 PM – Convention Centre: 303A

Masur, Laura, Boston University

SYM-29.03 Navigating the “thorny theoretical thicket”: Ethical codes and archaeological models under NAGPRA

Repatriation, the legal process of returning American Indian human remains and cultural objects to present-day tribes, is a dynamic and emotionally-charged subject. Nearly twenty-five years after the passage of NMAIA and NAGPRA, unresolved conflicts include the relationship between federal acknowledgement and repatriation as well as the disposition of culturally unidentifiable human remains. These are critical issues in Virginia, where active, state-recognized Indian tribes have had some success reburialing ancestral remains, but are often inhibited by federal regulations and by archaeological approaches to cultural affiliation. This paper discusses the complex relationship between ethical standards, laws, and archaeological practice during the repatriation process. While NAGPRA practitioners often use older cultural models to guide research, a more theoretically-nuanced approach utilizing recent research in historical and community archaeology provides an empowering and effective alternative to culture historical models and the direct historical approach. Revised approaches to indigenous archaeology inform the ethical, and not simply legal, imperative of repatriation in Virginia.

Thursday, January 09 – 4:00 PM – Convention Centre: 303A

Panico, Barbara, Dipartimento di Storia, Scienze dell'Uomo e della Formazione – Università degli Studi di Sassari
Tornatore, Emanuele, Dipartimento di Storia, Scienze dell'Uomo e della Formazione – Università degli Studi di Sassari
Secci, Massimiliano, Dipartimento di Storia, Scienze dell'Uomo e della Formazione – Università degli Studi di Sassari

**SYM-29.04 'Ethics' bedrock is the practice of ethics': some considerations
 on ethics in Italian archaeology**

What is the current situation in Italian archaeological ethics? Does a debate exist within the disciplinary community? The authors question the state of the art analyzing a series of case studies which have stimulated a major debate and others that have not received proper attention. In a confrontation between tangible examples and food for thoughts, between professional association recommendations and a lack of deontological teaching in university, this contribution attempts to offer a National cross-section which draws attention to a turnover of ethical subjectivism and pluralism often ending in an approach lacking uniformity and above all correctness: self-legitimateness. Backwards, archaeological research, protection and enhancement activities need to be based on a greater sense of responsibility of the disciplinary and political community, in order to grant discipline and all connected activities with the power to face new challenges in the Third Millennium. In this direction Giulio Giorello's quote proposed in the title perfectly exemplifies this contribution perspective

Thursday, January 09 – 4:15 PM – Convention Centre: 303A

Bradley, Kevin, American University

SYM-29.05 Arguing for an Archaeology of Dog Fighting

Humans pitting dogs against each other as a source of entertainment has seemingly existed for thousands of years. The popularity of the 'sport' throughout history has attracted a wide array of enthusiasts. In the United States it inspired the development of new breeds and sophisticated fighting rings, the organization of which was equal to many legitimate professional sports, including the creation of official rules and popular magazines. The inhumanness of dog fighting also inspired government action against the activity, forcing it underground. Nevertheless, dog fighting continues as a clandestine activity in urban and rural settings today. Archaeology, however, has done little to enhance our understanding of this blood sport and the social relationships and ideologies that foster it. This paper argues that not only does dog fighting leave archaeological traces, but theoretically informed archaeologists may contribute to a broader understanding of how and why dog fighting persists in communities today.

Thursday, January 09 – 4:30 PM – Convention Centre: 303A

Tublu, Komi N'kégbé Fogâ, Université de Lomé

SYM-29.06 Musée national Togo et gestion du patrimoine archéologique national

Les fouilles archéologiques sont assez récentes au Togo et ont permis de mettre à jour une abondante quantité de vestiges dignes d'intérêt historique et de se rendre à l'évidence que l'une des richesses culturelles du Togo est sans doute son patrimoine archéologique qui témoigne de l'occupation ancienne de ce territoire. Les vestiges et artefacts retrouvés permettent de mieux comprendre le passé et d'enrichir l'histoire nationale de données concernant le mode de vie ou les événements marquants de l'occupation humaine ancienne de cet espace. Même si la gestion de ce patrimoine n'est pas suffisamment réglementée par un manque de textes juridiques appropriés, certains des objets issus des dites fouilles sont en exposition permanente au Musée national du Togo (MNT) et constituent des "témoins" matériels de l'histoire du Togo. Le MNT a des missions importantes à remplir dans la construction, la connaissance et la vulgarisation de l'histoire du Togo. Quels rapports le MNT a-t-il avec le patrimoine archéologique du Togo? En quoi les fouilles archéologiques et les objets qui en sont issus ont-elles ou peuvent-elles aider à restituer et à comprendre davantage l'histoire du Togo?

Thursday, January 09 – 4:45 PM – Convention Centre: 303A

Gross, Rich, Great Lakes Exploration Group LLC
Jackson, Misty, Arbre Croche Cultural Resources

SYM-30.01 Historical Context and Documentation for La Salle's Le Griffon

Le Griffon was the first European vessel to sail Lake Michigan. Constructed at the east end of Lake Erie, it sank in 1679, mere months after its launch. The location of the wreck has been a matter of debate for years, and eleven previous wrecks have been purported and disproved to be Le Griffon. This paper examines the historical evidence available concerning the vessel, including its purpose, construction, voyages and cargo. Documentation, including Native American traditions, is presented that suggests that the environs of Poverty Island in northern Lake Michigan represent its final resting place.

Friday, January 10 – 3:30 PM – Convention Centre: 205C

Vrana, Kenneth, Center for Maritime & Underwater Resource Management (CMURM)
Jackson, Misty, Arbre Croche Cultural Resources
Holley, Mark, Holley Learning LLC

SYM-30.02 Community Engagement in Underwater Archaeology: The LaSalle-Griffon Project

After several years of litigation, the Great Lakes Exploration Group, State of Michigan, and Republic of France in 2010 authorized a cooperative archaeological investigation to identify Site 20UM723 (proposed Le Griffon site). Based on the findings, test excavations were conducted in 2013 with support from archaeologists, other scientists, scientific and professional divers, avocational historians, and community members near the project site. This example of community engagement will be discussed in relation to prevalent concepts and practices in the social sciences, including public input, citizen participation, social marketing, and community involvement. Community engagement generally means that strategic actions are based on the needs of defined communities and other stakeholders, and that these stakeholders are genuinely involved in decision-making from beginning to end of the project or longer-term program. An important purpose of community engagement is to empower citizen action and stewardship.

Friday, January 10 – 3:45 PM – Convention Centre: 205C

Reedy, James R., R2 Underwater Consultants
Miller, David, Underwater Archaeology Consultant
Jackson, Misty, Arbre Croche Cultural Resources

SYM-30.03 Field Methods for Excavation of a Culturally Modified Timber on Site 20UM723 in Lake Michigan

In June 2013, a permit was issued by the State of Michigan and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for the preliminary excavation of Site 20UM723 in northern Lake Michigan. The permits were granted after several years of non-disturbance investigations which included remote sensing surveys using a side-scan sonar and cesium magnetometer, and sub-bottom profilers. The lakebed of the site was also physically examined several times by scuba divers. Once excavation commenced, however, the investigators quickly discovered that certain assumptions about site formation were at variance with actual conditions. These assumptions were based on data from the visual and acoustic inspections of the lakebed and sub-bottom profiling of sediments. This paper examines all aspects of the excavation, and especially, the modifications made to methods and techniques which became necessary as the excavation progressed.

Friday, January 10 – 4:00 PM – Convention Centre: 205C

Rieth, Eric, CNRS. Musee National de la Marine, Paris
L'Hour, Michel, DRASSM. Department of Underwater Archaeological Research
Hulot, Olivia, DRASSM. Department of Underwater Archaeological Research

SYM-30.04 A timber in the Michigan Lake: an archaeological trace of the Griffin (1679)?

The French explorer Robert Cavelier de la Salle has played a fundamental role in the history of the exploration of North America and the establishment of a French colony in Louisiana. His attempts to install trading posts, from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, have been punctuated by two shipwrecks, the one of the Griffon in 1679 and the second one of la Belle in 1686. Built in 1679, south of Niagara Falls, the Griffon sank in Lake Michigan when he joined Michilimackinac with a cargo of furs and numerous items belonging to members of the expedition. Steve Liebert sought for decades the remains of the wreck. The discovery of a piece of wood down by 30 feet of water in the soil of the lake, near Poverty Island, gave him to think he could be a part of the Griffon. An initial expertise conducted in June 2013 by a Franco-American team of underwater archaeologists has yielded scientific results suggesting that the wreck of the Griffon could be found itself near Poverty Island. This communication will present the first results of this scientific expertise.

Friday, January 10 – 4:15 PM – Convention Centre: 205C

Griggs, Carol, Cornell University

SYM-30.05 Using tomography and dendrochronology to determine the age of the recovered bowsprit

The culturally modified timber, possibly of a ship, buried near Washington Island, between Green Bay and Lake Michigan has been found to be an oak. Dendrochronological analysis is underway to place the shipbuilding of this artifact in time. Sampling the wood for this purpose was limited due to the wet condition of the timber, but tomography (CT scans) will be utilized to reveal the wood structure and tree-ring boundaries. CDendro and Coorecorder software will be used to measure the tree rings. Dating the tree-ring sequence in time depends on the existence of and access to oak chronologies from the possible sources of the wood. If we can successfully date the tree rings, then the exact felling date will be determined if no rings had been removed in shaping the timber, or during its years in the lake. However, a calendar date of the outermost ring in the bowsprit will give an 'earliest date' for possible shipbuilding and thus more concrete evidence of whether the timber is from the long-lost Griffin ship.

Friday, January 10 – 4:30 PM – Convention Centre: 205C

Bernier, Marc-André, Underwater Archaeology Service, Parks Canada

SYM-31.01 Safeguarding the Great White North's Submerged Treasures for Half a Century: An Overview of 50 years of Underwater Archaeology at Parks Canada

In 1964, Parks Canada's newly created underwater archaeology team conducted its first three projects at Fort Lennox (Richelieu River), Fort St. Joseph (Lake Superior) and on Walker's fleet (St. Lawrence River estuary). Fifty years and tens of thousands of dives later, Canada's only federal underwater archaeology team is still exploring our country's waters. This magical journey saw the Underwater Archaeology Service (UAS) of Parks Canada deploy to all areas of the country, from the majestic coasts of British Columbia to the rugged shores of Labrador, from the vast Great Lakes to the frigid waters of the Arctic, standing proud to preserve and present Canada's submerged heritage. This paper will give an overview of the history of the UAS and set the stage for what is to come in this session that will show how Parks Canada adapted underwater archaeological work to the Canadian reality.

Friday, January 10 – 8:30 AM – Convention Centre: 204B

Grenier, Robert, Parks Canada (retired)

SYM-31.02 La place du site de Red Bay dans l'histoire de l'archéologie subaquatique de Parcs Canada

Pendant près de 15 ans, à partir de sa fondation en 1964 par Walter Zacharchuk, le Service d'archéologie subaquatique (SAS) de Parcs Canada a fourbi ses armes avec des résultats inégaux, mais qui lui permettent de développer une expertise variée et parfois avant-gardiste en fouilles archéologiques subaquatiques. La découverte du San Juan, un baleinier basque du 16^e siècle à Red Bay au Labrador en 1978 allait permettre de faire fructifier cette expertise naissante. Après la découverte, le SAS fit face à des défis inédits d'isolement dans le lointain Labrador dans des conditions de plongée à +/- 0 degré Celsius. Ce laboratoire très exigeant et la valeur exceptionnelle de l'épave forcèrent l'équipe et à développer des techniques et des procédures nouvelles pour assurer la récupération la plus parfaite possible des données archéologiques. C'était le fondement d'une nouvelle ère dans l'histoire de ce groupe, un point tournant qui a ouvert de nouvelles avenues, certes, mais dont l'ampleur a également apporté son lot de défis. Cette présentation offrira un regard sur le legs d'un projet comme celui de Red Bay pour une équipe qui fut par la suite dotée d'un mandat renouvelé.

Friday, January 10 – 8:45 AM – Convention Centre: 204B

Ringer, R. James, Parks Canada (retired)

SYM-31.03 Finding Your Way Through the Years: Looking Back at Past Position Fixing Methods Used at Parks Canada

Technology has evolved considerably over the last decade alone and has had a considerable impact on how underwater archaeologists do their work. One of these areas of technological improvement is position fixing: everyone is accustomed to the ease offered by GPS that revolutionized the recording of our spatial environment. This, however, was not always the case. This paper will offer a retrospective on the various methods and techniques of position fixing used and attempted by Parks Canada's underwater archaeology service, if only to show how easy we have it today!

Friday, January 10 – 9:00 AM – Convention Centre: 204B

Dagneau, Charles, Underwater Archaeology Service, Parks Canada

Ronca, Filippo, Underwater Archaeology Service, Parks Canada

**SYM-31.04 Reassessing the 1760-Machault shipwreck site (1969-2010):
from a site-specific approach to a battlefield archaeology**

Archaeological investigation at the Battle of the Restigouche NHS has taken place for over forty years, from the initial discovery and the excavation of the 22-gun frigate Machault in 1967/1972, to the recent assessment of this national historic site as a battlefield including multiple features on land and underwater. This paper focuses on the many aspects of the importance of the Machault project. The shipwreck and its collection represent a rare witness to colonial trade and warfare. This project is also the first large-scale underwater excavation in Canada, and represents a cornerstone in the history of underwater archaeology. Throughout the years, periodic monitoring of the resources has ensured their safe preservation and adequate presentation. More recently in 2010, the UAS conducted a reassessment of the NHS, and performed a remote sensing survey to locate new archaeological features underwater accounted for in historical documents. This research led to the discovery of several interesting targets, and more importantly a small shipwreck off Battery Point, believed to be an Acadian fishing vessel scuttled by the French in 1760.

Friday, January 10 – 9:15 AM – Convention Centre: 204B

Moore, Jonathan, Underwater Archaeology Service, Parks Canada

**SYM-31.05 Straddling the Shoreline: Parks Canada's Near-shore Maritime
Archaeological Inventories**

Archaeological inventories of near-shore areas have played a central part in the work of Parks Canada's Underwater Archaeology Service for many years. To a degree however they have been overshadowed by our large-scale shipwreck excavations. Near-shore inventories have encompassed a multitude of site categories including: submerged lands; colonial naval and military sites; harbours; nineteenth-century canal corridors; and industrial whaling, forestry and fishing sites. Over the years we have developed our own unique approach to catch rich and varied sites along the shoreline in our inventory net. So too we have come to appreciate the rewards of an all-encompassing maritime archaeological outlook during these surveys. This paper will take a look back and share six varied examples of our near-shore inventory projects from across Canada, point to lessons learned and summarize the archaeological benefits we have experienced.

Friday, January 10 – 9:30 AM – Convention Centre: 204B

Ronca, Filippo, Underwater Archaeology Service, Parks Canada

Davidson, Flora, Parks Canada

**SYM-31.06 To Monitor or Not to Monitor; an examination of the strategy to preserve
and protect the submerged cultural resources at Fathom Five Nation Marine Park**

Fathom Five is Canada's first National Marine Park. It is also the shipwreck diving capital of Canada, with the remains of over thirty shipwrecks that lie within its boundaries. Shortly after a submerged cultural resource inventory was initiated at the park, a consortium of specialists from Parks Canada established a monitoring program. This would focus on a representative sample of the inventoried sites to detect any change in condition over the long term. The program was based upon experience from the monitoring of other sites and one that was to be part of a Parks Canada-wide strategy. While modifications to this program have been made over the course of twenty years, overall a consistent approach has been followed. Now with two decades worth of data, the focus is to analyze the accumulated results. The next step will be to update the program to one that is more efficient, takes advantage of technological innovation and partnerships, and one that will support organizational priorities. This paper will examine the history of the monitoring at FFMNP, including its pitfalls and successes within the context of the Parks Canada's national strategy. In conclusion, the future direction of this monitoring program will also be discussed.

Friday, January 10 – 9:45 AM – Convention Centre: 204B

Harris, Ryan, Underwater Archaeology Service, Parks Canada

SYM-31.07 The Challenge of the Arctic

The remote waters of Canada's Arctic host a variety of unique underwater archaeological resources including shipwrecks associated with the eras of polar exploration, industrial whaling, and the fur trade. Their general inaccessibility and highly conducive physical preservation conditions notwithstanding, these sites are now subject to increasing threat. Efforts to identify, document, and protect underwater archaeological sites in the Arctic must negotiate a number of imposing environmental, geographical, and political realities. This paper will provide an overview of Parks Canada's experience to date in responding to these various challenges, the evolving nature of the partnerships that have been drawn upon to successfully survey and manage these resources, and the lessons that have been learned.

Friday, January 10 – 10:30 AM – Convention Centre: 204B

Spink, Keri, Parks Canada

Boyer, Thierry, Underwater Archaeology Service, Parks Canada

SYM-31.08 Bringing 50 Years of Underwater Archaeology from Parks Canada to the Public

During its 50 years of existence, Parks Canada's Underwater Archaeology Service (UAS) has been leading exciting projects nation-wide, exploring, locating, researching and learning from Canada's many submerged cultural resources. Throughout the years, its relationship with and outreach to the public has changed significantly. The purpose of this paper is to retrace the different phases of public communication the UAS has undergone throughout its history, with the intent to learn from past experiences and to evolve to better face the future of underwater archaeology. Over five decades, the outreach approach has changed considerably not only because of technology advances but also through the evolving mandate of the organization. Solutions to the recurrent challenge of reaching a population concentrated in large urban areas from remote locations with limited access will also be presented.

Friday, January 10 – 10:45 AM – Convention Centre: 204B

Harris, Carolyn, Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis

SYM-32.01 Examining African-American Burial Choices through Jewelry at Freedman's Cemetery, Dallas, Texas 1869-1907

Freedman's Cemetery, in Dallas, Texas, was an inclusive African-American cemetery that was open from 1869 until it was forcibly closed in 1907. In the 1990s, the burials of 1157 individuals were excavated and documented as a result of the expansion of the adjacent North Central Expressway. This paper will look at the jewelry present in those burials, and how the presence, quantity and type of jewelry relates to socioeconomic factors. This information will be compared to other spatially and temporally similar mortuary populations, in an attempt to gain further insight into the lives of those who lived in this racially charged time. Aspects of consumerism, ideology, resistance, and health will be examined through an interpretation of the death event, and its corollary, how everyday people in Reconstruction and Post-Reconstruction Dallas attempted to control or mitigate aspects of their daily life through their use of jewelry in the mortuary sphere.

Friday, January 10 – 8:30 AM – Convention Centre: 205B

Jerla, Christine, Westland Resources

SYM-32.02 'La Gripe' Among the Navajos in the Lower San Juan River Basin

Disease contact in the Americas and its biological and cultural consequences are significant areas of research. The 1918 influenza pandemic was the most severe of the twentieth-century outbreaks, killing between 20 and 40 million individuals worldwide and over half a million Americans. For Navajo populations, it was one of the worst calamities since their incarceration at Fort Sumner in 1864. Influenza pandemics typically cause the most casualties among the very young and the very old. However, the 1918 strain affected a high number of young adults, perhaps because the older adults had survived the 1840-1860 pandemic. Isolated populations that had no access to medical care could only make the sick comfortable and bury the dead. By December 17, 1918, the chief clerk of the Navajo Indian Reservation reported that influenza has taken the lives of more than 2,000 Navajo in Apache County, New Mexico. This was a major demographic shock to the Navajo. Very little research exploring the impacts of this pandemic on Navajo culture has been completed. The history, loss, and changes in demographics catalyzed by this pandemic are explored. Specifically, changes in burial practices and tradition.

Friday, January 10 – 8:45 AM – Convention Centre: 205B

Rosenberg Marshall, Nicole, University of West Florida

SYM-32.03 An Examination of Possible Mass Burials in Pensacola, Florida's Historic St. Michael's Cemetery

St. Michael's Cemetery is the oldest extant cemetery in Pensacola, Florida. Platted in 1810, the cemetery was in use through the epidemic events that regularly swept Northwest Florida. Between 1810 and 1905, 1,399 documented deaths occurred during epidemic outbreaks, and of those deaths only 69 are accounted for within the cemetery. These numbers indicate that burials due to epidemics are likely unaccounted for within the cemetery. To investigate the possibility of unmarked burials, a Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey was conducted in 2008. This survey identified 3,915 sub-surface anomalies, many of which are larger than would be expected for single interments. Researchers hypothesized that these large anomalies are indicative of mass burials dating to epidemic events. To test this hypothesis, excavations were conducted during 2009, 2010, and 2011. This paper summarizes the methods, results, and conclusions of the research conducted in St. Michael's Cemetery and presents suggestions for future studies.

Friday, January 10 – 9:00 AM – Convention Centre: 205B

Lane, Nicole, University of Montana

SYM-32.04 Death, Race, and Childhood: An Examination of Toys as Grave Inclusions

During the Victorian Era, the concept of childhood followed a set of rules and values dictated by white upper and middle-class society. When the Industrial Revolution started around 1840, toys could be mass-produced, allowing larger quantities to be distributed among both urban and rural areas at a cheaper cost. This allowed a greater abundance of working-class African-American families to purchase toys for their children. Not only could they now afford toys, but since mortuary hardware was also being mass-produced, African-American families could afford elaborate funerals similar to the middle and upper class white families. An investigation of Freedman's Cemetery (1869-1907) in Dallas, Texas, along with an examination of 134 historic black and white cemeteries provide an archaeological context for the analysis of toy inclusions in children's graves, which have the potential to understand how African-Americans navigated mortuary rules and values set by white middle and upper class society.

Friday, January 10 – 9:15 AM – Convention Centre: 205B

Blouet, Helen, Utica College

SYM-32.05 Action, Compromise, and Transformation: Mortuary Genealogies and Social Change in the Virgin Islands and Barbados

This paper interprets documentary data, material remains, and landscape histories for St. John, U.S. Virgin Islands (formerly part of the Danish West Indies) and Barbados (part of the British Commonwealth) to examine how Caribbean Moravian congregations enacted, compromised, and transformed burial and commemorative practices through social and spiritual interactions. I identify historical variation in burial site materiality and spatiality to understand how burial grounds reflected and informed changes in policies and relationships within disparate congregations and the larger societies in which Moravian settlements existed. Through an examination of connections between changeable mortuary practices and social identities within shifting relationships of political power before and after the end of slavery, I highlight the significance of burial sites and commemorative practices to dynamic processes of Moravian community building, maintenance, and transformation within culturally diverse and complex societies.

Friday, January 10 – 9:30 AM – Convention Centre: 205B

Ellis, Meredith, Syracuse University

SYM-32.06 The Text and the Body: The Case of the Reverend Henry G. Ludlow and the Remains of the Congregants of the Spring Street Presbyterian Church

The ability to discern a life history and population histories from the bones of the deceased is an important contribution to any study of the past. At the same time, however, other lines of evidence, when combined with the body, can offer results beyond what is traditionally expected in this field. The value of contextualizing our work is that words and actions are complementary, and yet show us very different versions of lived experience. This paper will explore the intersection of written text and human remains through the case study of the letters of the Reverend Henry G. Ludlow during his time at the Spring Street Presbyterian Church, NYC, 1828-1837, and the remains of his congregants buried at the church between 1820 and 1846. Ludlow's letters document his particular perspective on events at the time in the city. The remains buried at the church, on the other hand, document the affects of daily life on the body. This paper, then, highlights the advantages of an historical bioarchaeology, where the body and the text can lead to a deeper understanding of a group of people than either field could on its own.

Friday, January 10 – 9:45 AM – Convention Centre: 205B

Lavallée, Stéphanie, Université de Montréal

SYM-32.07 The Impact of Preservation on the Determination of Sex from Human Remains in Archaeology

Determination of sex in the study of human remains is crucial. It is not only necessary for the assessment of other demographic features, like age and stature, but is also imperative in interpretative research on paleodemography or paleopathology. This paper will present the results of an analysis carried on more than 200 individuals of different origins and periods. The analysis tested the visual method proposed in the standards of Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994) and particularly, the degree of preservation of sexual markers and their precision. In total, 12 markers were observed: 5 on the pelvis and 7 on the cranium. From these results, recommendations for a better accuracy in sex assessment and suggestions on new research are made. A note will also be given on metric methods and their performance in archaeological contexts.

Friday, January 10 – 10:30 AM – Convention Centre: 205B

Raguin, Emeline, Université de Montréal

SYM-32.08 Invasive Methods in Bioarchaeology: An Ethical issue? A Case Study from St. Matthew's Cemetery, Québec

Bioarchaeology is the study of human skeletal remains whose purpose is to provide biological, cultural and environmental information on past population. Thus, new specialized techniques and methodological approaches have been developed in order to get information on bone that are not possible to obtain using traditional methods. Unfortunately, many of these techniques, such as bone histology, are invasive: they will irreversibly alter the integrity of the bones. Ethical issues become important for bioarchaeologists, particularly since no specific rules or even guidelines exist to guide the researchers and the involved communities. Many ethical issues arise from the lack of understanding of 1) the concerns of the communities involved by the scientists and 2) the scientific endeavours of the researchers by the communities. In this context, the study of St. Matthew's cemetery (1771-1860) provides a positive example where invasive research can be conducted within a context of mutual understanding.

Friday, January 10 – 10:45 AM – Convention Centre: 205B

Baumanova, Monika, University of West Bohemia

Smejda, Ladislav, University of West Bohemia

SYM-32.09 Keeping in touch: tombs in the urban space of Swahili towns, East Africa

This paper aims to examine the spatial distribution and role of the so-called pillar tombs, commonly encountered in the stone town sites of Swahili coast. The Swahili coastal towns thrived as major trading centres in the region of littoral East Africa in the historical period of the 8th to the 17th century AD. Since the earliest archaeological research on the coast, the specific form and monumental nature of the pillar tombs made them a prominent object of study and the first feature of the cosmopolitan coastal towns, which was recognised by scholars as inherently indigenous. The building and permanent nature of the pillar tombs incorporated into the fabric of the Swahili built environment could have had significant social connotations. They represent monumental above-ground structures positioned individually or in small groups, next to house entrances, within house compounds, next to the mosques or near communication routes through the towns. Adopting a range of methods of spatial analysis, here we examine the potential social logic and role of these tombs, as distinctive features representing death in the living urban space of past Swahili towns.

Friday, January 10 – 11:00 AM – Convention Centre: 205B

Jamieson, Ross, Simon Fraser University

SYM-33.01 Is there uniquely Andean postcolonial theory, and is it relevant for historical archaeologists?

As postcolonial theory has permeated historical archaeology, it could be said that it has become more and more watered down from its South Asian routes. Historians recognize scholars such as Jorge Basadre and José Carlos Mariátegui as having given voice to a uniquely Andean form of postcolonial inquiry. Does this have relevance for the practice of historical archaeology in the Andes? Or for historical archaeology more broadly?

Friday, January 10 – 8:30 AM – Convention Centre: 206B

Fowler, William R., Vanderbilt University

SYM-33.02 Cuáles son las preguntas que cuentan en la arqueología histórica? Respuestas de El Salvador

Reflexionando sobre 25 años de experiencia y dos proyectos arqueológicos principales dirigidos a sitios de la época colonial temprana de El Salvador, pretendo ofrecer una caracterización de una arqueología histórica que se preocupa por "las preguntas que cuentan." El Proyecto Arqueológico Izalco (1988-1993) consistió de un reconocimiento regional y excavaciones en los sitios coloniales de Tacusalco y Caluco. El enfoque teórico era de economía política. El Proyecto Arqueológico Ciudad Vieja (1996-2005, 2013) ha consistido de levantamiento topográfico y excavaciones de la primera villa de San Salvador, ocupada de 1528 a 1545. Las metas principales eran más teóricas que las del Proyecto Izalco, con un enfoque sobre el concepto de paisaje y la teoría de práctica para entender temas como el poder, el género, la hibridación, la raza, la etnogénesis, la identidad, la dominación y la resistencia. Una comparación entre los dos proyectos y sus resultados indica que el énfasis teórico más humanístico, más claro y mejor definido ha tenido mayor recepción no sólo al nivel académico sino también a nivel popular local y nacional.

Friday, January 10 – 8:45 AM – Convention Centre: 206B

Vilhena de Moraes, Tobias, IPHAN/Brazil and PUC-RS

SYM-33.03 At the limits of the colonial world: a brief analysis of missionary springs and water sources

Between the 16th, and 17th. Centuries, in the River Plate Basin, contact between religious Europeans and indigenous ethnic Guaranis, was one of the most emblematic moments in the Iberian colonization process of the New World. From the cultural interaction, between a baroque and a neolithic world, small and very active townships appeared, where communities prospered with their own social characteristics today denominated as Jesuitical-Guarani, or more properly, missionary. As witnesses of this period, there remain numerous archaeological artifacts, religious statuary and the ruins of old dwellings. In this sense, this paper proposes to present a brief archaeological reflection starting from what we now know just this moment about the springs and water sources in the Brazilian Missions.

Friday, January 10 – 9:00 AM – Convention Centre: 206B

Hanson, Craig A., Independent

SYM-33.04 Pastwatch: The Roots of Historical Capitalism in the New World

Historical archaeology may be defined as the Latin-script-aided archaeology of the past 500 years. The direct historical approach of New World archaeologists has its analogical sources in this period. Its beginning coincided with the emergence of a capitalist political economy, the Renaissance and European New World colonization. Wallerstein modeled the process by which a capitalist world-system incorporated indigenous cultural geographies and Frank hypothesized a precocious world-systems model explaining capitalist development in post-fifteenth-century Latin American history. The 'question that counts' in this historical context asks: was a capitalist political economy present in the Early Latin American Village of the sixteenth-century? The question has significant implications for method, theory, and Old and New World history. Yucatecan Mayan- and Spanish-language documents and archaeological investigation of the sixteenth-century Mayan settlement at Ek Balam, Yucatan, provide evidence vis-à-vis capitalist incorporation in the periphery, ca 1550-1600 CE.

Friday, January 10 – 9:15 AM – Convention Centre: 206B

Sampeck, Kathryn, Illinois State University

SYM-33.05 Why Chocolate? An Historical Archaeology of Chocolate Producers and Consumers, Fifteenth to Eighteenth Century

Much archaeological and historical attention has been devoted to chocolate consumers. This paper presents the archaeology of producers of not just cacao beans, the tree seed used to make chocolate, but the probable region of origin of the term and recipe for chocolate specifically. The Izalcos region of today's western El Salvador is a case study of the colonial crucible of the mutually discursive forces of rapid depopulation, intense pressures for hyperproduction, colonist reaping of fantastic, rapid wealth, and creative resilience of indigenous populations. The shifts of the daily conditions of producers can be effectively linked with the changes in Atlantic World trade regulations, commercial ventures in British colonies (Providence and Williamsburg), and the semantic and experiential place of chocolate (chocolate as a way of being, chocolate as a flavor) and highlights that the exotic and sensual qualities associated with chocolate are a product of its colonial history. The question of "why chocolate" goes to the very heart of Spanish colonialism--its ties to the rest of the Atlantic World, the particular case of the inhabitants of the region, and the volatile colonial economy.

Friday, January 10 – 9:30 AM – Convention Centre: 206B

Gaitan-Ammann, Felipe, University of Chicago

De Loney, Marguerite, Stanford University

SYM-33.06 No questions for the Blacks: Accounting for the languor of Afro-Panamanian Historical Archaeology

The archaeology of slavery is, undoubtedly, one of the strongest and most dynamic pillars of North American historical archaeology. African-American archaeology, in particular, has played a central part in the understanding and memorializing the multiple dimensions of the racially-based oppression upon which European colonial projects were constructed in the New World. While the contribution of enslaved Africans and free Blacks to the formation of Latin American societies has been amply documented in historiographical and anthropological studies, the potential of archaeology as a source of social and political empowerment for local Afro-descendant communities still seems under-recognized in most Latin American countries. In this paper, we build on an analysis of the development of Panamanian historical archaeologies in recent years in order to address some of the reasons which may account for the slow expansion of the archaeology of African heritage at the Latin American level.

Friday, January 10 – 9:45 AM – Convention Centre: 206B

Sauer, Jacob, Vanderbilt University

SYM-33.07 Che Research at the Nexus Between History and Prehistory

Many historical treatments of the Che (also known as Araucanians or Mapuche) of south-central Chile suggest that the Che, as a culture, is the product of Spanish colonial efforts in southern Chile. Based on 16th and 17th Century texts, these investigators argue that Che ethnogenesis occurred after the Spanish arrived in southern Chile in the mid-16th century. Archaeological investigations, in contrast, indicate long-term continuity in the development of cultural patterns and practices that point to Che actors successfully avoiding much of the hybridized and/or syncretized culture that affected most indigenous societies in the Americas. This paper presents some of the archaeological and historical data regarding Che development, arguing that the ability of the Che to maintain cultural autonomy is based in pre-Hispanic social structures that were affected, but not drastically changed, by Spanish incursion. The Che provide an important example of long-term cultural resilience, as well the need for archaeology and history to work together in a more critical, as well as complementary, fashion.

Friday, January 10 – 10:30 AM – Convention Centre: 206B

Rodríguez-Alegría, Enrique, University of Texas at Austin

SYM-33.08 Sampling in Archaeology and History: the Case of Colonizers in Mexico City

The combination of historical texts and archaeological data is challenging, in part because we use different strategies for interpreting incommensurable data. In this paper I bring insights from literary criticism to show that historical data tend to be interpreted as a substitution of the part for the whole: a document or a few documents can be expanded to represent broad aspects of colonial society, often reaching beyond the limitations of the documents themselves. I evaluate the problems and possibilities of using historical data in this manner by studying the probate inventories of Spanish colonizers in sixteenth century Mexico City in comparison with contemporary archaeological data from the excavations of the Programa de Arqueología Urbana. I address two questions that matter and have become basic questions in historical archaeology. First, how can we combine historical data and archaeological samples? And second, what did the Spanish colonizers think of indigenous material culture?

Friday, January 10 – 10:45 AM – Convention Centre: 206B

Ness, Kathryn, Archaeology Department, Boston University

SYM-33.09 Classification Systems with a Plot: Vessel Forms and Ceramic Typologies in the Spanish Atlantic

The majority of current studies of Spanish ceramics rely heavily on a typology based on American excavations and collections. While decades of use and refinement have made this system invaluable for dating sites and recognizing trade patterns in the Americas, its focus on morphology and archaeological ceramic types does little to explain how individuals used and perceived their ceramics. In this paper, I argue that using a vessel-based classification system in addition to existing ceramic typologies will enable archaeologists to explore deeper questions regarding behavior as well as emic (user-ascribed) views of the objects recovered in excavations. Using case studies from Jerez de la Frontera, Spain and St. Augustine, Florida, I intend to show how a focus on vessels could be a more productive approach that highlights activities and functions rather than types and dates.

Friday, January 10 – 11:00 AM – Convention Centre: 206B

Balanzategui, Daniela, SFU

SYM-33.10 Creativity and Resistance to Slavery in Northern Ecuador: The archeology of the Afro-Andino in the Chota-Mira Valley (17th to 20th century)

In 1586, Africans and creoles were relocated from Quito and Cartagena to work in nine Jesuit sugarcane Haciendas in the Chota-Mira Valley of Ecuador, since then known as the 'Valle Sangriento'. In 1767, with the expulsion of the Jesuits, the enslaved population has grown to around five hundred. They created an Afroandean identity, a process of cultural adaptation, preserving cultural traits, and forming a local community with strong ties to their new homeland. Since then they have faced a national agenda that ignored their existence in a state of near-slavery long after the 1852 abolition reforms. This investigation compares the material culture of the Afro-Andinos in the Chota-Mira Valley from the 17th to the 20th century from household contexts, to recuperate the creativity of their daily activities to resist and survive a never-ending process of slavery.

Friday, January 10 – 11:15 AM – Convention Centre: 206B

Chase, Zachary, The University of Chicago

SYM-33.11 Cuales cuentos cuentan? Opportunities to question the semioses of historicity in Historical Archaeology through investigation of the Andean past

The combination of Colonial Spanish preoccupations with establishing written, historical records, and late prehispanic and colonial Andean practices of codifying and communicating the past through means other than writing proper permits interrogation of the very semiotic and epistemological notions involved in constructing and reconstructing the archaeological and historical past. This paper addresses the conference and session themes by investigating different forms, content, meanings, and effects of accounts of the past in late prehispanic through early Colonial Huarochiri, Peru. I argue that such historiographic, temporal questions matter because they produce new objective archaeological data and more accurate cultural understanding of Andean culture and the past. Not coincidentally, these matters were also of great import to the historical actors and processes of the period in question. Bringing new archaeological research into synthesis with Huarochiri's unique Quechua manuscript, I suggest which of these accounts counted, as well as how and why.

Friday, January 10 – 11:30 AM – Convention Centre: 206B

Acosta, Marcelo, Université Laval – CÉLAT

SYM-33.13 La reducción de San Ignacio Mini: Ideología, espacio y arquitectura en la Provincia Jesuítica del Paraguay (Brasil y Argentina, 1610' 1767)

Hasta el momento diferentes investigadores han tratado de explicar el concepto de reducción puesta en práctica por los jesuitas al establecer las misiones en Sudamérica. Los jesuitas trataron de reducir la movilidad guaraní que vivían en la región del río Paranapanema. Al principio, el concepto de reducción fue aplicado como una tentativa de control espacial de las poblaciones locales concentrándolos en una misión. Usando el análisis de la organización interna de las misiones de San Ignacio Mini I (1610-1632) y San Ignacio Mini II (1696 – 1767), tras abandonar la Provincia del Guayrá por la invasión bandeirante (esclavistas portugueses), intentaré demostrar cómo se transformó el concepto de reducción a nivel simbólico y material. El estudio de ambas misiones nos ayudará a comprender las formas de organización política e ideológica y las formas que se materializaron estas estrategias de control y orden aplicado por los jesuitas empleando la arquitectura religiosa.

Friday, January 10 – 1:30 PM – Convention Centre: 206B

VanValkenburgh, Parker, University of Vermont

SYM-33.14 Chérrepe in Fragments: Time, Place and Representation in Andeanist Historical Archaeology

One of the core interpretive mechanisms of Andeanist archaeology since the early 20th century has been the use of ethnohistoric and ethnographic sources to add narrative, structural, and processual detail to descriptions of past worlds. However, Andeanist archaeologists have yet to develop a sustained conversation about the role that the interpretations of texts, images, and the spoken word play in the study of archaeological remains, and the direct historical approach remains the dominant mode of engaging these materials with each other. In this paper, I argue that historical archaeologists are uniquely positioned to retool historical interpretation in Andean studies by exposing the fragility of time and place in the colonial past. A study of the combustible relationship between a name (Cherrepe) and a series of landscapes, buildings, communities, and officials in Peru's lower Zaña Valley during the 16th and 17th centuries C.E. serves as the central case study.

Friday, January 10 – 1:45 PM – Convention Centre: 206B

Astudillo, Fernando, Simon Fraser University

**SYM-33.15 Cultivated Historical Landscapes: Theoretical Aspect
for the Archaeology of Andean Colonial Gardens and Fields**

Colonial landscapes are the materialization of conquest. Ornamental gardens and agricultural fields are some of its most evident manifestations. These small-scale landscapes are the physical representations of the triumph over nature. They were created and conceptualized to replicate the sociopolitical and socioeconomic structures of the political centres. The physical aspects of the cultivated fields are then visual representations of imposed sociopolitical structures and concomitant class relations. The study of cultivated landscapes crosses disciplinary boundaries, allowing us to integrate different data sets. Historical archaeologists and historical geographers have studied landscape to further understand how the organization of space has been intentionally created to symbolically express the new social orders of colonial regimes. In this presentation, I will review the most significant theoretical approaches applied to interpret colonialism through landscape theory and garden archaeology in order to suggest a theoretical framework to study colonial cultivated spaces in the Andean region.

Friday, January 10 – 2:00 PM – Convention Centre: 206B

Pugh, Timothy, The Graduate Center and Queens College of CUNY

Rice, Prudence, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale

SYM-33.16 Maya-Spanish Entanglement in Petén, Guatemala

Cultural contact and colonialism produce novel, hybrid material assemblages that embody and document situations rife with cultural entanglement and complex power relations. The Maya of Petén, Guatemala were free from Spanish control, but in distant contact with the Spaniards from 1525 until their conquest in 1697. After the conquest, the Spaniards resettled populations into congregaciones to govern and convert them. Contact and colonialism resulted in some replication of Spanish artifacts and practices, but in some cases, the Maya adopted Iberian objects and practices in novel ways. Three locations of entanglement discerned by recent archaeological research in Petén, Guatemala include syncretic church construction, hybrid ceramic forms, and innovative uses of Spanish goods. Of course hybridity can involve unintentional action such as the construction of a Maya-style house in a congregacion, but the three locations of entanglement suggest some intentionality in the blending of forms.

Friday, January 10 – 2:15 PM – Convention Centre: 206B

De Loney, Marguerite, Stanford University

**SYM-33.17 An Exercise in Epistemic Disobedience:
Implementing De-colonial Methods at the Site of Portobelo, Panamá**

It has been argued by many post-colonial theorists that in order to understand identity formation processes within repressive contexts, both in an historically colonial moment and a contemporary post-colonial one, we must locate and critically analyze those formative years in colonial history that gave rise to modern cultural forms, and have simultaneously shaped our perception of those forms, internally and externally. However, we must not only critique empire, but think beyond it, to a border thinking by way of the colonial experience and memory. In other words, we must choose the de-colonial option of epistemic disobedience. Using the context of the site of Portobelo, Panamá as an example, this paper will discuss why there is a need for a practice in de-colonial methods in Latin American historical archaeology and present what an archaeological practice in epistemic disobedience may entail.

Friday, January 10 – 2:30 PM – Convention Centre: 206B

Norman, Scotti, Vanderbilt University

SYM-33.18 The Archaeology of Conquest: Employing a Trans-conquest Approach to Interpreting Processes of Resistance and Incorporation

European countries have undertaken colonialist ventures throughout the Old and New World over the past six centuries. Yet Spanish colonialism in South America is unique as it was significantly structured by local relationships forged through Inka statecraft. The degree of Inka investment and local responses to these interests fundamentally impacted the success of Spanish conversion and governance. In the contiguous regions of Pampachiri/Larcay and Cocharcas, we find complimentary evidence of resistance and incorporation with respect to Spanish attempts at consolidation. In Pampachiri, home of several millenarian movements including Taqui Onqoy ("dancing sickness"), historic resistance to Inka presence prompted continued conflict over Spanish conversion. Conversely, Cocharcas was a sacred site during the Inka era later embraced by local devotees of the cult of the Virgin of Cocharcas during the sixteenth century, and remains a valued pilgrimage site. Preliminary survey and archival research illustrates the divergent trans-conquest historical trajectories which structured and characterized these twin sacred sites.

Friday, January 10 – 2:45 PM – Convention Centre: 206B

Hu, Di, University of California, Berkeley

SYM-33.19 Late colonial Andean revolts and rebellions: A view from the archaeology of labor and identity

Historians of the late colonial Andes focus on this time period as a watershed for innovations in identity, resistance, and economics that famously culminated in the great Andean rebellions of the 1780s. Strangely, there has been little investigation of the role that material culture played in such transitions. This paper will briefly review some of the archaeological and historical evidence from an important textile workshop, Pomacocha, in highland Peru. Such evidence suggests that changes in the experience of materiality and social cohesion helped paved the way for revolt.

Friday, January 10 – 3:30 PM – Convention Centre: 206B

Weaver, Brendan, Vanderbilt University

SYM-33.20 Toward an Archaeology of the African Diaspora in Peru: The Jesuit Wine Estates of Nasca

During Peru's colonial period free and enslaved African descended peoples made up a significant portion of the coastal population, living and working among indigenous, mestizo, and European peoples. Yet these populations have been underrepresented in archaeology or rendered invisible by methodologies and questions which have not directly engaged the diaspora. This paper discusses advances from the 2012/2013 field season of the Haciendas of Nasca Archaeological Project, the first such project in Peru to feature a principal research agenda on the material culture of African descended peoples. Through documentary research, survey, and excavation, the project explores the institutions of coerced labor and slavery and the daily praxis of enslaved workers and residents on two Jesuit wine estates and their corresponding annexes throughout the Rio Grande Drainage, and tracks the changing material conditions of labor on these haciendas from the Jesuit (1619-1767) through Crown (1767-1821) and Republican periods (post-1821).

Friday, January 10 – 3:45 PM – Convention Centre: 206B

Schavelzon, Daniel, University of Buenos Aires

SYM-33.21 Urban Archaeology and Historical Archaeology in the cities, a controversy still present in Latin America

Historical archeology emerged during the 80&

180;s on the cities, not on the field. It was a path opposite to the U.S. that began excavating historic sites. The difference between those who wanted to do urban archeology and not archaeology of historic sites, that means to dig "sites" in the old sense of the uniqueness of place, was urban archeology conceived as diggings in places separated in time (of excavation) of a single surface of ground covered by the city at different times. Traditional archeology, operating as a corporation interested in the prehistoric times, for reasons ranging from ideology to politics, from the heaviness of tradition on old institutions to the rejection to read documents, held even city in the theory of site and isolated projects. It was difficult to establish systematic continuous excavations throughout the year for twenty or more years in one city. The idea of digging a city harboring different projects, in topics, methods, techniques and aspects of material culture was not easy to manage. The paper attempts to analyze the current state of urban archeology in Latin America based on its development and theoretical and methodological positioning.

Friday, January 10 – 4:00 PM – Convention Centre: 206B

Singleton, Theresa, Syracuse University

SYM-33.22 Discussant

Friday, January 10 – 4:15 PM – Convention Centre: 206B

Ylimaunu, Timo, University of Oulu

SYM-34.01 Opening remarks

Friday, January 10 – 8:30 AM – Convention Centre: 207

Kallio-Seppä, Titta, University of Oulu

Ylimaunu, Timo, University of Oulu

Mullins, Paul, University of Oulu

SYM-34.02 Production of urban space and state formation in Oulu, Northern Finland, during the late medieval and early modern period

This paper discusses urban space in the northern Swedish town of Oulu during the 17th and 18th centuries and its role in Sweden's state formation. Oulu, a former medieval trading place, was founded in 1605. Oulu was one of the first towns Sweden founded in the northern coastal area of the Gulf of Bothnia after a new border line was drawn between Sweden and Russia in 1595. Oulu's landscape was at first formed in a medieval style along a main street, but in the middle of the 17th century the town plan was made more regular with straight streets and blocks. Sources including archaeological material culture, cartography, and written documents reveal the changes, and these sources reveal how the urban space was conceived and actually used by different kind audiences such as the Crown and the town residents.

Friday, January 10 – 8:45 AM – Convention Centre: 207

Nurmi, Risto, University of Oulu

Mullins, Paul, Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis

Ylimaunu, Timo, University of Oulu

SYM-34.03 Clay pipes in Swedish politics and economy, 1650-1850

The use of clay tobacco pipes spread through the northern European populations during the first two decades of the seventeenth century and the joy of smoking did encounter hardly any social, economical or ethnical barriers on its way. Swedish population was introduced to smoking of tobacco already during the 1590 and by 1620s even the northernmost settlements were littered with pipe fragments. The 17th century tobacco pipes in Sweden were all imported, but since the early 18th century The Crown began to support pipe industry in the spirit of mercantile ideology. This created a typical recognizable Swedish clay pipe by the mid 18th century. Political symbolism was used in Swedish pipes since the beginning and it was in its peak during the late 18th century and were still used, for example, as a statement against new rulers during the Russian rule in the Grand duchy of Finland in mid 19th century.

Friday, January 10 – 9:00 AM – Convention Centre: 207

Lucas, Gavin, University of Iceland

SYM-34.04 Reformation and the State in Iceland

This paper explores the connection of church and state in Iceland during the post-Reformation period, drawing on the recent archaeological excavations of an episcopal manor and seminary in the southwest of Iceland.

Friday, January 10 – 9:15 AM – Convention Centre: 207

Edwald, Agusta, University of Aberdeen

SYM-34.05 Icelandic migration and nationality in the late 19th century

In the decade after Lord Acton (1862) wrote that 'exile is the nursery of nationality' Iceland experienced its largest exodus. In the last two decades of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th it is estimated that one in five Icelanders emigrated to North America, at the same time as the country's independence battle from its Danish colonizers was gaining momentum. In this paper I will explore the connections between the emigration movement and Icelandic nationalism and state formation in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and demonstrate that as well as emigrants' construction of a native country of origin influenced the formation of an Icelandic identity the flow of materials, skills and knowledge between the mother- and foster-land played an active role in the making of the Icelandic state.

Friday, January 10 – 9:30 AM – Convention Centre: 207

Costopoulos, Andre, McGill University

Wren, Colin, McGill University

Bracewell, Jennifer, McGill University

Pendea, Florin, Lakehead University

SYM-34.06 Don't put your village where the land grows: Early state presence in Eastern James Bay, Canada and the settlement history of the Wemindji Cree Nation

Archaeological evidence suggests that there is a long-term relationship between settlement location and regional scale variability in shoreline stability in isostatically uplifting landscapes such as Eastern James Bay. The arrival of the Hudson's Bay Company in James Bay resulted in the establishment of a number of trading and settlement centers that have very different topographical profiles than documented prehistoric settlements in the region. During the 19th and early 20th century, a Cree community grew around such a site, the Hudson's Bay post of Old Factory. When the post became less important in the 1950's the community voluntarily relocated to its present location in Wemindji, a place which is topographically much more like the known prehistoric settlements than Old Factory. Through the example of Wemindji, we will explore the potential impact of early state presence on the history of settlement in the Wemindji area.

Friday, January 10 – 9:45 AM – Convention Centre: 207

Monié Nordin, Jonas, National Historical Museum, Stockholm, Sweden

Ojala, Car-Gösta, Department of archaeology, Uppsala, Sweden

SYM-34.07 Collecting Sápmi – commodification and globalization of Sámi material culture

In the 17th century the Swedish state expanded its influence in northern Fennoscandia through mission, tax regulation and force. The state aimed at controlling the natural resources of Sápmi as well as the Sámi population. The vast region of inland northern Sweden and Finland was started to be surveyed and the first scientific expeditions were sent out in order to collect and describe Sápmi and the Sámi. Hundreds of often sacred Sámi objects were collected and brought into new contexts in southern Sweden and from there often sent out as gifts or sold to collectors all over Europe. The Sámi and their material culture were commodified and globalized and can be studied as actants in several local, regional and global networks. This paper acknowledges this early colonial collecting process and puts it into a context of imperial collecting, comparing the construction of Sámi with the construction of Indians. In contemporary Europe and Sweden the dressing up as an Indian or a Sámi, collecting of Indian and Sámi artifacts were state of the art. The collecting of Sápmi played to some extent the same role but was also used in Scandinavian propaganda as an America of its own.

Friday, January 10 – 10:30 AM – Convention Centre: 207

Baumann, Timothy, Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University

SYM-35.01 Hidden in Plain Sight: A Tornadoic Discovery of Enslaved African American Life in Missouri's Little Dixie

In 2004, a tornado passed through Missouri's Little Dixie region damaging what was thought to be just an early 20th century barn on the Prairie Park Plantation, an 1840s farm that was originally operated with nearly 50 enslaved African Americans. Prairie Park is a privately-owned antebellum plantation on the National Register of Historic Places with extant original brick structures and landscape features including a Georgian planter home, a detached kitchen, and a two room slave quarters. The damaged barn was assessed after the storm to determine if it was historically significant and if it should be saved. Upon inspection the barn's core structure was surprisingly identified as a frame slave quarters with intact ceiling joists, a board & batten exterior, and a limestone foundation. In 2005, an architectural archaeology project was conducted to document this rare/endangered structure and the African Americans that once lived within its walls.

Friday, January 10 – 8:30 AM – Convention Centre: 301A

Honerkamp, Nicholas, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga

SYM-35.02 Interpretive Inertia and Data Concatenation at Cannon's Point, Georgia

Thanks to John Solomon Otto's pioneering work in plantation archaeology, Cannon's Point on St. Simons Island, Georgia, is well known to most contemporary researchers. A 'mystery' tabby structure associated with this site was recently investigated by the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga to determine its approximate age and possible function. Documentary records and oral history information were either non-existent or ambiguous, but were sufficient to frame the existence of the tabby as an integral part of the 19th century plantation landscape – an interpretation that eventually morphed into a self-fulfilling prophecy. A radically different interpretation emerged when archaeological data were added to the interpretative equation. The contrasting archaeological evidence did not negate the above-ground data sets, but it did require a somewhat humbling re-integration of attitudes, assumptions, and concomitant interpretations.

Friday, January 10 – 8:45 AM – Convention Centre: 301A

Brown, Kenneth, University of Houston

SYM-35.03 From Historic Houston Cemetery to a 17th Century English Colony?

In 1986 the Fire Department of the City of Houston was altering several buildings in their Logistics Center. During this reconstruction it was determined that the renovations were impacting an historic cemetery. We obtained an emergency contract to evaluate this impact in order to aid in avoiding further impact to the human remains. During this evaluation we discovered that two types of graves were present in a small portion of the cemetery that contained European/Christian attributes, but were clearly temporally discrete and had radically different types of fill. In 1989 a second small project was undertaken in an area thought to have been immediately south of the cemetery. During the course of these two investigations, several features including approximately twenty burials, two ceramic sherds, a moat/defense wall feature, and historical research has suggested that this part of Houston was the site of an English colonial settlement between the 1630-50s.

Friday, January 10 – 9:00 AM – Convention Centre: 301A

Brown III, Marley, College of William and Mary

**SYM-35.04 The Unanticipated Consequences of Purposive Archaeological Research:
Examples from the Comparative Study of New World English Colonial Capitals**

This paper argues that archaeological research, while guided by general research questions, can be most productive when it needs to contextualize unanticipated discoveries – the surprises that often make archaeological fieldwork worth doing. Such contextualization takes the form of a multifaceted dialogue between an unexpected archaeological find, an existing historiography, additional historical research and archaeological analysis prompted by the surprise finding, and, most importantly, a newly conceived overarching interpretive framework derived from existing anthropological concepts. Examples of this research process are provided from excavations of eighteenth-century domestic sites in Williamsburg, Virginia and St. George's, Bermuda that not only produced unexpected results but led to new insights about the local environments, provisioning systems, social orders, and cultural outlooks of these two important English colonial capital towns.

Friday, January 10 – 9:15 AM – Convention Centre: 301A

Bugarin, Flordeliz, Howard University

SYM-35.05 Insights in the Unexpected: A Discovery of Cattle Horns and Beads

During the early nineteenth century, the British established the Fort Willshire Trade Fairs in South Africa. To study the effects of trade and interaction between the Xhosa and the British, excavations were conducted on the former trade fair grounds near the entrance of the fort. Initial expectations of the archaeological record anticipated an array of small finds, deposits related to the diets of transitory traders, and material remains connected to those living in the fort. Through the course of exploration, however, our crew unexpectedly discovered a significant cache of cattle horn cores. They were covered and intertwined with over a thousand glass seed beads. This paper will examine a few interpretations of this astounding discovery. Perhaps it represented how the Xhosa ideologically and economically responded to change or it revealed how the Xhosa were drawn into a position of economic dependence. Unexpected discoveries at this site overall revealed how economic interaction influenced processes of colonialism and cultural transformations.

Friday, January 10 – 9:30 AM – Convention Centre: 301A

Davidson, James, University of Florida

**SYM-35.06 The Slave Water Well at Kingsley Plantation: The Unexpected Possibilities
of an African Religiosity within a Secular Context**

At Kingsley Plantation on Fort George Island, Florida, eight years of summer archaeological field schools have revealed new knowledge regarding African lifeways in this early 19th century New World context, through excavations within four slave cabins and the discovery of the long lost Kingsley era African Burial Ground. In 2010 and 2011 we also uncovered a previously unknown slave water-well. While digging the well we expected to find amazing artifacts like whole ceramic vessels, bottles, or well preserved organics. So what did we find? Nothing bigger than a thumbnail, save for a single object at its base -- a smooth, water-polished cobble. The island is composed entirely of sand with a clay base, with no naturally-occurring stone. So how did this stone come be located at the bottom of the well, and what could it possibly mean? Interpretations of this unexpected discovery involve possible correlations with West African religious beliefs and their continuity in Spanish Florida.

Friday, January 10 – 9:45 AM – Convention Centre: 301A

Gonzalez-Tennant, Edward, Monmouth University

SYM-35.07 Questions, Methods, and Interpretations that Count: Reflections on Collaborative Archaeology in Nevis, West Indies

This paper examines the unexpected interpretive potentials which appear when archaeologists craft research projects exploring the tangible and intangible aspects of heritage. This requires a fluid and reflexive approach to fieldwork situating the concerns of local communities alongside those of the researcher. This form of collaboration raises questions regarding whether or not historical archaeology may sometimes miss potential collaborative projects due to a site's assumed ethnic or racial classification. The case study is drawn from the author's recent work in Nevis, West Indies and demonstrates how various groups develop deep affinities for specific sites. These affinities may cut across lines of color in surprising and unexpected ways. The investigation of tangible and intangible heritage 'and the mixed methods approach this requires' supports the construction of a multivocal past; a past reflecting increased agency for groups who feel connected to a site regardless of any externally-defined racial affiliation.

Friday, January 10 – 10:30 AM – Convention Centre: 301A

Norman, Neil, College of William and Mary

SYM-35.08 Deep Urban Reverberations: Exploring the Historical Trajectory of African Atlantic Cities

Recent scholarship has brought attention to the centrality of Africa and Africans in making the Atlantic world, as well as the cosmopolitan complexity centered in and around African cities. In building on the momentum of these efforts, research efforts around the Huedan palace complex at Savi revealed the material residue of political and economic ties between town and countryside. The efforts, quite surprisingly, also revealed Atlantic-era archaeological deposits underlain by material dating to the Late Stone Age. This paper uses the deep settlement histories of African Atlantic places to complicate our understanding of the rise and decline of African Atlantic hotspots.

Friday, January 10 – 10:45 AM – Convention Centre: 301A

Yentsch, Anne, Retired

SYM-35.09 Take Five: The Unexpected in Historical Archaeology

Research leads down many paths, but some are less apparent than others. An analytical awareness takes one further, but awareness is not a hat that can be donned at will. It comes at odd times, often popping up when incongruities or inconsistencies/puzzles--are resolved. Solving a puzzle can be done deductively, but intuition plays a role. Revelations are sudden and unexpected. Five examples stand out in my own research: the male/female aspects of earth-toned and white pottery; turning a question on its head by putting women first; the unimportance of historical significance; the influence of trickle-up vs. trickle down in buying, cooking, and preparing food; and the anti-stove movement.

Friday, January 10 – 11:00 AM – Convention Centre: 301A

Zierden, Martha, The Charleston Museum

Reitz, Elizabeth, University of Georgia

SYM-35.10 Colonial Subsistence Strategies: Resource Use in English Charleston and Spanish St. Augustine

Decades of zooarchaeological research shows that, in the 18th to early 19th centuries, Spanish colonists in St. Augustine and British colonists in Charleston practiced somewhat different provisioning strategies, despite similar environmental conditions. English colonists emphasized cattle and wild game, while Spanish settlers focused on fishes and other marine species. But new analysis from Spanish, French, and English sites in the Southeastern Atlantic coastal plain suggest that this was not the case in the first decades of colonial settlement. Early North American colonists practiced similar strategies in animal use, regardless of national affiliation, and this strategy varied significantly from the host country. These results were unexpected. New research on 17th to early 18th century sites in South Carolina supports this pattern of initial settlement. Dependence on cattle was the signature of early English sites, and the lowcountry diet becomes more diverse through time. In this paper, we consider reasons for this unexpected initial strategy and for the subsequent evolution in provisioning strategy.

Friday, January 10 – 11:15 AM – Convention Centre: 301A

Isenbarger, Nicole, Archaeological Research Collective, Inc.

SYM-35.11 Preparing for the Unpredictable: When Research Questions and the Unknown Collide

When we sat down to write the research questions that would guide our excavations at the slave village of former Dean Hall Plantation, located near Charleston, South Carolina, we knew there were anomalies we had never seen before in the Colono Wares found when the site was discovered. However, as the excavations unfolded, the artifacts being recovered not only solidified our hunch that we had one of the most unique Colono Ware assemblages ever found in America, but proved that our research design, although substantial, was being dwarfed by the magnitude of the material culture. Even though we believed our questions were cutting edge, the artifacts left us speechless. This paper discusses the role our question asking played in the investigations of this unique slave village, and how the beyond amazing material culture both supported answers and pushes the envelope for future studies on similar sites.

Friday, January 10 – 11:30 AM – Convention Centre: 301A

Bell, Alison, Washington and Lee University

Gaylord, Donald, Washington and Lee University

SYM-35.12 Reading Ceramic Use Wear: A Twist in the Plot

This narrative of archaeological surprise begins with relationships between mean ceramic and documentary dates for two early 19th-century Virginia plantation sites. Finding discordant dates at an overseer's site but relatively consistent ones at a nearby enslaved woman's site, we hypothesized that the overseer's family used ceramic vessels longer, generating more extensive wear. Analysis under low magnification, however, produced the opposite results. These unexpected finds not only required rethinking the gap between MCD and documentary-derived dates on the overseer's site, but also prompted consideration of social practices consistent with intensive, short-term ceramic vessel use on the enslaved woman's site. Though documents portray her as solitary, use wear may identify her home as a hub of communal meal activity. Ongoing analysis of sherds from additional free and enslaved laborers' sites may confirm the reading of ceramic use wear in these cases as relating to commensality among the enslaved.

Friday, January 10 – 11:45 AM – Convention Centre: 301A

Naunapper, Linda, Illinois and Wisconsin Archaeological Surveys

SYM-35.13 Reframing Material Culture Meaning using the Elements (INAA) of Surprise

Bell Type II and affiliated aboriginal ceramics have long been proposed as ethnic markers of the historic Potawatomi and their ancestors in the Great Lakes region. In a more recent study, previous analyses were revisited and integrated with new data to assess the veracity of this hypothesis. Updated metric ceramic analysis identified far fewer ceramic specimens conforming to the suite of attributes defining the ceramic type than was expected (a majority being recovered from the type-site itself), thereby limiting its geographical distribution and weakening the claimed correlation of ceramic type to former tribal locations. Moreover, Instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis (INAA) performed on ceramic and clay samples demonstrates clear elemental similarity between type-site ceramics and local clays, suggesting pottery vessels were made and used locally. In this instance, INAA data challenges established methods of using ethnohistory to infer material culture meaning and acts as a catalyst to propose new interpretive models.

Friday, January 10 – 1:30 PM – Convention Centre: 301A

Trickett, Mark, The Montpelier Foundation

Reeves, Matthew, The Montpelier Foundation

SYM-35.14 Can See to Can't See: Surprises at Montpelier's Home Quarter

In 2012, archaeologists returned to the 'Tobacco Barn Quarter' as part of an NEH-funded study of larger enslaved community at James Madison's Montpelier. Initial survey had revealed what were thought to be armored work surfaces, possible chimney falls, and borrow pit filled in with domestic trash. Archaeologists returned to the site in 2012 as part of an NEH-funded study of the larger enslaved community expecting to find evidence for sub-floor pits and hearths under collapsed stick-and-mud chimneys. This was not to be the case. Rather than two log homes, a complex and surprising multi-phase site was revealed: (1) a fire-curing tobacco barn consistent of two 17& 215;17' bays with charred wood 'smoking trenches' around the interior perimeter; (2) evidence for the use of the structure as a domestic space for enslaved field laborers; and (3) a wheat-threshing barn with a foundation feature that cut through the earlier smoking trenches. Other than the main house, no one site has communicated so much about the operations of the plantation farm at Montpelier, nor the work and domestic conditions of the enslaved field laborers. We didn't see that coming.

Friday, January 10 – 2:00 PM – Convention Centre: 301A

Fennell, Christopher, University of Illinois

Calfas, George, University of Illinois

SYM-35.15 Confronting a Dragon's Offspring in the Americas

The first innovation of alkaline-glazed stoneware pottery in the Americas occurred in Edgefield, South Carolina, in the early 1800s. These potteries employed enslaved and free African Americans, and stoneware forms also show evidence of likely African cultural influence on stylistic designs. Archaeological investigations in 2011 at the first Edgefield kiln, built circa 1815, were informed by a strong consensus among historians that the facility was an early form of groundhog kiln for a relatively small-scale craft enterprise. Excavations revealed that the tradition of Southern alkaline glazed stoneware started in Edgefield based on an infrastructure of industrial-scale production and enslaved artisans. Three of the earliest Edgefield kilns in the 1800s proved through archaeology to consist of up-hill, dragon kiln designs utilized successfully for centuries in southeast China. Edgefield thus represents "a crossroads of clay" where the influences of Asia, Africa, and Europe were combined. Archaeologists are astounded, historians are flabbergasted.

Friday, January 10 – 2:15 PM – Convention Centre: 301A

Sipe, Boyd, Thunderbird Archeology

SYM-35.16 The Accotink Quarter

The Accotink Quarter was a circa 1720 to 1769 outlying tobacco plantation quarter site in Fairfax County, Virginia. Intact historic features and artifact deposits indicated the location of an overseer's house and a dwelling for enslaved laborers. The overseer during the late period of the occupation was identified from store accounts where his purchases of various goods for himself and the quarter were documented. A total of 1,400 colonoware sherds representing a minimum of 197 vessels were recovered at the site. This assemblage appears to be one of the largest and best preserved in Virginia. Research at the Accotink Quarter provided insight into the lives of the enslaved laborers and overseers that occupied the site in the 18th century. Major issues in the archeology of regional slavery including the lifeways and material culture of the enslaved and overseers, ethnicity, agency, and plantation provisioning were re-considered in view of findings at the site.

Friday, January 10 – 2:30 PM – Convention Centre: 301A

Pintal, Jean-Yves, Consultant

SYM-36.01 Natives' reactions to the European presence along the North Shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence

Over the past decades, archaeological works done on the North Shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence proved that the bountiful nature of this body of water greatly benefit to the local Natives. They settled early in spring along the shore and, among other things, captured an impressive amount of seals which allowed them to live for several weeks or even a few months at the same place. Because of that, some of these groups were among the first in the Northeast to witness the arrival of the Europeans. The consequences of this contact appears to have varied depending on the location and on the intensity of this encounter. Near the Atlantic, in the Blanc-Sablon area, the contact is early (first half of the 16th century), intense and appeared to have rapidly change how the Natives used this land. In comparison, at the other end of the Gulf, in Baie-Comeau, contact is relatively late (17th century) and slight ; therefore change in the settlement pattern follow a slower pace.

Saturday, January 11 – 8:30 AM – Convention Centre: 302A

Bourque, Bruce, Bates College, Lewiston, ME ans Manie State Museum, Augusta, ME

SYM-36.02 European Contact on the Maritime Peninsula

The onset of European contact along the Maine-Maritime coast has been the subject of many varied scenarios for more than a century. Leaving aside the matter of Norse visitation, for which there is scant evidence at best, the region was first visited by Europeans during the late sixteenth century and then again in the early seventeenth. But the impacts of these visits upon indigenous peoples are difficult to assess historically and archaeologically because of the region's proximity to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, where Europeans visited at earlier dates and in larger numbers. The last two decades of the twentieth century saw significant progress in sorting out these scenarios, and in this paper I will try to summarize the present state of our understanding.

Saturday, January 11 – 8:45 AM – Convention Centre: 302A

Plourde, Michel, Consultant

SYM-36.03 Iroquoiens du Saint-Laurent, Algonquiens et Européens dans l'estuaire du Saint-Laurent au XVI^e siècle / St. Lawrence Iroquoians, Algonquians and Europeans in the St. Lawrence Estuary in the XVIth century

Le XVI^e siècle fut le théâtre des premières incursions européennes documentées dans l'estuaire du Saint-Laurent, un riche environnement maritime exploité par des Iroquoiens du Saint-Laurent et des Algonquiens. L'adhésion des Autochtones au commerce des fourrures allait engendrer des changements majeurs au sein de leurs sociétés. Quel portrait de ces événements marquants peut-on dresser à partir des sites archéologiques fouillés au cours des 20 dernières années? / The 16th Century was the scene of the first documented European incursions into the St. Lawrence Estuary, a rich maritime environment used by St. Lawrence Iroquoians and Algonquians groups. Participation of Aboriginal groups to the fur trade led to major changes in their societies. What portrait of these major events can we draw from archaeological sites excavated over the last 20 years?

Saturday, January 11 – 9:00 AM – Convention Centre: 302A

Moreau, Jean-François, Université du Québec à Chicoutimi

SYM-36.04 The Northern Inland Trade Route, from the Saguenay to the Ottawa: Building an Hypothesis

Trigger suggested that a web of trade routes in the first half of the 17th century followed the St. Lawrence but also extended northward. New archaeological data since Trigger's original work show that as soon as the French were present along the St. Lawrence at the beginning of the 17th century, east-west trade of European goods inland to the lower Great Lakes became regular as the fur trade was established. However, Trigger described a different pattern for the 16th century, that is a network of west-east inland trade routes, arching north of the St. Lawrence from the Saguenay to the Ottawa. We may thus ask whether the fur trade induced such a dramatic shift in trading patterns, from the northern route into the St. Lawrence Valley? Part of the answer may lie in a change of actors involved: the 16th century trade mainly involved nomadic hunter-gatherer groups and late sedentary Woodland peoples, while the 17th century trade saw an intensification of European participation, particularly by the French. How do archaeological data reflect this shift over time?

Saturday, January 11 – 9:15 AM – Convention Centre: 302A

Loewen, Brad, Université de Montréal

SYM-36.05 Basques and Iroquoians in the St. Lawrence Basin: recent documentary data

In 1990, Charles Martijn proposed that Spanish Basques and St. Lawrence Iroquoians shared a 'privileged trading partnership' in the 16th century. This paper looks at two new fields of data that appear to support the Martijn hypothesis. The first considers the geopolitical struggle between France and Spain for control of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, with reference to a crisis in Spanish Basque whaling in 1579 that may be related to the Iroquoian dispersal. The Basque crisis may have provided a strategic opening for Huron, Abenaki and Algonquin groups, all future French partners, to disperse the Iroquoian villages. The second field of evidence, brought forward by Gervais Carpin (1995), concerns a Native group named 'Canadiens' or 'Canadaquois' in southern Gaspesia after 1600. Christianised and linked to Basque fishing stations, this group shared its ethnonym with the 16th-century Iroquoians from Stadacona. Were these people refugees from the 16th-century Iroquoian dispersal, who had opted for permanent residency in their former summer habitat?

Saturday, January 11 – 9:30 AM – Convention Centre: 302A

Chapdelaine, Claude, Université de Montréal

SYM-36.06 St. Lawrence Iroquoians as Middlemen or Observers: Review of Evidence in the Middle and Upper St. Lawrence Valley

Since the early development of anthropologically oriented St. Lawrence Iroquoian archaeology in the late 1960's, the role of Jacques Cartier's Iroquoians during the 16th Century has been at the center of several research questions, all looking for a better understanding of their dramatic disappearance. After reviewing the evidence of contact between Europeans and Iroquoians in the Canada and Hochelaga kingdoms, this paper will concentrate on the idea of a passive versus an active attitude of both the intruders and the natives to assess the intensity or degree of relations between these actors. A best fit of the archaeological data will thus be challenged.

Saturday, January 11 – 9:45 AM – Convention Centre: 302A

Fox, William, Trent University
Pilon, Jean-Luc, Canadian Museum of Civilization

SYM-36.07 Evidence for Sixteenth Century Exchange: the Ottawa and Upper St. Lawrence Waterways

The distribution of European goods is reviewed for archaeological sites along these two major 'highways' to the west. Seventeenth century archaeological evidence and historical data related to specific travel routes and Native community locations in what is now southeastern Ontario is used to reconstruct the sixteenth century evolution of Algonkian participation in the nascent fur trade.

Saturday, January 11 – 10:30 AM – Convention Centre: 302A

Ramsden, Peter, McMaster University, Department of Anthropology

SYM-36.08 Sixteenth Century Contact Between the Trent Valley 'Hurons' and the French on the St. Lawrence: Unearthing the Mosaic

In the Northeast, 'contact' refers to meetings between Aboriginal Americans and Western Europeans. But 'contact' is really a way of saying 'contact-induced culture change', since the key is not the meeting of two peoples, but the cultural changes that resulted. Thus the meetings between Norse and Aboriginal people in the far northeast over 4 centuries are not considered to mark the beginning of contact, whereas the visits of Cartier to the St. Lawrence over a period of a few months in 1534 are. The difference is that the visits of the Norse apparently had little if any lasting effect, whereas those of Cartier heralded a new era in Northeastern history. In this light, 'contact' in the lower Great Lakes probably began as early as the 15th century, but certainly by the early 16th century when, despite the lack of face-to-face contact, social and political changes occurred as a result of Aboriginal involvement in the activities of Europeans nearby. An examination of this period in the Trent Valley of southern Ontario reveals some profound economic and political changes. These, however, varied from one community to another, and some communities attempted to reject them entirely.

Saturday, January 11 – 10:45 AM – Convention Centre: 302A

Williamson, Ronald, Archaeological Services Inc.
Burchell, Meghan, Memorial University
Fox, William, Trent University
Grant, Sarah, Archaeological Services Inc.

SYM-36.09 Looking Eastward: Sixteenth Century Exchange Systems of the North Shore Ancestral Wendat

Appearing on Great Lakes sites as early as Archaic times, marine shell artifacts are only present sporadically in southern Ontario, with the exception of rare mortuary contexts, until the sixteenth-century. By the end of the century, large numbers were entering Ontario as evident at the Skandatut site and its associated Kleinburg ossuary, thought to represent the last Wendat occupation of the Humber River drainage. The presence of European metal and beads made of steatite also increases with time throughout the sixteenth century. Preliminary source data suggest a Jefferson County or more broadly eastern Ontario origin for steatite pointing to eastern-directed exchange patterns along the north shore of Lake Ontario prior to Champlain's visit to the Wendat in 1615. Sometime before that visit, the movement of European goods and marine shell shifted to the Ottawa-French River route to the Wendat, perhaps occasioned by their move to Simcoe County and by a resurgence of hostility with the Iroquois.

Saturday, January 11 – 11:00 AM – Convention Centre: 302A

Cooper, Martin, Archaeological Services Inc.

SYM-36.10 Earliest European Contact among the Neutral

This paper examines the evidence for the earliest European contact among the Neutral Iroquoians, who in the seventeenth century occupied a large portion of southern Ontario, from Milton in the northwest extending through the Niagara Peninsula into New York State. Despite five decades of contact with Europeans, we do not know by what name this large amalgamation of tribes called themselves yet the first Europeans called them the Neutral. This referred to their position both politically and economically to the surrounding Nations. The Neutral were involved in far reaching trade alliances with the Susquehannock, Seneca, Erie, Huron-Wendat, Tionontaté and Odawa. Through these spheres of interaction the Neutral had the opportunity to obtain European trade goods from multiple sources. The archaeological record will be examined to identify the genesis and nature of trade during the sixteenth century.

Saturday, January 11 – 11:15 AM – Convention Centre: 302A

Bradley, James W., ArchLink

SYM-36.11 An Update from southern Iroquoia

Cross-cultural interactions, among Native peoples as well as with Europeans, were a hallmark of the 16th century in the St. Lawrence Basin and adjacent drainages. This paper proposes some structural ways for examining these complex interactions and summarizes recent research pertaining to the Five Nations Iroquois and the Susquehannock. Particular emphasis is placed on how three classes of high-value material – marine shell, copper and red stone – can be used to probe these dynamics.

Saturday, January 11 – 11:30 AM – Convention Centre: 302A

Wheeler, Kathleen, Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC

SYM-37.01 How the North lost their memory of slavery and how archaeology can shed light on forgotten histories

I will present evidence from the Portsmouth African Burial Ground, as well as two other burial grounds where we found unmarked burials of persons of African descent. I will be speaking about the invisibility of certain groups of people, and how the marginalized have no one to maintain an institutional memory a generation or two down the line, which is how the burials became forgotten and unmarked in modern times. Portsmouth was not only the site of a segregated burial ground but the City to which Ona Judge Staines escaped from servitude to Martha Washington. She lived in nearby Greenland with a free black family, and her burial ground is protected on a private woodlot.

Friday, January 10 – 8:30 AM – Convention Centre: 302B

Perry, Warren, Central CT State Univ. Archaeology Laboratory for African & African Diaspora Studies

Sawyer, Gerald, Central CT State Univ. Archaeology Laboratory for African & African Diaspora Studies

Woodruff, Janet, Central CT State Univ. Archaeology Laboratory for African & African Diaspora Studies

SYM-37.02 Connecticut's Black Governors

From the mid-18th to mid-19th century, Connecticut's African-American community maintained an autonomous political and cultural structure headed by elected officials known as Black Governors. Their responsibilities included presiding over legal matters in the Black community, officiating at ceremonies, and maintaining an African-based social organization that was long ignored or misunderstood in European-focused histories. Despite their importance, the Black Governors are relatively unknown to most Connecticut residents. In 2010 and 2012, the Archaeology Laboratory for African & African Diaspora Studies began archaeological investigations in Osbornedale State Park in Derby, Connecticut, at the homesite of Black Governors Quosh Freeman and Roswell Freeman. This is the first, and thus far only, archaeological examination of a Black Governors' site. These preliminary excavations focused on locating and determining the uses over time of multiple foundations and features on the Freeman property. This paper will outline the first two field seasons of this ongoing project.

Friday, January 10 – 8:45 AM – Convention Centre: 302B

Croucher, Sarah, Wesleyan University

SYM-37.03 Freedom and Community in Urban New England

In understanding the archaeology of nineteenth century African American New Englanders, although some studies have targeted smaller, rural, sites, archaeologists and historians have tended to focus on communities in the largest New England cities, much less attention has been paid to smaller urban centers. However, for the first generations of emancipated New Englanders, smaller urban centers clearly exerted a significant draw. Middletown, Connecticut, was home to a growing community of African Americans through the early- to mid-nineteenth century, closely associated with the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church. This paper explores the complexities of freedom and race in nineteenth century New England through the archaeology of the Beman Triangle, a planned African American community in a mid-sized New England city. A focus on this site offers a way to begin to broaden our knowledge of communities to offer a mid-point between large cities and rural locales.

Friday, January 10 – 9:00 AM – Convention Centre: 302B

Landon, David, UMass Boston Anthropology
Bulger, Teresa, University of California, Berkeley

SYM-37.04 Economic Opportunity and Community Building at Boston's African Meeting House

The African Meeting House in Boston became a center of the city's free black community during the nineteenth century. Archaeological excavations at this site recovered material from the Meeting House backlot and a neighboring apartment building occupied by black tenants. These artifacts reveal strategies the community used to negotiate a place for themselves, create economic opportunities, and build community institutions. The Meeting House helped foster community success and became a powerful center for African American action on abolition, educational equality, and military integration. This paper emphasizes how archaeological and historical evidence from the African Meeting House demonstrates the power of the actions of individuals in the black community.

Friday, January 10 – 9:15 AM – Convention Centre: 302B

Bulger, Teresa Dujnic, William Self Associates

SYM-37.05 Mothers, Daughters, and Sisters: Thinking About Same-sex Familial Relationships and Resistance to Racism

This paper will focus on rethinking how we consider family as part of the apparatus for combatting racism in 19th-century New England. This institution has been documented as a vital force for the survival of African American men and women who faced racial hostility throughout the United States, in both enslaved and free contexts. Inspired by black feminist theorists such as E.F. White and Gloria Joseph, this paper asks how same-sex relationships within families contributed to the strength of this institution. In what ways were female same-sex relationships between mothers and daughters, mothers-in-law and daughters-in-law, and between sisters fostered through the material world in everyday domestic settings? How did these relationships help to reiterate or change family structure? How did women use these connections to combat ideologies of racial inequality? This paper takes as a case study the women of the multigenerational family that lived at the Seneca Boston-Florence Higginbotham House on Nantucket in the early-mid 19th century.

Friday, January 10 – 9:30 AM – Convention Centre: 302B

Hutchins, Karen, EBI Consulting

SYM-37.06 On the Outskirts of Town: Race, Liminality, and the Social Landscape at Parting Ways, 1700 to 1830

The years following emancipation in Massachusetts were pivotal for establishing how African Americans would participate in American society. African Americans in more rural areas faced a different set of personal and community struggles as they established their new identities as free Americans than did their peers in urban centers. This paper uses the historical documentation and archaeological remains of a small community in Plymouth, Massachusetts called Parting Ways to explore how the physical and social landscape became racialized. The paper examines the use and occupation of the property beginning in the early eighteenth century. It explores the property's use as a settlement for transient white families 'warned out' of other Massachusetts towns in the mid-eighteenth century and assesses how the property's liminal legal status in the eighteenth century and its association with social outcasts influenced the social position of the African Americans who settled there in the late eighteenth century.

Friday, January 10 – 9:45 AM – Convention Centre: 302B

Martin, Anthony, University of Massachusetts Amherst

SYM-37.07 Searching for Guinea Street: Cato Freeman, Lucy Foster, and the African American community of Andover, Massachusetts

In the 18th century and early 19th century, Andover, Massachusetts was home to a large African American community. However, we only know about a few of the inhabitants from the documentary record and archaeology. Only two African American homesites have been excavated- Cato Freeman and Lucy Foster (Black Lucy's Garden). Selective acknowledgement and acceptance of a few African Americans by past and present communities have, at times, created a palimpsest towards the larger African American community and their identity creation and the racialized social, political/legal, and economic structures that eventually led to their exodus from Andover in the 1850s. In this paper I will return Cato Freeman and Lucy Foster to the racialized landscape, putting them into the larger African American community that surrounded them by using archaeological data and documentary records including census, town, and church. I will also discuss my attempt to find an area of the town once colloquially known as Guinea Street.

Friday, January 10 – 10:30 AM – Convention Centre: 302B

Casavant, Abigail, University of Rhode Island

**SYM-37.08 Where Intolerance, Bigotry, and Cruelty Never Flourished':
A Case Study of Slavery in 18th Century South Kingstown, Rhode Island**

By examining 18th century South Kingstown, Rhode Island a bleak past is revealed about which few Rhode Islanders are aware. Amateur historians of the 19th century created the benevolent slave owner myth that still plagues Rhode Island's history. The all too common stories of slave-ownership and slave maltreatment, as well as the archaeological remains of slavery, dispel the myth of Rhode Island as a safe-haven for all people during the early colonial years. The slave burial grounds on the University of Rhode Island's campus stand as one of the few known testaments to the state's slave owning past. While the University of Rhode Island formally recognized the presence of slave burials on campus lands in 2002 with a dedication ceremony, this remains the only official university acknowledgment of the site. Despite official remembrance of the site ten years ago, the fact that slaves once lived and worked on the campus lands is a notion lost to many students, faculty members, and local residents. In order to continue educating others about Rhode Island's past, it is vital that the site and its history are known and understood by many.

Friday, January 10 – 10:45 AM – Convention Centre: 302B

Sullivan-Chin, Honora, University of Massachusetts Amherst

SYM-37.09 (Re)Imagining the Material World of Lena Wooster

The former homeplace of W.E.B. Du Bois in Great Barrington, Massachusetts is a National Historic Landmark administered by the University of Massachusetts Amherst. This paper argues both the great value and inherent difficulty of studying and interpreting the archaeological heritage associated with the Burghardts, a landowning African American family who resided on the small parcel of land in western Massachusetts for almost two centuries. Furthermore, this paper seeks to provide an interpretation of the final period of Burghardt occupancy at the Homesite that is inspired by an alternative methodological approach to the archaeology of the site and a re-imagining of the documentary and material evidence associated with the Homesite. Imagining the participation of Du Bois's relative Lena Wooster and her family in informal or underground economic activities allows for a greater understanding of the manner in which the Wooster family would have acted as consumers in a racialized post-Civil War consumer economy.

Friday, January 10 – 11:00 AM – Convention Centre: 302B

Douyard, Christopher, University of Massachusetts Amherst

SYM-37.10 The Racialized Landscapes of Real Property and Finance Capital in Western Massachusetts

Over the past 30 years, archaeologists from the University of Massachusetts Amherst have struggled with several perplexing transactions in the deed chain of the W.E.B. Du Bois Homesite in Great Barrington, Massachusetts. There are several overlapping mortgages, and two apparent sales of the property. These documents seemingly contradict Du Bois' accounts of the family's continuous ownership of the property through the nineteenth century. Initially focused on these contradictions, I have shifted towards exploring the ways African Americans used to accessed finance capital in local/regional marketplaces. In this paper, using the documentary record of their engagement with real property, I explore the mechanisms used by Du Bois' ancestors to enter capital markets. Additionally, I address the financial markets as racialized spaces, their impacts on landscapes, and the potential they provide for archaeological analysis at our sites of study.

Friday, January 10 – 11:15 AM – Convention Centre: 302B

Sesma, Elena, University of Massachusetts Amherst

SYM-37.11 The Search for Lucy: Uncovering the Captive African History of Western New England

In 1752, there were 25 Captive Africans living on the mile-long main street of Deerfield, a small village in present day Western Massachusetts. Slavery in Deerfield was by no means unusual, but in the heart of what many consider abolitionist territory, it seems shocking that English colonists bought and sold human beings in much the same way as their southern counterparts. Lucy Terry Prince, an African woman brought to America as a child, would become a legend in Deerfield Village, but despite decades of captivity, followed by freedom, raising a family, moving to Vermont and owning property with her husband prior to the American Revolution, her story is neglected by centuries of physical erasure from the landscape and archives and the general whitewashing of New England history. This paper examines the importance of the Prince family and the hundreds of forgotten Captive Africans in Western New England and highlights why their stories matter.

Friday, January 10 – 11:30 AM – Convention Centre: 302B

Stine, Linda, UNC Greensboro

SYM-38.01 Landscape: Engaging the Past in the Present

A landscape approach has revealed citizens' "questions that count" through a number of community-engaged projects in Piedmont North Carolina. This presentation illustrates how foregrounding landscape focuses public discussions, multidisciplinary research, and ultimately enhances community and professional understanding. An example research project sought geophysical and historical archaeological evidence pertaining to the 1785 planned community of Martinville, staked upon the remains of the Battle of Guilford Courthouse. The results defied expectations.

Friday, January 10 – 8:30 AM – Convention Centre: 303A

Johnson, Katharine, University of Connecticut

Ouimet, William, University of Connecticut

SYM-38.02 "Butted and bounded as followeth":

LiDAR and the historical division of the landscape in southern New England

The English settlement of the southern New England landscape in the 17th and 18th centuries left a lasting impact both culturally and ecologically. One of the most remarkable archaeological legacies of the imposition of English-style agriculture on the New England landscape is stone walls, which to this day remain a defining characteristic of its landscape. By using LiDAR data, preliminary analysis has shown that stone walls are not only visible beneath the dense forest canopy that now covers southern New England, but that those walls correspond to property lines and divisions in historic maps as well as modern property boundaries. In addition to stone wall networks, LiDAR gives us insight into the geospatial arrangements of farmsteads and patterns surrounding stone wall lined fields. Using LiDAR is essential in further understanding the New England landscape, how that landscape was initially divided amongst English settlers, and how that has impacted our view of that landscape today.

Friday, January 10 – 8:45 AM – Convention Centre: 303A

Schablitsky, Julie, Maryland State Highway Administration

SYM-38.03 The Battle of Caulk's Field, Kent County, Maryland

Under a moon lit night on August 31, 1814, British Captain Peter Parker engaged American Lieutenant Colonel Philip Reed in battle on an open field in Kent County, Maryland. After an hour of artillery and musket fire, the British, suffering heavy casualties, quit the field and marched back to the HMS Menelaus. Lieutenant Colonel Reed and his men held their final position with only three wounded men. Under a National Park Service, American Battlefield Protection Program grant, archaeologists completed a metal detector survey across 80 acres of agricultural fields to learn more about this pivotal battle. Consideration of military tactics, landscape, and artifact locations revealed troop locations, a possible American encampment, and the battlefield boundary.

Friday, January 10 – 9:00 AM – Convention Centre: 303A

Gary, Jack, Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest

SYM-38.04 Restoring the Double Row, Clumps, and Carriage Turnaround of Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest: Three Interdisciplinary Case Studies in Landscape Restoration

Archaeological research associated with recent landscape restoration efforts at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest has provided not only the details to accurately replant select elements of the ornamental grounds but has also yielded new insights into Jefferson's influences, thought processes, and skills as a landscape designer. This paper will discuss three projects and the interdisciplinary efforts used to locate ornamental plantings, address the age of extant vegetation, and understand the paving of a circular carriage turnaround at Jefferson's retreat home. The details recovered during these projects reveal the practical aspects of Jefferson's design, the global nature of this garden, and insight into the identity of its creator.

Friday, January 10 – 9:15 AM – Convention Centre: 303A

Rousseau, Mélanie, Université Laval

SYM-38.05 Of Bugs and Men: Involuntary Interactions at the Intendant's Palace site (CeEt-30), Québec City

Intendant and Governor were two of the most important characters in New France. It is thus little surprising that the Intendant would want a building that suits his rank. However, more surprising is the location of that building. Indeed, the lack of space in the upper town can partially explain the construction of the palace down the slope in what was to become the lower town. Nevertheless, it has been documented that even at the time the French arrived in Québec City, the site was a damp stretch of land a dozen feet large. This is what created my interest in the transition from a natural to a cultural landscape. Questions that will be addressed include 'What type of adaptations were made to the environment?' and 'to what extent did the Europeans adapt to the local landscape?'. This paper will focus on archaeoentomological results.

Friday, January 10 – 9:30 AM – Convention Centre: 303A

Ford, Ben, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

SYM-38.06 What Happens to Landscape Archaeology when the Land Ends? The Archaeology of Maritime Landscapes

This paper will discuss landscape archaeology as viewed from the water. Following the theme of questions that count, it will attempt to address a series of questions: Does the landscape change when viewed from the water? How best to approach landscapes as viewed from the water? What is the relationship between geography, technology, and culture in approaching a landscape from water? And finally, what is the role of maritime landscapes in the larger field of landscape archaeology? In order to address these questions, the author will draw on his own experience with the maritime landscapes of the Great Lakes, as well as published historical, archaeological and geographical sources.

Friday, January 10 – 9:45 AM – Convention Centre: 303A

Beaman, Thomas, Wake Technical Community College

SYM-38.07 The Port and the Forts: A Multiscalar Study of the Defensive Landscapes on the Lower Cape Fear River in the Nineteenth Century

Located in southeastern North Carolina, Wilmington was one of the most active trans-Atlantic ports during the nineteenth century in the Southeast, particularly in the export of naval stores. Second only to Charleston, it was also the most heavily fortified port on the Atlantic Coast. This study summarizes the landscapes and archaeological investigations of the four primary forts of the Cape Fear Region—Fort Johnson, Fort Caswell, Fort Fisher, and Fort Anderson—that protected the Lower Cape Fear River and Wilmington throughout the nineteenth century. Each fort will be considered individually for its unique layout, construction, and use (or reuse) of land, as well as how these forts worked together to form a network of defense against potential coastal assaults. A summary of these forts in context will serve to provide methodological insights into the 'questions that count' for the archaeological investigations of these military landscapes.

Friday, January 10 – 10:15 AM – Convention Centre: 303A

Miller, Debbie, Independence National Historical Park

Chesney, Sarah, College of William and Mary

SYM-38.08 Old World Models in a New Land: James Logan's Landscape Design at Stenton

Early American landscape design is often interpreted as the physical manifestation of the tension between British design principles and their adaptation in American settings. The final design and implementation of such landscapes in America often reveals a vernacular style that blends the ornamental with the functional, while also reflecting elements of transatlantic Enlightenment thought. As the center of cosmopolitan and Enlightenment thinking in colonial America, Philadelphia is an ideal model for exploring this tension. For Quaker statesmen such as James Logan, access to a vast transatlantic network of trade and culture is markedly evident in the design of his estate, Stenton. Recent archaeological investigations of Stenton's forecourt have revealed elements of Logan's original landscape design, which suggest that Logan used his landscape to demonstrate his economic, social and political power.

Friday, January 10 – 10:30 AM – Convention Centre: 303A

Willoughby, Wesley, Syracuse University

SYM-38.09 The Country's House: The Evolution of Public Space in St. Mary's City's 17th-Century Town Center

This paper examines changes reflected in the landscape and artifact composition of the Calvert House Site (18ST1-13) associated with its transformation from elite manor house to public inn and first official statehouse of the colony. Thirty plus years of archaeology on the site have revealed a dynamic landscape that was altered repeatedly to suit the changing needs, circumstances, aspirations and perceptions of the site's occupants and patrons. Artifacts recovered also reveal changes in use of the site related to its transformation to public space and provide insight into its significance as a political and community social center during the 17th century. Theories of structuration and performance are employed to examine how aspects of the built environment and material culture helped mediate public interactions on the site, facilitating the negotiation and establishment of both political order and community in early Maryland.

Friday, January 10 – 10:45 AM – Convention Centre: 303A

Anderson, C. Broughton, Berea College

SYM-38.10 Contemporary Experiences of a Past Process; Improvement and Clearing of Farmers in the 21st Century

In Scotland, "improvement" and "clearing" have distinct historical connotations that define the Lowlands and Highland during the 19th century. The processes by which tenant and cottars were removed from the land were both violent and strategic. The landscape across the whole of the country still bears the removal of this population but in distinct, regional ways. Whilst conducting my dissertation research in Dumfries and Galloway, Scotland on the materiality of clearing as it appears on the landscape, I came to realize that farmers, specifically, were experiencing contemporary clearing through processes labeled "improvement." Bringing to the fore the improvement/clearing dichotomy which has marked Scotland's history, I explore how farmers are using these historical terms to define the quickly deterioration of farming in the region.

Friday, January 10 – 11:00 AM – Convention Centre: 303A

Catlin, Kathryn, Northwestern University

SYM-38.11 Transhumance to Farmstead: Landscape and the Medieval Resettlement of Dartmoor

Dartmoor was permanently resettled by peasants and tenant farmers during the 10th and 11th centuries, following hundreds of years of seasonal use of the moor as transhumant pasture. This paper explores how previous knowledge of the landscape on the part of shepherds (and shepherdesses) affected the choices made by later permanent settlers. Peasant choices were also constrained by the priorities of manorial lords and overseers, who had their own ideas about where best to establish settlements to increase the prosperity of the manor. These often conflicting priorities reflected fundamentally different experiences of the landscape. A historically situated, multiscalar approach to medieval Dartmoor shows how dimensions of social difference, including class and gender, were contested and negotiated on, within, and through the landscape.

Friday, January 10 – 11:15AM – Convention Centre: 303A

Vareka, Pavel, The University of West Bohemia in Pilsen
Capek, Ladislav, The University of West Bohemia in Pilsen
Holata, Lukas, The University of West Bohemia in Pilsen

SYM-38.12 Historical Landscape Archaeology in Czech Republic within Central European Context: Approaches, Theories and Methods

Historical landscape research was traditionally connected with the settlement history approach. Archaeology focused on material evidence completing historical studies of the settlement development (esp. settlement advancement in the Early Middle Ages, settlement transformation, and 'colonisation' of uplands in the High Middle Ages) and its decline in the 15th century. The position of archaeology could be seen in localising, dating of deserted components and reconstruction of settlement pattern. After the era of stagnation of these research activities, the current concept of landscape archaeology has been constituted in the 1990s (break-up of the totalitarian system enabled closer contacts with the new trends in world landscape archaeology). Our research is focused on the two main topics: 1) Settlement and land-use changes between the 15th and the 20th century. It is based on the analysis of formal and spatial settlement attributes as well as environmental context using GIS. 2) The social-economic system of rural settlement. Study of the agrarian, non-agrarian production and social structure study is based on the comparative research of both archaeological and documentary evidence.

Friday, January 10 – 11:30 AM – Convention Centre: 303A

Peixotto, Becca, American University

SYM-38.13 A Gizmo, A Swamp, Some Artifacts: Portable X-Ray Fluorescence as a Tool for Understanding a Landscape

Archaeological research over the last decade in the Great Dismal Swamp of Virginia and North Carolina has focused on disenfranchised Native Americans, maroons and enslaved canal company laborers ca. 1680-1860 who lived in these wetlands temporarily and long term. This paper explores how data gathered using portable X-ray fluorescence (pXRF) of glass fragments and other very small artifacts could augment an analysis of this socially and physically complex landscape. Artifacts from canal adjacent and remote interior sites reflect the movement of material goods and people as well as the access maroon communities had to other communities in the Swamp and to the world beyond it. Technologies such as pXRF may be able to shed new light on these artifacts and relationships by providing details unavailable through more traditional forms of analysis.

Friday, January 10 – 11:45 PM – Convention Centre: 303A

Gaulton, Barry C., Memorial University of Newfoundland

SYM-39.01 Clay pipe research in Newfoundland: What works, what doesn't and what more can be done?

Archaeologists in Newfoundland have been studying clay pipe bowls, makers' marks and stem fragments for decades. We all agree on one thing: when it comes to establishing the date range and intensity of occupation/activity, the clay tobacco pipe has few equals. However, some people engage in clay pipe research without questioning the established methodologies or recognizing their limitations. Others have successfully utilized clay pipes to investigate consumption patterns, trade, socioeconomic status, and ethnicity. The frequency and duration of English and French occupation in Newfoundland provides an additional opportunity to better understand the presence (and frequency) of French-made clay pipes in early modern North American assemblages. Far from being methodologically or theoretically exhausted, clay pipe research in the 21st century is nuanced, innovative and most importantly, moving beyond simply dating a site to comprehending the lives of those who once smoked.

Friday, January 10 – 8:30 AM – Convention Centre: 303B

Straube, Beverly, Jamestown Rediscovery, Preservation Virginia

SYM-39.02 Finding Robert Cotton: an archaeological biography of the first English tobacco pipemaker in the New World

Robert Cotton arrived at Jamestown, Virginia in April 1608 and is recorded by Captain John Smith as being a 'tobacco-pipe-maker.' This is the only direct mention of Cotton in the surviving documents although Smith later includes 'Tobacco-pipe-makers' in his list of non-essential occupations sent to the colony by the profit-driven Virginia Company. Historians have failed to identify Robert Cotton or determine why he was chosen as one of the first Jamestown colonists. With archival information lacking, the only clues to Cotton remain with the material evidence as revealed by archaeology. Excavations since 1994 of early James Fort features have uncovered hundreds of distinctive locally-made pipes as well as pipemaking equipment and by-products believed associated with Cotton. This paper takes preliminary steps towards constructing a possible biography of Robert Cotton through examination of the evidence in relation to the history of early tobacco use and pipe production.

Friday, January 10 – 8:45 AM – Convention Centre: 303B

Clausnitzer Jr, Arthur R., Memorial University of Newfoundland

SYM-39.04 The Use of Tobacco Pipes in Identifying and Separating Contexts on Smuttynose Island, Maine

Five years of excavation on Smuttynose Island, Isles of Shoals, Maine has recovered a vast quantity of artifacts related to nearly four hundred years of European occupation of the island, including over 7,000 fragments of white clay tobacco pipes. Unfortunately, the specific soil conditions on the site often made field identification of different contexts difficult during excavation. This paper explores the use of clay pipes in the separation and identification of different stratigraphic contexts. Questions addressed include the utility (or lack thereof) of various stem-bore dating methods, and identifying the provenance of pipes and how this can be used to link specific stratigraphic contexts to known historical occupations of the island, particularly the early migratory period of the Gulf of Maine cod fishery. Finally, this paper provides a chronological framework for further study and interpretation of the archaeology of Smuttynose Island.

Friday, January 10 – 9:15 AM – Convention Centre: 303B

Rymer, Jessica, University of Massachusetts Boston

SYM-39.05 Of crowns and stars and fleurs-de-lis: Politics and Tobacco Pipes in the colonial Chesapeake

A clay pipe bearing the mark of its maker can serve as a useful tool for identifying the market connections of an individual household. Applied on a broader level, it can serve as a reflection of how larger political events affect the exchange network of a geographic area. For nearly two-hundred years trade in tobacco was the beating heart of a trans-Atlantic exchange network that bound the fortunes of ports on the western coast of England and Scotland with those in the colonial Chesapeake. Spanning a period beginning in 1635 through roughly 1815, the pipe assemblages at St. Mary's City offers an excellent starting point for examining how political acts in England, such as the Navigation Acts and 1707 Treaty of Union, affected trade with colonial Maryland. Is this a trend that can be observed elsewhere in Maryland? Did trade relationships between England and Virginia change along a similar pattern? Did they change at all? By broadening the geographic area to incorporate sites spanning the length of the Chesapeake from the top of the Bay to lower Virginia, this study aims to answer these questions.

Friday, January 10 – 9:30 AM – Convention Centre: 303B

Duguay, Françoise, CELAT, Laval University

SYM-39.06 And what about French Clay Pipes?

Historical literature and archaeological evidence both indicate that clay pipes were produced in France before 1760, namely in various towns of Northern France, but such pipe collections have yet to be systematically analyzed. This situation makes it difficult to identify them 'if any' in archaeological collections found in North America. Neutron activation analysis was therefore performed on a few clay pipe fragments found in Trois-Rivières, a New France site dating before 1770, to compare their chemical signature with datasets for British and Dutch manufactured pipes dating from 1650 to 1760. The results suggested that some of the clay pipes from Trois-Rivières, although having been preliminarily classified as British and Dutch, exhibited a slightly different chemical signature; could they be French products? This hypothesis brought forth questions regarding trade routes, as well as the need to develop an approach to identify potential French pipes in artefact collections from New France.

Friday, January 10 – 9:45 AM – Convention Centre: 303B

Batchvarov, Kroum, University of Connecticut

SYM-40.03 Rockley Bay Research Project, 2013 Field Season: In Search of the Dutch Line of Battle

In 2012 the Rockley Bay Research Project (RBRP), a joint expedition of the University of Connecticut and the Institute of Nautical Archaeology, began a long-term, large-scale underwater investigation of a 17th-century naval battle site in Scarborough Harbor, Tobago. In 2013 the RBRP expedition concentrated on the TRB-1 and TRB-2 wrecks. Based on earlier estimates of the position of the Dutch line, the preliminary reports of the late Mr. Wes Hall, the NAS report of a previous expedition to the site in 2000, and the presence of a possibly 17th-century cannon, it was hypothesized that TRB-1 and TRB-2 were part of the 1677 battle. The main goal for the 2013 season was to test this hypothetical identification of the two wrecks and obtain samples for dendrochronological analysis. The Expedition was also able to test three other sites for potential for future excavation. This paper presents the preliminary results of the 2013 season.

Friday, January 10 – 9:00 AM – Convention Centre: 204A

Cook, Gregory, University of West Florida

SYM-40.04 Maritime Archaeology in West Africa: the Central Region Project in Ghana and Updates on Maritime Research at Elmina

Syracuse University's Central Region Project in Ghana began in the late 1990s as an effort to expand Dr. Christopher DeCorse's research at Elmina Castle and elsewhere by studying the broader trade networks in the region. One of the central goals of examining areas 'beyond the castle' was to include sites in the coastal hinterland as well as offshore. This has been successful, with multiple seasons of fieldwork leading to the discovery of new sites and greater understanding of the dynamic trade organization in the area. This presentation will provide an update on the maritime research, involving work conducted by the author as well as Syracuse University colleagues Dr. Andrew Pietruszka and Dr. Rachel Horlings.

Friday, January 10 – 9:15 AM – Convention Centre: 204A

Kipping, Darren, Stantec

Grinnan, Joseph, Southeastern Archaeological Research inc.

Horlings, Rachel, Syracuse University

Cook, Gregory, University of West Florida

SYM-40.05 Ghana Maritime Archaeology Project: 2013 Field Season in Review

In the spring of 2013, an international team of archaeologists led by Syracuse University archaeologist Rachel Horlings arrived in Ghana, West Africa to investigate the maritime heritage of the Elmina and Cape Coast regions. This was the most recent effort at conducting archaeological research as part of the Central Region Project, which has resulted in the discovery of several significant archaeological sites, both on land and underwater. The water off Elmina and Cape Coast Castles were chosen for this season's work because of their historical involvement in Atlantic trade. Two goals developed for the field season: first, to monitor known sites surrounding Elmina Castle, and, second, to complete a remote sensing survey offshore of Cape Coast Castle and explore identified anomalies. This paper will describe the continued examination of known sites off Elmina Castle and detail the previously undiscovered sites off Cape Coast Castle. It will also suggest avenues for future research into the rich maritime history of Ghana.

Friday, January 10 – 9:30 AM – Convention Centre: 204A

Van Niekerk, Tara, South African Heritage Resources Agency

SYM-40.06 Remains of the Solglimt survivor camp on Sub-Antarctic Marion Island

The Sub-Antarctic Marion Island, once a haven for the late 19th and early 20th century whaling and sealing industries, now holds countless remains of a shipwreck survivor camp and hidden stories of a terrestrial maritime landscape formed out of tragedy and the need to survive. The study of the early 20th Century Solglimt shipwreck survivor camp on Marion Island has produced the perfect opportunity to fill gaps within the discipline of Maritime Archaeology where too often emphasis is placed on shipwreck studies and not enough on events coming before or after these tragedies. The study uses archaeological signatures long forgotten as a way to understand cultural behaviour during events of disaster, isolation and the means to survive. The study can be used as a comparison to similar studies around the world and hopes to add to an existing body of knowledge involving survivor camps and disaster studies from an archaeological perspective.

Friday, January 10 – 9:45 AM – Convention Centre: 204A

Staniforth, Mark, Monash University

Philippou, Cass, University of Western Australia

SYM-40.07 Shipbuilding in the Australian colonies before 1850

Shipbuilding in a colonial context draws on traditions from a variety of places including the parent culture. Colonial shipbuilding adapts and evolves over time to meet the local environmental conditions, the availability of endemic and other timbers and to suit the requirements of local and regional mercantile commerce. Establishing the identity and biography of colonial shipbuilders is key to understanding the processes which underpin shipbuilding development. This paper considers shipbuilding in the Williams River area of NSW and in southern Tasmania as two case studies in shipbuilding in the early Australian colonies.

Friday, January 10 – 10:30 AM – Convention Centre: 204A

Abelli, Leonardo, Dipartimento di Storia, Scienze dell'Uomo e della Formazione – Università degli Studi di Sassari

Spanu, Pier Giorgio, Dipartimento di Storia, Scienze dell'Uomo e della Formazione – Università degli Studi di Sassari

Tusa, Sebastiano, Soprintendenza del Mare – Regione Siciliana

Secci, Massimiliano, Dipartimento di Storia, Scienze dell'Uomo e della Formazione – Università degli Studi di Sassari

SYM-40.08 Pantelleria Underwater Archaeology Project: a Post-Disciplinary Approach to Archaeological Research and Public Outreach

In 1997 the Soprintendenza per i Beni Culturali ed Ambientali di Trapani, with the assistance of Università degli Studi di Bologna archaeologically surveyed the Island of Pantelleria (Sicily), in order to understand Punic and Roman settlements distribution. Part of the island was colonized only since the 3rd century BC, when Pantelleria became strategic for controlling the Sicilian channel. In 2011 and 2013, systematic surveys and excavations were produced in Cala Tramontana and Cala Levante by the Soprintendenza del Mare and Consortium Pantelleria Ricerche allowing to identify a Punic anchorage located between the 50 and 90 meters depth marks. Lead anchor's stocks, Punic amphorae, lead ingots and 3500 Punic bronze coins were among the artefacts recovered. Such evidences support the hypothesis that the anchorage may be related with the first Roman conquest of the island dated to the 255 BC. Also part of the project was the re-establishment of an underwater archaeological trail located in Cala Tramontana.

Friday, January 10 – 10:45 AM – Convention Centre: 204A

Kusuma, Luh Putu Ayu Savitri Chi, Center of Research and Development for Marine Technology and Fisheries
Dillenia, Ira, Research Center for Coastal and Marine Resources

**SYM-40.10 Protection of Maritime Archaeological Resources in Indonesia's coastal areas:
A review of Preliminary Studies**

The Indonesian Archipelago consists of thousands islands with long coastline. Historically, Indonesia was an important route of shipping and trade and had significant position in the world war, so variety of maritime archaeological resources can be found in coastal areas throughout Indonesia. Maritime archaeological resources hold potentials in scientific, educational, economic and social terms. However, many maritime archaeological resources in Indonesia are still not yet understood in term of their existence, conditions and potential uses. On the other hand, degradation of coastal areas presents significant threats to the existence of maritime archaeological resources. This paper will first offer the general overview of maritime archaeological resources in Indonesia. Some preliminary studies for identifying maritime archaeological resources in the coastal areas in Indonesia will be presented. This paper will conclude by discussing the management approach for coastal areas as a perspective for the protection of maritime archaeological resources in Indonesia.

Friday, January 10 – 11:15 AM – Convention Centre: 204A

Dostal, Christopher, Texas A&M University

**SYM-41.01 Assessing the Long Term Stability of Underwater Archaeological
Conservation Techniques**

The ideal end result of any archaeological conservation project is the long term stability of conserved artifacts. The scientific conservation of unstable archaeological materials recovered from underwater sites is still a relatively nascent field, and as such, long term assessments of common conservation techniques are vital to the continued advancement of the field. Along with evaluating the 'tried and true' methods, it is prudent to consolidate and assess the efficacy of new and innovative techniques that can be used in situations where traditionally ideal methods are not available. A lack of equipment or resources in the field does not relieve the responsibility of the conservator to provide stable long term solutions for recovered materials.

Friday, January 10 – 8:30 AM – Convention Centre: 205C

Davidson, Flora, Parks Canada

**SYM-41.02 Conservation adds yet another piece to the puzzle: the treatment of a 16th century
Basque anchor from Red Bay National Historic Site, Labrador**

Red Bay is recognized as the largest 16th century Basque whaling station in North America. This is based on extensive archival research begun in the 1970's followed by 6 years of archaeological survey and excavation resulting in thousands of artifacts being raised. Even at this well studied site, the opportunity to add to the existing wealth of knowledge presented itself with the discovery of another wreck and anchor in 2004. While in-situ inspection of the wreck's construction and anchor morphology indicated 16th century origin; concreted layers of corrosion limited further assessment. The decision was thus made to raise the anchor for conservation. After careful removal of the concretions at the Parks Canada laboratory, unique findings were uncovered. Not only was cordage found, a plain woven multi-layer wrapping was also found wrapped around the anchor. With this discovery an aspect of Basque maritime technology was revealed that had not previously been seen. This paper will discuss the interaction between archaeologist, material culture specialist and conservator during the treatment which lead to the preservation of information and material that otherwise may have been lost.

Friday, January 10 – 8:45 AM – Convention Centre: 205C

Bergeron, André, Centre de conservation du Québec

SYM-41.03 Un travail de longue haleine: Vingt ans de préservation des vestiges du Elizabeth and Mary

Pendant plus de 300 ans, les vestiges de la culture matérielle utilisée par un petit groupe de miliciens provenant de Dorchester, en Nouvelle-Angleterre, ont été oubliés dans les eaux du fleuve Saint-Laurent. Ces hommes avaient apportés avec eux ce dont ils avaient besoin pour leur vie de tous les jours, ainsi que des armes qui allaient être utilisées lors du siège de Québec. L'épave de leur navire, le Elizabeth and Mary, fut découverte la veille de Noël en 1994; l'année 2014 en souligne le vingtième anniversaire. Dès le début du projet, la conservation des vestiges a été intégrée au projet archéologique. La fouille fine des concrétions découvertes sur l'épave est toujours en cours en atelier, plus de 17 années après la fin des opérations de sauvetage. Nous présenterons quelques exemples de la contribution du travail des restaurateurs à l'avancement de la recherche archéologique et pour la préservation de cette collection exceptionnelle du XVII^e siècle. For more than 300 years, remnants of the material culture used by a small group of militiamen originating from Dorchester, New-England, laid dormant in the St-Lawrence River. These men brought with them items useful for their daily life and numerous weapons in preparation for the siege of Québec. The wreck of their ship, the Elizabeth and Mary, was discovered on Christmas Eve, 1994; 2014 marks the twentieth anniversary of this event. From the beginning, conservation was planned as an integral part of the archaeological work. Fine excavation of the concretions is still underway in the lab, 17 years after completion of the rescue operations in the field. We will present some examples of the contribution of conservation work to the advancement of archaeological research and for the preservation of this exceptional collection of the XVIIth century.

Friday, January 10 – 9:00 AM – Convention Centre: 205C

Wilson, Allen, University of West Florida/Florida Public Archaeology Network

SYM-41.04 A Fine Wreck in Shallow Water: The Excavation and in situ Conservation of the Soldier Key Wreck

Looters, archaeologists, and weather events have done irreparable damage to the Soldier Key wreck (BISC-22, 8Da416) site since the 1970s. Despite previous archaeological investigations, little information and few artifacts from those excavations exist. In the summer of 2012, a team assembled in Biscayne National Park to uncover, map, and photograph the site, as well as collect any remaining diagnostic artifacts. Despite the paucity of cultural material remaining, diagnostic features of the extant artifacts and the construction features of the vessel provide information about the wreck. We now have an idea of the vessel's last port, its destination, its cargo, a rough estimate of size, and a general time frame during which the vessel was built and sailed. More importantly, the team recovered the site in the original ballast and surrounding sand to recreate an anaerobic environment to help its preservation.

Friday, January 10 – 9:15 AM – Convention Centre: 205C

Perez Alvaro, Elena, University of Birmingham

SYM-41.05 Experiments on particle physics using underwater cultural heritage: the dilemma

One of the most important laboratories for observation for rare events used 120 archaeological lead bricks from a 2000 years old shipwreck for research into particle physics because of its low radioactivity. The dilemma is if there is any justification on using underwater cultural heritage for legitimate purposes. Definition and attribution of values to archaeological and cultural material have changed through history. Although all values are valid, individuals and organizations emphasize more some than others.

Friday, January 10 – 9:30 AM – Convention Centre: 205C

Astley, Amelia, University of Southampton
Dix, Justin, University of Southampton
Sturt, Fraser, University of Southampton
Thompson, Charlotte, University of Southampton

SYM-41.06 The taphonomy of historic shipwreck sites: implications for heritage management

If we wish to understand the surviving shipwreck record and to inform strategies of heritage, management and conservation an improved knowledge of the variable impact of marine physical processes is required. I am approaching this problem at a range of scales from full wreck to individual artefact scale, through a combination of bathymetric survey, diver monitoring and physical modelling in a controlled laboratory environment. The first phase of this work has involved the integration of time-lapse studies (months to years) of 8 shipwreck sites in a range of oceanographic conditions (tidally dominated, wave dominated and combined flow regimes). Despite having had decades to hundreds of years to reach equilibrium these wreck sites still exhibit metres of change in bedlevel change over periods of months. Preliminary results suggest these sites adhere to predictable patterning derived from the initial physical models. To determine the reproducibility of these results a much larger swath and oceanographic datasets must be drawn from. I argue that a site specific understanding of physical site formation processes will enhance the protection that we can provide for these dynamic sites.

Friday, January 10 – 9:45 AM – Convention Centre: 205C

Gates, Paul, Lake Champlain Maritime Museum

SYM-41.07 Community Conservation: A ‘Hands-On’ Approach for Bringing the Rhetoric of Preservation to the People!

The Conservation Laboratory at the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum is a year-round artifact treatment facility that is open to the public during the museum season. The lab works to preserve artifacts from a variety of regional archaeology projects. Museum visitors have the rare opportunity to see conservation as it happens, and to ask questions about the treatment process. As part of Vermont Archaeology Month in September 2013, conservators have taken more direct action in engaging our visitors by inviting them into the lab where they will have a hands on approach in doing actual conservation. In doing so, members of the community will be exposed to a wide variety of material specific treatment methods. The public will also understand the importance of stewardship and protection of our irreplaceable archaeological resources. This paper will focus on the results of the public’s experience during Archaeology month.

Friday, January 10 – 10:00 AM – Convention Centre: 205C

Brooks, Alasdair, Joint Editor, Post-Medieval Archaeology

SYM-42.01 ‘I Vow to Thee, My Country’ The Historical Archaeology of Nationalism and National Identity in Trans-Atlantic Context

This paper is designed as an introduction to the symposium ‘Enfants de la patrie’ on the historical archaeology of national identity and nationalism. The North American and European experiences of nationalism from the 17th century onwards are compared and contrasted with a view towards not just contextualising similarities and differences in the conceptualisation of national identity, but the different archaeological approaches to the subject. As with the session as a whole, the emphasis is on historical archaeology rather than prehistoric, classical or medieval archaeology, though work from the latter periods is inevitably touched upon to more broadly understand the contribution of our own period to the study of nationalism and national identity.

Friday, January 10 – 8:30 AM – Convention Centre: 206A

Newstead, Sarah, University of Leicester

**SYM-42.02 There is plenty of time to win this game, and to thrash the Spaniards too:
Deconstructing the Nationalist Histories of Plymouth, UK**

During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, Plymouth, UK, played host and stage to a number of people and events which form an important part of England's national historical narrative. Popular discourse paints Plymouth as a place of legendary English explorers, merchants and naval captains: a fledging ground for the early ambitions of Nation and Empire. Hawkins, Drake, Frobisher, Gilbert and Raleigh all sailed, at various times, from Plymouth. The English fleet victualled in Plymouth before engaging with the Spanish Armada. This paper will explore how archaeological evidence can enrich and challenge the current historical discourse aiming to deconstruct the national ideologies which have influenced the presentation of Plymouth's history. The archaeological collections from Plymouth for this period are spectacular and unique. They have potential to yield information on the intricate experiences of the people who lived through what is now a significant period and place in the formation of the English national identity.

Friday, January 10 – 8:45 AM – Convention Centre: 206A

Mytum, Harold, Centre for Manx Studies, University of Liverpool

**SYM-42.03 The role of historical archaeology in the emergence of nationalist identities
in the Celtic countries**

Although prehistory was used by some cultural brokers in the definition of nationalist identities from the late 18th century onwards, it was historic periods were most frequently brought forward in argument and used as an inspiration for nationalistic argument and symbolism. Documented named groups and individuals on the one hand, and material objects 'both sites and portable artefacts' on the other, provided the warp and weft to weave nationalist narratives. Antiquarianism and early scientific archaeology therefore carried with it clear political implications within the preferred interpretations. Some of the nationalistic tropes have been deconstructed in recent years, but others have been continued, often buried within the various traditions (Irish, Manx, Scottish, Welsh) of doing archaeology so that their origins and explicit political implications lie buried beneath generational strata of practice.

Friday, January 10 – 9:00 AM – Convention Centre: 206A

Horning, Audrey, Queen's University Belfast

**SYM-42.04 Crossing the battlefield: Archaeology, nationalism,
and practice in Irish historical archaeology**

'In other countries the past is the neutral ground of the scholar and the antiquary, with us it is the battlefield.' The Nation, Dublin 1852. Questions of nationalism and identity are inescapable within Irish archaeology, with interpretations of all sites shaped by the convoluted relationship between Britain and Ireland. Nationalist rhetoric in the Republic ensured that archaeological research prioritised periods predating English control, while in Northern Ireland the unresolved conflict between the two traditions, rooted in early modern British expansion, frustrates attempts at nation building through evocation of agreed upon pasts. The recent development of later historical archaeology in Ireland is critically considered in light of the challenges of nationalism, identity, and politics. The ambiguous nature of the relationship between Ireland and Britain provides a useful space to consider new ways of addressing the relationship between colonialism, nationalism and identity of value to historical archaeology more generally.

Friday, January 10 – 9:15 AM – Convention Centre: 206A

Comer, Margaret, University of Cambridge

SYM-42.05 Harald Bluetooth's Welfare State: The Archaeology of Danish Royalty and Democracy

Although much has been written regarding the ways the ancient past is used to construct Danish national identities, the role of historic archaeology in these politically-concerned endeavors also merits attention. In particular, historic museums and archaeological sites that are related to the Danish royal family and others who played parts in Denmark's transition from a kingdom to a modern nation-state perform an active role in the creation and dissemination of ideals of 'Danish-ness' and belonging. The deliberate placement of past members of the Danish royalty, along with their material culture, within constructed narratives of Danish and European history and identity represents an attempt to connect the non-democratic governments and people of the past with today's modern, democratic polity and its contemporary political agendas and identities. These historic places remain active sites of manufacturing and strengthening ideologies related to the Danish state and what being and becoming a Danish citizen entails.

Friday, January 10 – 9:30 AM – Convention Centre: 206A

Mehler, Natascha, University of Vienna

SYM-42.06 An historical (landscape) archaeology of the Alps: their rediscovery, their transformation during the period of Romantic nationalism, and their instrumentalization during Nazism

Until the 18th century, the Alps of Central Europe had been viewed by the bourgeoisie as a rather hostile border region. In contrast, from the late 18th century 'purposeless' Alpinism developed under the influence of the Romantic movement, characterized by an enthusiasm for nature and the 'mystification' of the landscape, resulting in a perception of the Alps as the 'Playground of Europe'. A scientific interest in the Alps simultaneously developed, connected to the Enlightenment. Romantic mystification did not stop with Romantic nationalism, but reached its peak during the Nazi period when Hitler instrumentalized the Alps in a number of different ways. This diverse history of the region laid the foundation for a deep sense of love for the Alps which still prevails locally today. By drawing on both landscape features and material culture the paper argues that the Alps were an important part in the formation of modern nation states in the bordering areas of the Alps, especially in Bavaria. They created not only a sense of togetherness / community for the people living there but also led to 'invented traditions' by people living far away who nonetheless felt 'alpine'.

Friday, January 10 – 9:45 AM – Convention Centre: 206A

Belasus, Mike, German National Maritime Museum

SYM-42.07 Ships, history, politics and archaeology: A critical look at the research History of ship archaeology in Germany

During the period at the end of the 19th and early 20th century German historians saw their duty among others in the education of the people of the young nation towards a national identity. The Hanseatic League was seen as a predecessor of the German Empire and the cargo ship of the German merchants, which was then identified to be the 'Cog' became its symbol. The need to visualize this vessel gave reason for the attempt of a technical definition which could serve the national idea. When the historians Walter Vogel and Bernhard Hagedorn wrote down the first attempt of a technical definition of ship types mentioned in historical sources in the dawn of WW1 they set the starting point for what later became historical ship archaeology in Germany even though they doubted its possibility. After the wars their attempt was picked up again without any doubts on its possibility and reflection of its origin. Detlef Ellmers even declared the main goal of ship archaeology in the identification of ship types mentioned in the historical documents. This paper takes a critical look on the research history of historical ship archaeology in Germany and its possible influence on recent ship archaeology.

Friday, January 10 – 10:30 AM – Convention Centre: 206A

Carroll, Lynda, Binghamton University, SUNY

SYM-42.08 An Historical Archaeology of 'Ottomanism': Reconsidering Nationalism in the Landscape of the Dispossessed

The effects of nationalism on the practice of archaeology in the Eastern Mediterranean has been well examined. However, few archaeologists examine late Ottoman period nationalisms as the focus of their research. Yet massive population movements during the 19th and early-20th centuries resulted in new settlement patterns for refugees and resettled groups. Despite a state sponsored 'Ottomanism' project aimed at diffusing the resultant ethno-religious tensions, these landscapes became another stage where nationalist identity constructions unfolded. As a result, archaeological approaches to settlement patterns and landscapes provide a new approach to the dynamics of nationalist identity formation in the region.

Friday, January 10 – 10:45 AM – Convention Centre: 206A

Dikkaya, Fahri, Bilkent University

SYM-42.09 Archaeology without Ottoman Past: Historical Archaeology in Turkey

Archaeology can be recognised as a modern preoccupation with our own past worlds in order to write a history of the present. Discursive formations of archaeology have been constructed by political powers and their cultural-academic institutions. Political powers present their desire to discover a meaning in history through their epistemological shifts by refusing previous or alternative powers. Each epistemological mutation of discourses in these constructions has been produced by addressing the indispensability of their knowledge as a part of their political and social agendas. I want to address the question as to how political changes in Turkey are reflected in historical archaeology. This paper will address these matters with reference to academic and cultural institutions in Turkey. Why historical archaeology hasn't constructed as a sub-discipline in archaeology in Turkey and its relations with modern cultural and historical paradigms through nationalism will be discussed in the paper.

Friday, January 10 – 11:00 AM – Convention Centre: 206A

Jenks, Kelly, Fort Lewis College

SYM-42.10 'Vecino, Hispano, y Mexicano': Exploring Civic Identity in Nineteenth-Century New Mexico

Generations of American anthropologists have studied the process of Spanish colonization through the lens of ethnicity, considering how interactions between colonial and indigenous populations resulted in the mixing and reformulation of ethnic identities. This approach works well in the early colonial period, when colonial society was organized into a system of 'castas' that were determined, in large part, by one's ethnic heritage. It is less appropriate during the late colonial and early national periods, however, a time when the cast system fell out of use and an increasingly multiethnic colonial population began to self-identify using terms that expressed their affiliation with a community, colony, or nation. This paper explores several such civic identities popular among Hispanic settlers in New Mexico during the nineteenth century, a period that witnessed New Mexico's transformations from Spanish colony to Mexican territory to newly-conquered territory of the United States.

Friday, January 10 – 11:15 AM – Convention Centre: 206A

Bonneau, Adelphine, Université du Québec à Montréal

Moreau, Jean-François, Université du Québec à Chicoutimi

Hancock, Ron, McMaster University

Auger, Réginald, Université Laval

Émard, Bertrand, Hydro-Québec

SYM-43.01 Archaeometrical study of Glass Trade Beads from the CIFI-10 site: results and their potential to investigate Amerindian exchange networks

Hundreds of kilos of glass beads were imported by European traders and were a privileged exchange "money" with Amerindians during the 17th and the 18th centuries. Once acquired, these beads were either used or bartered with other Amerindian people. Glass beads could therefore be of great help to trace trade routes in North America. For this purpose, markers for each group of beads imported from Europe need to be found. The chemical composition of glass beads has been analyzed by instrumental neutron activation and has already given some chemical groups, sometimes related to time periods. To improve these groups and to subdivide them, trace elements in glass beads were analyzed by La-ICP-MS. These, including rare earth elements, characterize raw materials used in the manufacture of glass. As each European region makes beads from mineral of different sources, trace elements should be somewhat specific and therefore be of help to follow groups of beads across the American continent. First results from the archaeological site CIFI-10 show that it is possible to differentiate white beads thanks to their major chemical elements and then to subdivide them with trace elements.

Friday, January 10 – 10:30 AM – Convention Centre: 303B

Walder, Heather, University of Wisconsin – Madison

**SYM-43.02 Small Beads, Big Picture: Patterns of Interaction identified
From Blue Glass Artifacts from the Upper Great Lakes Region**

As European explorers and displaced Native newcomers entered the Upper Great Lakes region, they introduced unfamiliar material types, such as glass beads, which both local and non-local people incorporated into trade networks and technological systems as they confronted the social and economic challenges of interacting with Europeans and their objects. During the 17th and 18th centuries, Native Americans used glass beads as personal adornments and as raw material modified to produce new objects. Blue glass artifacts recovered from archaeologically documented habitation sites were chemically analyzed with the goal of clarifying the movement of Native peoples in this region and the entanglement of technology and identity. In beads, patterns of variation may reflect the timing and directions of trade among diverse social and ethnic groups, while refired glass pendant recipes similar to the composition of locally available glass trade beads may represent instances of on-site production.

Friday, January 10 – 10:45 AM – Convention Centre: 303B

Goudge, Charlotte, University of Bristol

**SYM-43.03 Historical Glass and Tracer X-Ray Fluorescence:
Compositional Analysis of Black Glass in Antigua, West Indies**

Bruker Tracer X-ray Fluorescence (XRF) hand-held laboratory systems have been extensively and effectively used in the past to study ancient glass. However, historical glass does not receive the same amount of attention in current academic enquiry. During the 2013 excavation season at Betty's Hope plantation in Antigua, West Indies, a Tracer XRF was used to analyse compositional variations in historic black glass found at the site. Samples were taken from both the Great House and the Still House with the goal of territorially sourcing glass recipes. By determining the regional sources of black bottle glass, it may be possible to map the trade in glass bottles, as well as track the worldwide exchange of alcohol during the Atlantic Slave Trade.

Friday, January 10 – 11:00 AM – Convention Centre: 303B

Hancock, Ron, McMaster University

Moreau, Jean-François, Université du Québec à Chicoutimi

**SYM-43.04 Some thoughts on unraveling the chemical complexity
of turquoise/green glass trade beads**

INAA data from 421 green glass trade beads, from our bead database, were visually inspected to see if there was a logical process for sorting them. Most of the samples were from the 16th to 18th century archaeological sites in northeastern North America. The first steps were to eliminate samples that came from non-European sources or from later times. This was done by removing samples with very high aluminum or potassium, or with no measurable chlorine. Then, we removed tin-opacified samples. This process left turquoise blue European-made beads from the desired period. The final steps involved the separation of high tin and manganese groups of samples.

Friday, January 10 – 11:15 AM – Convention Centre: 303B

Schwarz, George, Geoscience Earth and Marine Services

SYM-44.01 Reconstruction of the early 19th-Century Lake Champlain Steamboat Phoenix

Launched in the spring of 1815, the Lake Champlain steamboat Phoenix operated as a passenger vessel for five seasons until the fall of 1819, when she tragically burned to the waterline en route to Quebec with 46 persons on board and sank off Colchester Shoal, Vermont. During the summers of 2009 and 2010 an archaeological investigation was undertaken to document the steamer's hull and associated artifacts. The intention of the study was to advance our knowledge of early steamboat development by gathering enough evidence for the vessel's reconstruction. As the earliest-known extant archaeological example of a steamboat in North America, the study of Phoenix's 200-year old hull remains offered an opportunity to gain new data related to steamboat design, construction, and use on the region's northern lakes and rivers. This presentation summarizes the results of the research project and focuses on Phoenix's conception, operation, sinking, archaeological investigations, and recent reconstruction.

Friday, January 10 – 1:30 PM – Convention Centre: 204A

Bélisle, Jean, Concordia University

**SYM-44.02 From abandonment to wrecking: the case of the PS Lady Sherbrooke –
De l'abandon au naufrage: le cas du PS Lady Sherbrooke**

De l'abandon au naufrage; le cas du PS Lady Sherbrooke Entre 1983 et 1993 le Comité d'histoire et d'archéologie subaquatique du Québec a fouillé l'épave du vapeur PS Lady Sherbrooke (1817). André Lépine et moi-même avons présenté les résultats de ce projet ici même en 2000. Les années ont passé, André Lépine est décédé et le projet s'est retrouvé sur la glace. Maintenant près de 30 ans après le début de la fouille une relecture des données a révélé tout un pan de l'histoire qui nous avait complètement échappé. Nous étions trop intéressé peut-être par le navire lui-même et sa carrière active. Mais de nombreux artifacts ne correspondant pas à la période d'utilisation nous ont amené à revoir d'une façon très critique nos conclusions. Après son retrait de la navigation le PS Lady Sherbrooke a eu une seconde carrière. Le navire n'a pas été détruit mais bien réutilisé à d'autres fins...

Friday, January 10 – 1:45 PM – Convention Centre: 204A

Crisman, Kevin, Texas A&M University

SYM-44.03 Heroine and the Evolving Traits of Early Western River Steamboats

The western river steamboat has been described as a 'vanguard of empire', a technological breakthrough that facilitated the westward expansion of the United States and Canada in the 19th century. The era of steam propulsion began only two hundred years ago, but the earliest western river steamers are still shrouded in mysteries and myths. Although hundreds of boats were built between 1811 and 1850, plans appear to be non-existent, detailed technical descriptions are rare, and reliable illustrations are few in number. The discovery and excavation of the Heroine (1832-1838) in Oklahoma's Red River is helping to illuminate the first quarter-century of steamboat design and construction. This lecture combines archaeological evidence from Heroine with contemporary images and descriptions to identify the principal stages and features in the development of Mississippi River paddle steamers.

Friday, January 10 – 2:00 PM – Convention Centre: 204A

Krueger, Bradley, URS Corporation

Sowden, Carrie, Great Lakes Historical Society

**SYM-44.04 Building Anthony Wayne: Working Towards a Hypothetical Reconstruction
of an Early Great Lakes Steamboat**

The introduction of steamboats to the Great Lakes during the early nineteenth century revolutionized regional and national shipping industries, as well as directly contributed to the social and economic development of the United States during the antebellum period. While this boon to maritime transportation has been documented in history, relatively little is known about the actual vessels that steamed across the Inland Seas. Great Lakes steamboat archaeology has been gaining speed over the past two decades and more information on the architectural and mechanical aspects of these vessels is being revealed. The archaeological investigations of the side-wheeler Anthony Wayne (1837-1850) saw the documentation of a nearly complete, intact drive system that features one of the earliest horizontal marine engines on the Great Lakes. While the steamboat's hull is still present on site, it is deeply buried beneath the lake bottom and inaccessible for study. Therefore, this paper aims to hypothetically reconstruct the hull of Anthony Wayne using a multidisciplinary approach that includes archaeology, historical accounts, iconography and imagery.

Friday, January 10 – 2:15 PM – Convention Centre: 204A

Hartmeyer, Phil, East Carolina University

**SYM-44.05 Passengers, Packages and Copper:
The Steamer Pewabic and the Growth of Lake Superior's Mining Industry**

America's first mining boom occurred in the 1840s on Michigan's Keweenaw Peninsula. Pure copper lay ripe for picking along its shores, but until the construction of Saint Mary's Canal in 1855, high freight costs kept the region from growing. Keweenaw's social and economic isolation required a special craft that could profitably facilitate both the passenger and copper industries. "Lake Huron's Death Ship", Pewabic, was one propeller that embodied the zeitgeist of post-Civil War Great Lakes. This paper details Pewabic's various identities afloat and post-wrecking while contextualizing passenger/package propeller's importance in nineteenth century Great Lakes history.

Friday, January 10 – 2:30 PM – Convention Centre: 204A

Neal, Bill, The University of West Florida

SYM-44.06 Boilers on the Shore: Piecing together the history and significance of the steamship site at Fort Gadsden

The machinery remains of an early nineteenth century steamboat were recovered in the 1978-1980 Corp of Army Engineers dredging episode of the Apalachicola River. They were deposited at the historic site of Fort Gadsden and have remained there unstudied until 2009. This paper places a time frame on the machinery comprised of two boilers, two paddlewheels, a mud drum, and assorted pieces, using historical reference in comparison to the construction of the recovered artifacts. This research allows us to convey a story of a steamship built in an industrializing Midwest and used to intensify the prosperous cotton trade of the ante bellum south. It also endeavors to propose public interpretation and conservation. This will ensure that the findings will not only be an important addition to the archaeological record but a resource for the public to connect to their cultural past for years to come.

Friday, January 10 – 2:45 PM – Convention Centre: 204A

Bisbee, Saxon, Northwest Seaport

SYM-44.07 Comparative Analysis of Confederate Ironclad Steam Engines, Boilers, and Propulsion Systems: A Thesis Made Possible by the Port Columbus Civil War Naval Museum

The development of steam propulsion machinery in warships during the 1800s in conjunction with iron armor and shell guns resulted in a technological revolution in the world's navies, but it was during the American Civil War that armored warships powered solely by steam proved themselves in large numbers. The ironclads built by the Confederate States of America represented a style adapted to scarce industrial resources and facilities. The development and/or procurement of propulsion machinery for these vessels have received only peripheral study. Through historical and archaeological investigation, the scattered existing information on Confederate ironclad steam engines, boilers, and propulsion systems has been consolidated and augmented. The steam plants of 27 ironclads are assessed by source, type, and performance, among other factors. The result is an analysis of steam machinery development during the Civil War which also adds to the relatively small knowledge base relating to Confederate ironclads. This work would not have been possible without access to the large collection of primary source material of the Port Columbus Civil War Naval Museum and the generosity of its staff.

Friday, January 10 – 3:30 PM – Convention Centre: 204A

Parkoff, Justin, Texas A&M University

Borgens, Amy, Texas Historical Commission

SYM-44.08 Picking up the Pieces: Interpretation and Reconstruction of USS Westfield from Fragmentary Archaeological Evidence

USS Westfield was the flagship of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron during the Civil War. Originally a New York Staten Island ferry, Westfield was purchased by the U.S. Navy in 1861 and converted into an armored gunboat. On January 1, 1863 USS Westfield was destroyed by her captain during the Battle of Galveston to avoid capture and then later detonated in 1906 to remove it as a navigation obstruction. In 2009, the remaining wreckage, consisting of a disarticulated artifact debris field, was recovered from the Texas City Channel in advance of a dredging project. The remaining artifacts offer abundant information about Westfield's steam machinery and armor, as the hull itself was not preserved. This presentation will review these artifacts and demonstrate how even the most scant archaeological evidence can be an asset if properly documented and studied. Furthermore, the presentation will share the future plans for reconstructing the artifacts into an interpretative museum display that exhibits Westfield's steam machinery and the vessel's unique design.

Friday, January 10 – 3:45 PM – Convention Centre: 204A

Pollack, John, Institute of Nautical Archaeology
Moffatt, Sarah, SS Moyie National Historic Site
Turner, Robert, Emeritus, Royal BC Museum
Woodward, Robyn, Institute of Nautical Archaeology
Adams, Sean, Institute of Nautical Archaeology

SYM-44.09 Hidden in Plain Sight: The composite-hulled stern-wheel steamboats of Western Canada

In 1897, three composite-hulled stern-wheel steamboats were prefabricated to common specifications in Ontario for the Canadian Pacific Railway. The vessels were intended for the Stikine River route to the Klondike Gold fields, but only one vessel – Tyrrell – was assembled in BC and moved north before the route collapsed. That ship was redirected into the Yukon River drainage, and eventually abandoned near Dawson City in the Yukon Territory at the end of its career. The components of the other two vessels, now surplus, were shipped inland to southeastern BC, where they were lengthened and assembled for service on the great fjord-like lakes of the area. One vessel – Moyie – has been preserved as a National Historic Site in Kaslo, BC. The two surviving ships are case studies of the potential discoveries that can be made in heritage ships and hulks. They offer remarkable opportunities to study a rare 19th century steamboat design. In particular, Moyie contains a dramatic and unique engineering approach associated with the lengthening of the hull. What is most surprising is Moyie's innovative alterations have remained unnoticed and unstudied to date.

Friday, January 10 – 4:00 PM – Convention Centre: 204A

Bradley, Ryan, East Carolina University
Martinsen, Kelci, East Carolina University

SYM-44.10 A Bygone Boiler That Doesn't Belong

Located within the Thunder Bay National Sanctuary of Lake Huron in Michigan, a wooden bulk freighter named the MONOHANSETT lies in eighteen feet of water. An engine fire consumed the vessel on a November night in 1907. The site was recorded and mapped in a summer field school by East Carolina University graduate students back in 2004 and was the subject of a 2005 thesis. A remarkable feature of the wreck is the existence of an intact firebox boiler situated just off the stern section of the wreck, some feet from the vessels propeller. The historical record indicates that the MONOHANSETT's boiler was not the size of this one, but in fact smaller. This paper considers the possibility that the boiler located next to the MONOHANSETT may not actually belong to her, but instead to one of three other wrecked vessels located in the close proximity.

Friday, January 10 – 4:15 PM – Convention Centre: 204A

Harris, Lynn, East Carolina University

SYM-44.11 William P. Rend shipwreck: A link in Davidson-related Archaeology and Historical Research

Shipbuilder James Davidson was well-known for building high-quality, goliath vessels that could carry extremely heavy cargoes in the Great Lakes. He was regarded as one of the stalwart holdouts in the wooden shipbuilding industry who operated an extensive fleet of steamers and schooner barges under the flag of the Davidson Steamship Company. A study of the shipwreck, William P. Rend, built in 1888 and lost in 1917 in Lake Huron, adds to a growing body of Davidson archaeological research yielding information about a combination of traditional, changing and adaptive construction techniques. In particular, the ways in which iron was incorporated into the design suggests that Davidson was experimenting with composite construction, rather than pushing the envelope with large wooden steamship innovations. Rend can be viewed as a significant historical link to the Alpena Portland Cement Company (today La Farge) an integral part of Alpena's industrial growth since 1899.

Friday, January 10 – 4:30 PM – Convention Centre: 204A

Shinabarger, Travis, Stephen R. Braund & Associates

SYM-44.12 Using Historical Photography to Rediscover the Farallon Wreck Site, Iliamna Bay, Alaska

In the winter of 1910, the steamship, SS Farallon, fared through a storm in Cook Inlet attempting to offload passengers in Iliamna Bay, Alaska. Hitting an offshore reef, the vessel foundered, stranding the crew and passengers for a month or more. During this time the mail clerk, John Thwaites, photographed the adventures that befell those stranded. More than 100 years later, these archived photographs were used to relocate the unlikely location of the castaway campsite. This paper shows the importance of historic photography as an effective part of the literature review process prior to heading out into the field.

Friday, January 10 – 4:45 PM – Convention Centre: 204A

Zant, Caitlin, East Carolina University

SYM-44.13 Steam and Speed: The Development of the First Self-Unloading Schooner-Barge, Adriatic

Throughout the nineteenth century, steam propulsion in ships grew from an idea to a widely used method of modern transportation. While the use of steam in propulsion has been given credit with advancing shipping into the modern age, the advancements in steam powered unloading systems on the Great Lakes helped propel shipping into the twentieth century. One ship that fully demonstrates this advancement in maritime technology is Adriatic of Sturgeon Bay. Credited as the first self-unloading schooner-barge on the Great Lakes, Adriatic's development into a self-unloader cut her unloading times by nearly a fourth. The innovative technological design of Adriatic adapted the vessel to the diverse demands of Great Lakes commerce. With its steam powered self-unloading equipment, Adriatic played a vital role in the expansion of trade in the Great Lakes, and served as a model for future designs in self-unloading technology.

Friday, January 10 – 5:00 PM – Convention Centre: 204A

de Bry, John, Center for Historical Archaeology

Meide, Chuck, Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program (LAMP)

SYM-45.01 The French Fleet of 1565

16th century France was a vigorous, expansionist nation emerging from feudalism and dreaming of empire. Spain, the world's leading power, already had a foothold in the Americas, and France wanted a share of the riches. After a first attempt, France assembled a more powerful expedition in May 1565. Shortly after they arrived in Florida, Pedro Menéndez de Avilés' fleet appeared and challenged the French. What followed led to the loss of the French fleet and the founding of St. Augustine, the oldest permanent settlement in North America. Recently discovered manuscript documents in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, reveal some interesting facts about the expeditions. Archaeological evidence from shipwreck survivor camps has also lent insight into the wrecking event. The historical context of the expeditions and the circumstances of the loss of the fleet will be addressed as well as a remote sensing survey to locate the shipwrecks scheduled for July 2014.

Friday, January 10 – 1:30 PM – Convention Centre: 204B

Jones, Bradford, Texas Historical Commission

SYM-45.02 Gifts for the Indians: French and Spanish Trade Goods on the Texas Coast in the 1680s

La Salle's 1684 expedition to establish a French settlement on the Mississippi River unexpectedly resulted in one of the first prolonged engagements between Native American and European peoples living along the Texas Gulf coast. Among the many items brought by the French were tremendous amounts of European material goods meant as gifts for the Native American communities, nearly a million of which remained in the hold of La Belle when it sank in Matagorda Bay in 1686. This paper reviews La Belle's excavated trade goods assemblage and compares it with the archival records of trade goods provisioned to Spanish maritime expeditions to find La Salle and his colony. The comparison of these assemblages reflects the particular cultural logics and practices of the French and Spanish as well as insight into the character of early trade assemblages intended for Native American communities. More than simply trade goods, these gifts represent a transformative moment not only for the people they came in contact with, but in the way mundane European objects were re-imagined in the New World.

Friday, January 10 – 1:45 PM – Convention Centre: 204B

Borgens, Amy, Texas Historical Commission

**SYM-45.03 French Military Arms in the Northern Gulf of Mexico:
Flintlock Fusils from the 17th-Century Wreck of La Belle**

In 1684, as part of preparations for a French expedition to the Mississippi River in the Gulf of Mexico, King Louis XIV granted Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle 400 firearms in addition to other weapons and supplies. These arms, though important as a means of defense or food procurement, were intended for another purpose as well – a campaign to wrest regional silver mines in northern Coahuila from Spanish control. Fragmentary and complete artifacts recovered from the hull of La Salle's vessel La Belle, which sank in Matagorda Bay in 1686, comprise at least 46 of these military arms. These weapons represent a transitional period in French military arms production and provide an opportunity to better understand French flintlocks of the late 17th-century. In concert with other military supplies, the discovery of these artifacts in the wreckage of La Belle testify both to La Salle's ambitions to create a French foothold in the Gulf and seize Spanish resources and the ultimate failure of this enterprise.

Friday, January 10 – 2:00 PM – Convention Centre: 204B

Harrison, Daniel, Wayne State University Department of Anthropology

**SYM-45.04 Frontier Arms Race: Historical and Archaeological Analysis of an Assemblage of 18th-
century Cannon recovered from the Detroit River and Lake Erie**

An assemblage of seven iron 4-pounder guns is contextualized against the military history of the Great Lakes between the founding of Detroit (1701) and the outbreak of the War of 1812. The guns, their markings, their condition, and their deployment, are used as indexes of the increasing militarization of the region, as French, First Nations, British, and American forces contested the control of economic resources and strategic waterways. Un assemblage de sept canons de fer de 4 livres est contextualisée dans l'histoire militaire des Grands Lacs entre la fondation de Detroit en 1701 et le déclenchement de la Guerre de 1812. Les canons, leurs marques, leur état, et leur déploiement, sont utilisés comme indices de la militarisation croissante de la région, tandis que les forces des Français, les Premières Nations, les Anglais et les Américains ont contesté la maîtrise des ressources économiques et des voies navigables stratégiques.

Friday, January 10 – 2:15 PM – Convention Centre: 204B

Veyrat, Élisabeth, Association ADRAMAR

**SYM-45.05 Food Aboard! Eating & Drinking on French Frigates of the Early 18th century,
according to La Natière Shipwrecks**

From 1999 to 2008, an underwater archaeological excavation has been carried away, by French Ministry of Culture DRASSM and the ADRAMAR association, on two French Frigates sunk off St. Malo (France). One has been identified as the Dauphine, a light frigate built for privateering in the royal dockyard of Le Havre (1703) and sunk on December 1704. The other is known as the Aimable Grenot, a large frigate built in Granville for a private ship-owner (1747), armed for privateering then for trade before her wreckage on May 1749. The archaeological project has been carried out into a comparative and global study of La Natière site, in order to compare material culture, hull structures, supplies and outfitting of the two ships.

Friday, January 10 – 2:30 PM – Convention Centre: 204B

Mercier Gingras, Mathieu, Université de Montréal

Loewen, Brad, Université de Montréal

**SYM-45.06 Excavating a French Regime icon in the St. Lawrence, 1759:
The Maréchal de Senneterre?**

Since 2006, archaeologists from the Université of Montréal have been investigating a wreck in the St. Lawrence River that appears to be one of four French naval ships lost on 22 November 1759, in the aftermath of the British Conquest of New France. Tidal currents and visibility are significant constraints to maritime archaeology in this region, but the team has developed a methodology that is increasingly bearing fruit. After sonar scans and collecting oral history, a systematic campaign to document the remains began in 2012. We will present these findings that show a wreck more than 35 metres in length, built in a style that sheds light on French construction methods in the middle of the 18th century. The best hypothesis for the wreck's identity is the Maréchal de Senneterre, launched in Bayonne in 1757, long a part of the St. Lawrence maritime cultural landscape.

Friday, January 10 – 2:45 PM – Convention Centre: 204B

Jaouen, Marine, DRASSM/MCC

SYM-45.07 The Jeanne-Elisabeth, 1755

Merchant vessel of Swedish nationality, the Jeanne-Elisabeth was driven ashore by a storm in November 1755 on the coast of Pavalas, in Southern France. When it went down, this vessel carried a cargo of wheat from Cadix as well as 24 000 Spanish piastres coined in America. Nothing could be saved of this cargo despite attempts in 1756 to recover the silver. However, divers have located the wreck in 2007 and have begun pillaging it until the intervention of the Département français des recherches archéologiques sous-marines (DRASSM) that allowed to arrest them and to bring before a court of law. Since then, the wreck has seen five excavation campaigns that have shown the site's importance and the excellent state of preservation of the remains. The sediment that covered the wreck has notably preserved the hull structure as well as numerous components of the rigging, the armament, the tableware and the shipboard material. The study of this collection now provides an important contribution for our understanding of maritime communities in the context of global trade that took place in the 18th century between the American colonies, Northern Europe and the Western Mediterranean.

Friday, January 10 – 3:30 PM – Convention Centre: 204B

Néron, Aimie, Université de Montréal

SYM-45.08 The Wreck of the Auguste, Nova Scotia: An Introduction to a Cartel Ship

The Seven Years' War (1756-1763) in New France entails the surrender of Montreal, and France finally loses an important territory. The establishment of a British temporary military regime causes the departure of many members of higher social classes from the colony towards the metropolis. In this context of social and political changes, three ships are employed for the journey home of merchants, nobles, military officers and their family to France. However, one of these ships, the Auguste, will never make it to France, for it wrecked near the coast of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. The study of the material culture of this shipwreck will seek to explore several themes including the modern state and the maritime organization of this particular event. This paper intends to focus on the organization and dynamics involved in the transportation of passengers on board of a cartel ship in times of social, political and economic upheaval in the 18th- century.

Friday, January 10 – 3:45 PM – Convention Centre: 204B

Gauthier-Bérubé, Marijo, Université de Montréal

SYM-45.09 The Machault, an 18th-century French Frigate from Bayonne. Tradition and Globalisation in Ship Construction

The Machault is a French frigate discovered in Chaleur Bay, Canada who sunk in 1760 during the Seven Years War. Found and excavated by Parks Canada underwater archaeologist in the 1970s, the Machault had a well-preserved cargo that has been extensively studied. The remains of the ship itself have never been studied in depth. Machault inherited of centuries of naval knowledge but the frigate also bears witness to a major forestry crisis in 18th century France and Europe. Built in Basque port of Bayonne, the Machault lay amidst a clash between the regional shipbuilding traditions and the globalisation of naval techniques in Europe. Our study of the Machault structural remains takes into account forestry practices, hull design and ship carpentry, to create the Machault's own identity and its context of traditions, transfers and innovations in naval knowledge.

Friday, January 10 – 4:00 PM – Convention Centre: 204B

Guibert, Jean-Sébastien, Université des Antilles et de la Guyane

SYM-45.10 A question that counts in maritime archaeology: linking historical and archaeological sources in the French West Indies

This paper aims to present part of the results of historical research in the service of underwater and maritime archaeology realized during a Phd thesis dealing with seafaring and maritime activity in Guadeloupe (FWI). Historical research are presented through two points of view: the use of historical research to help identify shipwreck and maritime sites and the use of historical research to present underwater archaeological potential. This multi scale approach has to be evaluated regarding first results in both fields history and archaeology. Those preliminary research permit to propose hypothesis identification for five shipwreck sites, supposed dating from the beginning of 19th century: the Anse à la Barque wrecks, the Pointe-à-Pitre' narrow shipwreck, the Baie des Saintes shipwreck and the Sainte-Anne one. In parallel a global approach dealing with archaeological potential of Guadeloupe presenting the result of archival research. Both approaches are presented thanks to recent results questioning links between archaeological and historical research in the field of historical archaeology.

Friday, January 10 – 4:15 PM – Convention Centre: 204B

Boyer, Thierry, Parks Canada

SYM-45.11 The Technology to Save Sinking Ships' Pumping the French Way!

From the moment vessels started to be decked, solutions had to be found to get the water out of the bilge for them to stay afloat. These came through many ways: water management, pumps technology and ship's structural conception. The technology differences between the French and the English ways of tackling this problem are revealed through the archaeology of shipwrecks and archival researches. This paper will explain some of these differences and put the emphasis on the technology of ship's bilge pumps as it is revealed through the archaeological study of French shipwrecks from la Dauphine (1704), Louisbourg harbor (1758), the Machault (1760) as well as many others wrecks from multiple periods and origins, complemented with archival and historical researches. It will also demonstrate the theories behind bilge pump design, the different ways they are operated on ships, and explain the fabrication of the multiple pump parts. In addition, this paper aims at pointing out specific features of ship's bilge pumps parts, for them to be identified and documented during the excavation process.

Friday, January 10 – 4:30 PM – Convention Centre: 204B

Veyrat, Magali, Nantes University, CRHIA department

SYM-45.12 A leading analysis: Lead objects on French Frigates of the Early 18th century, according to La Natière Shipwrecks

From 1999 to 2008, an underwater archaeological excavation has been carried away, by French Ministry of Culture DRASSM and the ADRAMAR association, on two French Frigates sunk off St. Malo (France). One has been identified as the Dauphine, a light frigate built for privateering in the royal dockyard of Le Havre (1703) and sunk on December 1704. The other is known as the Aimable Grenot, a large frigate built in Granville for a private ship-owner (1747), armed for privateering then for trade before her wreckage on May 1749. The archaeological project has been carried out into a comparative and global study of La Natière site, in order to compare material culture, hull structures, supplies and outfitting of the two ships. Because lead is easily shapable and reusable endlessly, it had fulfilled plenty of tasks on board. Whereas, its archaeological significance seems to be still misunderstood and neglected. According to the numerous finds of La Natière shipwrecks, a corpus has been defined and compared to French archives, in order to point out the historical place of lead and to build the first typology of leaden items embarked on board.

Friday, January 10 – 4:45 PM – Convention Centre: 204B

Johnson, Amanda, College of William and Mary

SYM-46.01 Behind Closed Doors: An Introduction and Case Study from a 19th-century Boston brothel

This paper serves as the introductory paper for the symposium Behind Closed Doors: Exploring taboo subjects in historical archaeology. The purpose of this paper is to provide a brief introduction to the topics addressed in this symposium, focusing particularly on prostitution and feminine hygiene. Following the introduction, this paper will address the author's own theoretical perspective concerning the analysis of these subjects through the use of a case study. The case study will focus on the 27/29 Endicott Street Privy, which is associated with a mid-19th-century brothel in Boston, Massachusetts. Recent archaeological analyses of artifacts associated with this brothel are beginning to shed new light on the inner workings of Victorian brothels, including the consumption of alcohol. The case study focuses on artifacts associated with the consumption of alcohol that were recovered from the privy and examines how they can be interpreted within the historic and social context of the brothel.

Friday, January 10 – 1:30 PM – Convention Centre: 205B

Eichner, Katrina, University of California, Berkeley

SYM-46.02 Intimate Identities: Archaeological Investigations of Nineteenth Century Sexuality

Through a focus on material remains of sexual identity and activity, archaeologists can gain access into an often overlooked part of daily life in the past. The examination of nineteenth century sexuality and its material signatures, specifically those related to health practices and self-presentation, allows for a more holistic understanding of social relationships in the past. Specifically focusing on the practices of prostitution, courtship, and family building, this paper looks to highlight how sexual interaction is visible within the material record at both the household and the broader community level. Moreover, this paper will discuss why the consideration of past sexualities is important in future archaeological studies despite this topic's risqué reputation in today's modern society.

Friday, January 10 – 1:45 PM – Convention Centre: 205B

Zlotucha Kozub, Andrea, Public Archaeology Facility (Binghamton University)

SYM-46.03 Privy to Their Secrets: Archaeological and Historical Context of 19th Century Abortion in America

Motherhood was the defining role for women in 19th century America, but recent discoveries of fetal remains in privies demand a new consideration of how and when some women chose to avoid opportunities to become mothers. These individuals lived in a patriarchal society without reliable contraception, with a medical establishment just beginning to understand the concept of fetal development, and a legal system that relied on a woman's report of fetal quickening to determine her right to 'normalize' her monthly cycles. Abortion was chosen by women from all walks of life as a means of preventing or postponing maternity. It is believed by historians that the majority of women who terminated pregnancies in the 19th century were married, with many of these being white, middle class Protestants. Archaeological evidence from two privies in Upstate New York suggests that while jaded prostitutes and seduced virgins undoubtedly used abortion as a means of ending obviously inconvenient pregnancies, it was also commonplace among housewives. For some of these women, abortion was a means of family planning, one that was fully compatible with motherhood.

Friday, January 10 – 2:00 PM – Convention Centre: 205B

Morton, Ashley M., University of Idaho

SYM-46.04 Freedom From Worry: Douching as a Material Culture Case Study in Late 19th and Early 20th Century Women's Health

Although douching paraphernalia is increasingly recognized in scholarly articles and CRM reports it continues to be underrepresented and under discussed. Given the private nature of this non-display good, some form of taboo meaning among archaeologists and material culture studies have taken place. Yet this complex behavior, still common among American women today, provides a unique case study for archaeologists to explore women's past lived experiences of health and illness and the motivations into treating social and medical issues diachronically that include birth control, venereal disease, infection, inflammation, general hygiene, and even cancer. Combining material remains of douching paraphernalia from late 19th and early 20th century residential and red-light contexts in the American West with archival research this paper incorporates medical anthropological concepts to further understanding about relationships between past people and their understanding of health.

Friday, January 10 – 2:15 PM – Convention Centre: 205B

Luiz, Jade, Boston University

SYM-46.05 Under the Corset: Health, Hygiene, and Maternity in Boston's North End

The body of the nineteenth century woman was at once eroticized and forbidden to the public mind. Sculpting of the ideal feminine and disguising the body's true form has been the subject of some theoretical discussion, however, the ways in which women interacted with their own bodies through personal health and hygiene has still remained a largely underexplored topic. This paper intends to examine the relationship of the nineteenth century woman with her body through artifacts related to health, prevention of disease, sanitation, and maternity recovered from the mid-nineteenth century privy at 27/29 Endicott Street in Boston's North End.

Friday, January 10 – 2:30 PM – Convention Centre: 205B

Levin, Jed, Independence National Historical Park

Jeppson, Patrice L., Cheyney University/West Chester University of Pennsylvania

SYM-47.02 Archaeological Significance, Professional Practice, and Public Praxis, Part 1: Archaeological Identity and the determination of archaeological site significance

This paper (Part 1 of 2) examines how the construction of a dominant archaeological identity within the profession has determined how archaeological significance is constructed in US preservation law and policy. This formal legal framework guiding professional practice is then contrasted with the notion of significance that emerged during the public's engagement with the President's House site in Independence National Historical Park (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA). The resulting contrast illuminates the limitations of the current notion of archaeological significance in professional practice and public policy.

Friday, January 10 – 1:30 PM – Convention Centre: 206A

Jeppson, Patrice L., Cheyney University/West Chester University of Pennsylvania

Levin, Jed, Independence National Historical Park

SYM-47.03 Archaeological Significance, Professional Practice, and Public Praxis, Part 2: Identity, Community Engagement, and the Significance of Archeological Sites

This paper (Part 2 of 2) surveys public engagement with the President's House Site In Independence Park (Philadelphia, PA, USA) in order to juxtapose how various communities of interest actively construct disparate notions of site significance from reservoirs of common memory and shared identity. The comparison makes clear that the archaeological profession represents but one particular community of interest whose restrictive practice does not encompass all that is valuable about a site. This case study highlights the need for a broader understanding of the significance of archaeological sites if, within the framework of public policy and academic practice, we hope to fully account for the value that varied communities seek to derive from encounters with the archaeological past.

Friday, January 10 – 1:45 PM – Convention Centre: 206A

Ireland, Tracy, University of Canberra

SYM-47.04 Up Close and Personal: feeling the past at urban historical archaeological sites

Historical memory is increasingly being given material form in urban spaces. In the cities founded by settler colonialism the 'archaeological imagination' is now a means via which material memories are constructed, grounding genealogy, national origins and empathy for individuals caught up in histories both tumultuous and quotidian. I compare archaeological sites conserved in situ in Sydney, Australia, with Pointe-à-Callière in Montreal and the President's House in Philadelphia to explore Sara Ahmed's concept of 'affective economies' where emotional responses to the materiality of the past are experienced at the individual level, but are also practiced in a collective context, with the usual political and ethical implications. I argue that an understanding of the affective, aesthetic qualities of ruins and archaeological traces, and of how people, places and things participate in social lives created and sustained by experiences of authenticity, locality and identity, brings us closer to understanding the desire for heritage.

Friday, January 10 – 2:00 PM – Convention Centre: 206A

Brown, Stephen (Steve), The University of Sydney

SYM-47.05 Experiencing place: an auto-ethnography on digging and belonging

At the 16th ICOMOS General Assembly in 2008, the 'Québec Declaration on the Preservation of Spirit of Place' was adopted. The declaration called for measures and actions to safeguard and promote the physical and spiritual elements that give meaning, value, and emotion to place. In this presentation I argue that excavation is a heritage practice/process that asserts and re-energizes spirit of place. The case study is my home in the Sydney suburb of Arncliffe; the method personal and autobiographical. My particular focus is experiencing place through digging six test pits and thence cataloguing 3,600 things. I argue that this project is one of recovering, reassembling and 'creating' memory from within a milieu of entangled things (artefacts, spoil, test pits, plants, humans) and, because memory is dynamic and recursive, 'memory assemblages' collectively contribute to the construction of place, identity, belonging, and, ultimately, spirit of place.

Friday, January 10 – 2:15 PM – Convention Centre: 206A

Gibson, Erin, University of Northern British Columbia

SYM-47.06 Remembering Tomorrow: Wagon Roads, Identity and the Decolonisation of a First Nations Landscape

Roads embody the experiences of those who constructed, used and maintained them through time. Using a biographical approach I explore how memory and identity are entangled in the material form of a wagon road in southwestern British Columbia, Canada. First constructed by the Royal Engineers in 1859 to enable miners to reach the Fraser River goldfields, the importance of this road transcends its initial colonial origins. Local First Nations communities continued to use and maintain this road through the 1950s. Today the preservation of this road 'the Heritage Trail' is part of the decolonisation process for the Stl'atl'imx First Nations people (pronounced Stat-lee-um). This presentation outlines the complex nature of memory and identity as embedded and played out along this road through drawing on examples from the roads colonial use in 1859-1863 and its more recent past.

Friday, January 10 – 2:30 PM – Convention Centre: 206A

Mills, Ralph, Manchester Institute for Research and Innovation in Art and Design (MIRIAD)

SYM-47.07 Material memories. Some mysteries of the mantelpiece

Miniature objects are often bought to act as mementos and souvenirs. They memorialise past events in people's lives. But perhaps all miniatures have some sort of memory attached to or invested in them, which might partly explain why they are so mysteriously popular. In this paper I look first at the concept of 'material memories' using examples from my historical archaeology collaborations in England and Portugal. I then focus on the objects I am particularly interested in, small-scale representations of real and imagined originals, and discuss how they might act as or trigger memories, even if not acquired with that in mind. I also suggest that they may independently form a special class of material memories. I finally look at the roles that material memories and miniatures in particular might play in establishing or reflecting identity, both deliberately and accidentally.

Friday, January 10 – 2:45 PM – Convention Centre: 206A

Lydon, Jane, University of Western Australia

SYM-47.08 Living Pictures: Photographs, Reenactment and Colonialism

I begin by exploring the transformation of photos by living Australian Aboriginal relatives and communities, from historical signs to powerful entities that express family relationships and history. In recent years photographs have come to be considered by some theorists as objects, a shift linked to a new emphasis on how they are used rather than what they mean. This move has been stimulated in part by posthumanist approaches that argue for the agency of the non-human, as well as challenges to Western notions of linear time such as postcolonial theorist Homi Bhabha's concept of the 'time lag'. Another aspect of this shift is widespread acknowledgement of the diverse ways that photography has been appropriated into different cultural orientations and cross-cultural histories, and the challenges such photographic histories pose to Western ways of seeing. I conclude by considering some of the challenges for managing these photo-objects within heritage archives, and the momentous intersection between Indigenous and Western ways of seeing that comes with digitisation.

Friday, January 10 – 3:30 PM – Convention Centre: 206A

Leong, Eliza, Institute for Tourism Studies

SYM-47.09 Manipulating Nostalgic Discourse at the Casas Museu da Taipa of Macau

This paper questions the discursive manipulation of memory work at the historic houses on the island Taipa in Macau. The houses of the Casas Museu da Taipa used to be the property of Portuguese families. I will talk about the objects which are connected with the Portuguese women. By examining these objects, I will explore how these women positioned themselves in social categories influenced both by Western Europe where they came from, and Macau to which they migrated. I focus on the identity-making through memory and develop a contemporary interpretation of the objects questioning the role of objects in dynamic relations and culture processes. I will analyse how heritage is used and understood in the contemporary collecting within the historic house through nostalgic discourse. By evaluating and disrupting the preexisting nostalgic account, this paper wants to bridge the disjunctions through an added and critical nostalgic discourse. This not only redefines the museum in the present, but also prevents editing and recontextualizing objects from a heavily manipulated domestic context, allowing new and old accounts to coexist both in harmony and in tension.

Friday, January 10 – 3:45 PM – Convention Centre: 206A

Markert, Patricia, University of Maryland

SYM-47.11 Voices Not Lost: An archaeology of the past and present at Timbuctoo, New Jersey

The African American community of Timbuctoo, New Jersey, has existed as an archaeological site for little more than five years. As archaeologists, it is essential to evaluate this community, which sits directly at the crossroads between race in the past and race in the present, in the context of not only how it existed in the 19th and 20th centuries, but how it continues to exist today. The living former residents of the community contribute their life experiences of the 20th century in the form of oral history; meanwhile, the public largely hails it as a stop on the Underground Railroad. These different perspectives can complement each other, but just as often exist at odds, with the odds favoring the narratives of the 19th century. As a result of what is considered 'historical' by a wider public, the 20th century is often rendered invisible, and with it the former residents and their experiences. This paper will weigh the issues that arise between these multiple versions of past and place, and discuss the roles of archaeology and oral history in bridging these gaps and illuminating Timbuctoo not just in the light of a racialized past, but a very real present.

Friday, January 10 – 4:00 PM – Convention Centre: 206A

Riggs, Erin Paige, UC Berkeley

SYM-47.13 The Un-Internable; The Enduring Material Legacies of the Domoto Family

Although Japanese Incarceration denied the Domoto family the right to reside in the Bay Area, the family left a lasting impression within the region's landscapes that endures. This paper presents the results of an investigation of the Domotos' material legacies through contemporary survey of the Melrose District of Oakland, permanent garden displays, and the Amache Internment Camp. Paired with the analysis of one curated assemblage, oral histories, and documentary records, this research reveals that many iconic aspects of modern life within the Bay Area (such as the prevalence of certain plants and aesthetics) are markers of the Domotos' time in this place. Despite systematic discrimination in regards to property rights, the family's internment, and its subsequent relocation, the extent of the Domotos' influence, though not widely recognized, is yet starkly visible archaeologically.

Friday, January 10 – 4:15 PM – Convention Centre: 206A

Mattes, Sarah, College of William and Mary

SYM-47.14 Understanding Past and Present Cochineal Production in the Canary Islands

Following Spanish conquest in the late 15th century, a series of commodities were introduced and produced in the Canary Islands and, while the agricultural economy today is much smaller than the tourist economy, many of these colonial products are still produced today. One such commodity is cochineal, introduced in the early 19th century. American cochineal was, for centuries, a dominant source of red dyestuff and, for a few decades in the mid-19th century, the Canary Islands were the largest producer of cochineal in the world. Though the people of Lanzarote were hesitant to adopt cochineal, its impact on the local commodity was so dramatic that it has become a tool through which contemporary farmers on Lanzarote maintain and assert their heritage. Archaeology can help shed light on the material manifestations of the introduction of cochineal as well as on the physical environment, architecture, and materiality of production. This project therefore investigates the material indices of the political and heritage economy of cochineal within the Atlantic world.

Friday, January 10 – 4:30 PM – Convention Centre: 206A

Mungur-Medhi, Jayshree, Heritage Research Indian Ocean

SYM-47.15 Problematic of Archaeology and Identity in a Multi-ethnic society like Mauritius

Archaeology studies past identities; however, it also puts into discussion the identity of the present within a society. Simultaneously, archaeological data is being questioned by communities when the data does not really fit the latter's expectations. These issues have to be dealt with each time one undertakes archaeological research on sites to which communities are emotionally affiliated especially in a countries like Mauritius. Mauritius where multi-ethnicity is at the base, Archaeology can be both a beneficial and a detrimental agent to the society. This paper deals with the ambiguity which archaeological research has to face and the problem of identity of the past in relation to the present, with reference to Mauritius.

Friday, January 10 – 4:45 PM – Convention Centre: 206A

Jacobson, Michael, Public Archaeology Facility – Binghamton University

SYM-48.02 Harnessing the Whirlwind: Cultural Influences on the American Revolution in Upstate New York

Present day Upstate New York was the location of some of the American Revolution's major campaigns, such as Burgoyne's campaign of 1777 and the Sullivan-Clinton campaign of 1779, as well as continuous raids and guerrilla fighting. Combat across Upstate New York centered on rural areas and relied on local partisans, such as Loyalist Rangers, Continental Militia, and Native American's allied with the British and the Continental armies rather than professional forces. Using the results of historical and field research conducted by Binghamton University's Public Archaeology Facility, this paper will present how the landscape and combatants' cultural identities shaped the tactics used in the Sullivan-Clinton Campaign's Battle of Newton. This paper will detail how the Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) Confederacy's involvement influenced tactics on the battlefield and led Continental leaders to apply a level of violence on Native American communities beyond what was found in other regions of the American Revolution.

Friday, January 10 – 1:45 PM – Convention Centre: 301B

Donaghy, Kevin-Michael, Temple University – Department of Anthropology

SYM-48.03 Battlefield Topography: An analysis of Lt. General Ewald's first hand account of his observations of the action on Washington's right flank at the Battle of Brandywine – An ethnographic view of command decision on an eighteenth century battlefield

Lt. General Johann von Ewald (20 March 1744 – 25 June 1813) the Hesse-Kassel officer and his diary of his encounter with American Continental forces at the Battle of Brandywine is the topic of discussion. Comparative analysis of Ewald's and other primary sources of the actions on the right flank of Washington's army posted along the Brandywine River in Chester County, Pennsylvania will be examined using GIS technologies in an effort to replicate the possible positions of the American Divisions of Sullivan, Stephens, and Stirling on that fateful day, September 11, 1777. Kevin-Michael Donaghy, Temple University

Friday, January 10 – 2:00 PM – Convention Centre: 301B

Smith, Steven, University of South Carolina

SYM-48.04 Partisans Versus Loyalists: Encounters With the Other in Eastern South Carolina During the American Revolution

In 1781 Loyalist officer Colonel Robert Gray described the South Carolina landscape as a 'piece of patchwork.' By that time in the war, Whigs and Loyalists were living within separate, discrete, politically defined and physically bounded communities. Within these communities, partisans found support from the local population in the form of food, forage, ammunition, and recruits. Beyond their own regions, lay 'other' communities. The 'others' were ripe for exploitation or punishment. This paper examines the Whig community surrounding Snow's Island that was the base of support for partisan leader Francis Marion. East of and adjacent to the Snow's Island region, was a Loyalist community along the Little Pee Dee River. The two communities warred throughout the course of the Revolution in a fluid give and take civil war that was not settled until the British abandoned Charleston at the end of 1782. History, archaeology, and landscape analysis provide evidence of this conflict in the form of battlefields, camps, and fortifications.

Friday, January 10 – 2:15 PM – Convention Centre: 301B

West-Rosenthal, Jesse, Temple University

SYM-48.05 "[A] sweet life after a most fatiguing campaign": The Evolution and Archaeology of Military Encampments of the Revolutionary War

Despite the breadth of information that has been recorded regarding the American Revolution, little is known about the day-to-day life of the American soldier. Much has been ingrained in the American psyche concerning the mythic lore regarding the Continental Army during Revolutionary War. The archaeology of the Revolutionary War encampment provides researchers with an uncanny glimpse into the daily lives of the Revolutionary War soldier, as well as the broader patterns that shaped the conflict. These utilized landscapes offer an opportunity to understand the Continental Army in a broader sense, as the progression of the war shaped the foundations of the military. This paper seeks to investigate how 18th-century military training formed a basis of understanding for the execution of military encampments, as well as how they evolved over the course of the Revolutionary War. Through this, this paper intends to examine the material culture of the 18th-century American and British soldiers to better understand the social, political, and environmental factors that helped mold our understanding of America's fight for independence.

Friday, January 10 – 2:30 PM – Convention Centre: 301B

Catts, Wade, John Milner Associates, Inc.

SYM-48.06 'We stayed there a year and 8 months': Historical Archeology and British POWs at Camps Security and Indulgence, York County, Pennsylvania

General John Burgoyne surrendered his British army at Saratoga in October 1777, marking great victory for the American rebels. Four years later in the spring of 1781 the remnants of that army marched to a north-facing hillside on the Pennsylvania frontier of York County and built a prisoner-of-war camp. Referred to as the Convention Army, the York County site was the fourth such camp these British soldiers and their families had called home. In January 1782 the Convention Army was joined by the defeated remains of General Cornwallis' Yorktown army and a second POW camp was established. Known as Camps Security and Indulgence these sites were occupied by British POWs and their families until the termination of the American Revolution in 1783. Historical records, topography, and archeological information shed light on the 'other' occupants of these camps, how they were treated, and the ways they interacted with the local community.

Friday, January 10 – 2:45 PM – Convention Centre: 301B

Wallace, Birgitta, Parks Canada Agency (retired)

SYM-49.01 French Migrations to Acadia: An Old Lifestyle in a New Setting

According to David Anthony (1990), the first stages of all long-distance migrations follow a leapfrogging pattern. Merchants, trappers, mercenaries and craft specialists create an “island” form of settlement in suitable locations separated by large stretches of land. The early French habitations reflected such a leapfrogging, exploratory settlement pattern, indicative of their exploitive and competitive nature. Settlements consisted of habitations in widely scattered coastal locations. Their primary economic basis was the fur trade coupled with the fishery. Owned and operated by members of the French aristocracy, the habitations were sponsored by cartels which maintained close ties with the French court. Competition between individual habitation owners resulted in conflict, each habitation being fortified and armed against the others. The lecture will focus on two 17th-century habitations excavated by Parks Canada at St. Peters and Annapolis Royal in Nova Scotia. Instead of the family-based settlement pattern fostered by the British in New England, the habitations contained a transitory work and defensive force involving chiefly of work-age males.

Friday, January 10 – 1:30 PM – Convention Centre: 302B

Cottreau-Robins, Katie, Nova Scotia Museum

SYM-49.02 The Fur Trading Posts of Early Acadia as Points of Cultural Exchange

Historical records describing early seventeenth-century New France are numerous and varied. The writings of Lescarbot and Denys, the cartography of Champlain, and the mercantile documents of the day all lend insights to this contact period. Such records are particularly relevant for early Acadia and the movement of settlers, traders, and Mi'kmaq from the initial Annapolis Basin settlement area to the fur trading posts and forts developed along the coastline of Nova Scotia. Missing from the narrative is an understanding of day to day life at such trading forts and the complexities of aboriginal engagement that took place. This paper presents preliminary research concerning the fur trading post Fort St. Louis, located at 'Cap de Sable' on the southwest coast of Nova Scotia. Noted as an active point of intersection, Fort St. Louis, has remained relatively undisturbed since its razing in 1641. Initial archaeological evidence of colonial habitation and imperial exchange has been collected but what of aboriginal engagement in this significant Mi'kmaq territory? How can archaeology inform our current narrow understanding of the cultural intersections between the Mi'kmaq and the French in the early days of Acadia? These are questions key to the archaeological work moving forward as research shifts in focus to the Mi'kmaq presence at the Fort.

Friday, January 10 – 1:45 PM – Convention Centre: 302B

Burke, Charles, Parks Canada

SYM-49.03 A Review of Archaeological Research at the Acadian Village of Beaubassin

The Village of Beaubassin, settled in the 1670s by Acadians from the Port Royal area was attacked and destroyed twice by New England raiders and razed again in 1750 by French soldiers. Following the abandonment of the community, British troops built Fort Lawrence on the ruins of Beaubassin. Long known as an important and strategic Acadian community, the first archaeological excavations occurred in the 1950s, followed in 1968 by a major excavation of several house sites, a large scale salvage operation in the 1990s and several smaller tests. Designated a National Historic Site in 2006, Parks Canada initiated a long-term archaeological resource management strategy which included substantial testing. This paper will present many of the findings based on these excavations and will highlight new and critical information based on archaeological discoveries at Beaubassin.

Friday, January 10 – 2:00 PM – Convention Centre: 302B

Dunham, Rebecca, Parks Canada Agency

SYM-49.04 Archaeological Investigations of pre-1745 French Domestic Properties at Rochefort Point, Fortress of Louisbourg

From c. 1720 to 1745, three French domestic properties stood in the middle of Rochefort Point, a small peninsula extending beyond the east gate of the fortified town of Louisbourg. These properties were destroyed at the beginning stages of the first siege of Louisbourg in 1745 and concluded a short phase of French domestic life on Rochefort Point. Since the 18th century, climate change has heavily impacted the shoreline of Rochefort Point. Rising seas, powerful storms and shoreline erosion have narrowed the peninsula by approximately 200 feet and the remains of the three properties, two in particular, owned by Philippe-Joseph d'Allard de Sainte-Marie and André Carrerot, are now threatened by the rising seas and lie precariously close to the shore. The focus of this paper is to present the results of archaeological excavation at the Sainte Marie property in 2006-2007 and the Carrerot property in 2010 and 2013. As both properties were occupied for a short period of time prior to 1745, they provide a rare glimpse of early French domestic life at Louisbourg.

Friday, January 10 – 2:15 PM – Convention Centre: 302B

Beanlands, Sara, Boreas Heritage Consulting Inc.

SYM-49.05 The Landcestors: Preserving Acadian History in a Planter Settlement

Shawbrook Farm, located in the community of Poplar Grove, Hants County, is believed to be part of a former Pre-Deportation Acadian settlement, known as Village Thibodeau. The village is depicted on a number of eighteenth-century maps and archaeological testing on an adjacent property in 2004 confirmed the presence of mid-eighteenth century archaeological resources in the area. Shawbrook Farm is also the site of an early Planter settlement, being part of the lands granted to Arnold Shaw in 1760, the current owner of which is a direct descendent. As a result, the land has been continuously occupied and farmed by successive generations of the same family for over 250 years, allowing for the preservation of a rich oral tradition that, in fact, extends back beyond the original Planter occupation. Indeed, archaeological testing of the site began in 2012, based primarily on oral accounts of the presence of subsurface features in the area. An on-going archaeological research program is now focussed on the remains of 'The Old French House', a structure, which according to anecdotal evidence, was standing on the property when the Planters arrived in the mid-eighteenth century. Although the building is no longer extant, several photographs of this structure have been preserved and suggest the site contains not only evidence of a Pre-Deportation Acadian settlement, but also the remains of an early Planter occupation that both utilized and enhanced the existing Acadian infrastructure and environment. Isolated Acadian and Planter sites have been the subject of previous archaeological research projects; however, this site can offer a unique opportunity to explore the interface of Acadian/Planter settlement in Nova Scotia. This talk will examine the preservation of Acadian history in a Planter settlement and the cultural intersection of two families that continues to this day.

Friday, January 10 – 2:30 PM – Convention Centre: 302B

Noël, Stéphane, Université Laval

SYM-49.06 Insights into Acadian Husbandry Practices: A Zooarchaeological Perspective

In the tidal marshlands of Nova Scotia, Acadian settlers were able to keep large herds of livestock, feeding them on readily available salt-marsh hay. Censuses from the 17th and 18th centuries indicate that many families were raising much more animals than what they needed for their subsistence. Acadian farmers could sell their cattle, for example, to New England merchants or to the colonists and soldiers at Louisbourg, in exchange for money or necessities. Integrated with historical sources and broader archaeological data, zooarchaeological analyses can provide more details on the husbandry practices of Acadian settlers. Specifically, this paper will discuss the results of different kinds of faunal analyses: body part representation, age and sexing, osteometrics, and cementochronology. The faunal collections analysed come from the Melanson Settlement (1664-1755) and the Belleisle site (1679-1755), both extensively researched by archaeologists in the mid-1980s and in the past ten years.

Friday, January 10 – 2:45 PM – Convention Centre: 302B

Leonard, Kevin, Archaeoconsulting Inc.

SYM-49.07 Seeds of misfortune: plant macroremains left in St. Peter's Bay, PEI by Acadian deportees

The brief but prosperous period of settlement at Havre St. Pierre introduced a wide range of new plant species. Macroremains recovered from excavations adjacent to an Acadian dwelling burnt (possibly by the British during the 1758 expulsion) and from the bottom of a nearby well reveal the extent of the impact on the local flora created by the Acadian residents whose lives were uprooted by colonial war.

Friday, January 10 – 3:30 PM – Convention Centre: 302B

Robichaud, André, Université de Moncton – Campus de Shippagan
Laroque, Colin, Mount Allison University

SYM-49.08 Dating 'aboiteaux' with the use of dendroarchaeology: examples for Acadia

Land reclamation of marshlands for farming using 'aboiteaux' is a distinctive trait of Acadian culture. The dyke and drainage techniques were used early during colonization at Port-Royal and spread in all Acadian settlements around the Bay of Fundy where saltmarshes abound, particularly at Grand-Pré blessed with a most suitable environment and where settlers developed an extensive and remarkable farming system. After deportation, Acadians that resettled in the Maritimes continued to dyke salt marshes where appropriate and several other aboiteaux systems were built. Many have been lost through time but some still exist today in various states of preservation. Archaeological interest in aboiteaux has grown in the last few decades as old buried sluices were discovered in various areas. However, a major issue in their study is to date them accurately. One efficient method to overcome this problem is dendroarchaeology which uses tree rings to date archaeological objects made of wood. In this paper, we present dendroarchaeological techniques including wood identification along with some case studies from several locations and time periods to illustrate the method

Friday, January 10 – 3:45 PM – Convention Centre: 302B

Ferguson, Robert, Nova Scotia Museum

SYM-49.09 The recording of two diaspora Acadian families on Isle Saint-Jean (Prince Edward Island)

In 1720, the Comte de Saint Pierre sent three ships from France to Isle Saint-Jean, the island known as Epekwitk to its Mi'kmaw inhabitants. Initially, the newcomers established two settlements, at Port la Joye and at Havre Saint-Pierre, and began the French occupation of the island. Isle Saint-Jean was part of the colony of Isle Royale. It was not considered a part of Acadia, which, by 1713, was under British domination and had been renamed Nova Scotia. In 1720, the Comte de Saint Pierre sent three ships from France to Isle Saint-Jean, the island known as Epekwitk to its Mi'kmaw inhabitants. Initially, the newcomers established two settlements, at Port la Joye and at Havre Saint-Pierre, and began the French occupation of the island. Isle Saint-Jean was part of the colony of Isle Royale. It was not considered a part of Acadia, which, by 1713, was under British domination and had been renamed Nova Scotia. Although first settled by immigrants from France, Isle Saint-Jean soon became a haven for ambitious or disaffected Acadians, initiating the diaspora that in many ways defines the Acadian story. This was especially true of the massive immigration in the troubled years before 1755, but from the start, there was a steady movement of people from the mainland to the island. Michel Haché dit Gallant, of Beaubassin, joined the French settlers of Port La Joye in 1720, to be followed by other members of the family later in the decade. Another clan community grew up on the north shore of Havre Saint-Pierre. The first Oudy family arrived from Beaubassin in 1729. Sons and daughters soon followed, establishing at least eight farms along the shore. The fates of the Haché-Gallant and the Oudy families following deportation from the island in 1758 had dramatically different results, illustrating both the resilience of the Acadians and the tragedy of le Grand Dérangement. Through geophysical surveys with an EM38 and EM38B and subsequent excavation by Parks Canada and the University of Prince Edward Island archaeological field school, the original Gallant house site and seven of the Oudy homesteads were located. This paper will discuss the results of fieldwork between 1986 and 2008, and in particular, excavations at two of the house sites.

Friday, January 10 – 4:00 PM – Convention Centre: 302B

Rees, Mark, University of Louisiana at Lafayette

SYM-49.10 The New Acadia Project: Public Archaeology and Mythistory in Acadiana

The Acadian exiles who arrived in Louisiana in 1765 were afflicted with epidemic disease. The founders of Nouvelle Acadie were buried at their homesteads along the Teche Ridge in the vicinity of present-day Loreauville. Yet these places and graves remain unmarked in collective memory, historical consciousness, and landscape. Creation of a Cajun homeland called Acadiana did not proceed directly from diaspora and colonization, but was a protracted result of economic processes, the politics of identity, revitalization, and mythic representations of the past. A public archaeology in the homeland of the Cajuns must interrogate mythistory with questions of authenticity and traverse a constructed landscape with the goals of heritage conservation and cultural resource management planning. The New Acadia Project is a multidisciplinary and collaborative effort to systematically locate, identify, and investigate these initial settlements. Public outreach and crowdsourcing comprise crucial sources of support within the cultural economy of Acadiana.

Friday, January 10 – 4:15 PM – Convention Centre: 302B

Pendery, Steven, University of Massachusetts Amherst

SYM-49.11 Archaeological Dimensions of the Acadian Diaspora

The deportation and diaspora of more than 6000 Acadians beginning in 1755 led to progressive regroupings of survivors in Europe, North America, French Guiana, the Falkland Islands, and Haiti. Only after 1785 was a sizeable community established in Louisiana. This middle passage had a formative effect on diasporic Acadians, especially those born during transit. Random separations and destinations resulted in dendritic, rather than converging family histories. Creolization occurred at every step well before destination settlements such as Louisiana were reached, defying the notion of a simple transplantation of Canadian Acadian culture. An archaeology of the Acadian diaspora is proposed that includes a multitude of projects each focusing on the trajectory of individual Acadian family groups over three generations. The need to understand land use, architecture, and food is essential, invoking archaeological study of diaspora sites occupied by the same individuals and families. The case study of the Naquin family of Cobequid is presented.

Friday, January 10 – 4:30 PM – Convention Centre: 302B

Fowler, Jonathan, Saint Mary's University

SYM-49.12 The Identity Question: What Can Archaeology Contribute to the Study of Acadian Ethnogenesis?

The consensus among historians suggests an Acadian national awakening dates to the pre-Deportation period and developed out of shared cultural patterns distinct to the new colonial society. However, the theoretical basis of this interpretation is at best problematic because it fails to take into account significant 'and by now mainstream' developments in ethnicity studies. The consensus view also basically ignores the archaeological study of the pre-Deportation Acadian experience. This paper will propose a new model for understanding Acadian ethnogenesis that is rooted in materiality, and that attempts to accommodate the subjective and mutable nature of identity.

Friday, January 10 – 4:45 PM – Convention Centre: 302B

Brien, Marie-Claude, Groupe de Recherche en Dendrochronologie historique

SYM-50.01 Dendroarchaeology of Eastern white cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*) in the Greater Montreal area: local use and imports

The Groupe de Recherche en Dendrochronologie Historique (GRDH) has carried out various tree-ring analysis of Eastern white cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*) in the St. Lawrence Valley since its creation in 2002. Its first major project was the creation of a reference chronology for the Québec City area in 2007. Since then, around twenty heritage buildings and archaeological sites of the greater Montreal area have been analysed, totalising one hundred of locally felled eastern white cedar covering the interval 1487-1903. This chronology is compared with the Ottawa and Upper St. Lawrence valleys chronologies for the period 1620-1850 in order to understand growth patterns at the regional scale. This comparative study helps in solving provenancing issues concerning 19th Century imported timbers found in Montreal.

Friday, January 10 – 1:30 PM – Convention Centre: 303A

Reiser, Marcy, University of Arizona

SYM-50.02 Dendrochronology in the Absaroka Mountains, Wyoming: How Ancient Wood Frames a High Montane Archaeological Landscape

The Big Horn Basin in Wyoming was one of the last areas in the West explored and settled by early Euro-Americans. Thus, first-hand historical accounts from this region are sparse, especially from the Absaroka Mountains which flank the basin on the west. Tree-ring samples collected from ancient wood at high elevation sites in the Central Absarokas, including from prehistoric culturally peeled trees, archaeological features, and historic cabins, provide a unique window into this region's past. Combined with some of the early historical documents from the area, tree-ring data offer intriguing insights into both past human land use and the paleoenvironment.

Friday, January 10 – 1:45 PM – Convention Centre: 303A

DeWeese, Georgina, University of West Georgia
Grissino-Mayer, Henri, University of Tennessee, Knoxville
Bishop, W. Jeff, University of West Georgia

**SYM-50.03 Dendroarchaeological dating and authentication
of historic Cherokee dwellings of the Northern Georgia Trail of Tears**

The understanding of settlement patterns of Native Americans in northern Georgia has largely come from historic documents, land deeds and records, and in some cases creative speculation. Documenting sites in northern Georgia that are related to the Trail of Tears would promote the importance of the state in the history of Cherokee removal, which has long been overlooked. By using dendroarchaeological techniques, wood collected from historic sites and structures can be dated using the tree rings contained in the wood. The Chief John Ross House, in Rossville, Georgia was thought to have been built in 1791 by the chief's grandfather. Dendrochronological techniques revealed the house to have been constructed by Ross himself in 1816. This is one of many examples of the history of a Cherokee-era dwelling being rewritten.

Friday, January 10 – 2:00 PM – Convention Centre: 303A

Dean, Jeffrey S., University of Arizona

**SYM-50.04 The Puebloan construction wood-use cycle:
Implications for dendroarchaeological research**

An important component of models of wood-use behavior used to interpret archaeological tree-ring data is the temporal cycle through which wooden construction elements pass. Understanding the prevailing cycle of construction-wood-use behavior is vital to deriving both chronological and behavioral information from tree-ring collections from archaeological sites. Intensive dendroarchaeological research has identified a strong pattern of Puebloan wood-use behavior that can be generalized to evaluate tree-ring dates from puebloan structures built during the last 1100 years in the American Southwest. This construction beam cycle, which may take many decades to run its full course, involves the following successive stages: procurement, preparation, initial use, single or multiple reuse with or without modification and/or changes in function, consumption, and abandonment. Case studies from prehistoric sites and occupied pueblos exemplify the role played by the wood-use cycle in dating Puebloan sites and revealing the range of wood-use behaviors employed in their construction, modification, and use.

Friday, January 10 – 2:15 PM – Convention Centre: 303A

Creasman, Pearce Paul, University of Arizona

**SYM-50.05 Dendrochronological Evaluation of Ship Timber
from Charlestown Navy Yard (Boston, MA)**

More than 200 warships were built, and thousands serviced, at Charlestown Navy Yard (Boston, MA) in its 175 years of service for the U.S. Navy (1800-1974 C.E.). Recent renovations and redevelopment of the former yard revealed an historic timber pond, where hundreds of unfinished naval-quality ship timbers remained buried. Many of these timbers were offered to the Henry B. du Pont Preservation Shipyard (Mystic Seaport, CT) for their restoration of Charles W. Morgan. Courtesy of Mystic Seaport, forty *Quercus* sp. specimens were selected for recording and dendrochronological analysis and this paper presents the current understanding, with a focus on the social and behavioral interpretations possible from such a collection.

Friday, January 10 – 2:30 PM – Convention Centre: 303A

Lavier, Catherine, UPMC-UMR8220-CNRS-LAMS

SYM-50.06 La vie à bord de “La Dauphine” et de “l’Aimable Grenot” (baie de Saint-Malo, France): études archéodendrométriques

En 1994, dans le chenal d'accès au port de Saint-Malo, des épaves de frégates ont été découvertes et les fouilles, dirigées par le DRASSM, ont été menées de 1999 à 2008. Issus de la Dauphine (arsenal royal du Havre, 1703/1704) et de L’Aimable Grenot, (chantier de Granville, 1747/1749), quelques 3138 objets de la vie quotidienne à bord ont été extraits de ces épaves dont 1710 en bois. Leur étude archéodendrométrique n’a pu débiter qu’en 2011, après restauration des objets. On montrera comment accéder aux données sur ce type d’objets tout en respectant leur intégrité, sans prélèvement, malgré les traitements PEG, mais aussi les difficultés rencontrées. Au total, 477 objets en bois de nombreuses espèces ont été examinés dont 292 (majoritairement en chêne, mais aussi en orme, en résineux et en hêtre) par dendrochronologie pour la datation et la provenance forestière ; couplée à des observations tracéologiques et morphologiques, sur le débit du bois, le travail technique, les usages et emplois. A ce jour, ils constituent la plus grande collection jamais étudiée à des fins archéodendrométriques. Ce travail sera prochainement publié et intégré dans une base de données accessible.

Friday, January 10 – 2:45 PM – Convention Centre: 303A

Turgeon, Laurier, Laval University

Côté, Francois, Laval University

Massé, Alain, Laval University

SYM-51.01 From Multimedia to Transmedia Experiences in the Interpretation of Heritage: The Mobile Application of Quebec City’s Tangible and Intangible Cultural Heritage

The authors of this paper will present the new theoretical, methodological and technological approaches developed by the Canada Research Chair in Cultural Heritage to show how the combination of tangible and intangible cultural heritage interpreted through transmedia storytelling can greatly enhance and go beyond the multimedia experience of cultural heritage. The classical multimedia approach to cultural heritage has had a tendency to favor tangible heritage and to exploit different medias (written texts, 2D photography, panophography, 3D imaging, sound recordings, audio-visual recordings, panovideography) and to use them singularly or to lump them together to tell basically the same story. Inspired by the works of Henry Jenkins, who has experimented transmedia storytelling in the areas of video games, films and comics, the authors present their adaptation of this approach to the field of cultural heritage. Instead of telling the same story, they have developed stories across multiple forms of media. The mobile application of Quebec City will be used to demonstrate the numerous and very innovative potentialities of transmedia in the interpretation of cultural heritage.

Friday, January 10 – 1:30 PM – Convention Centre: 303B

Chevalier, Pascale, Université Blaise-Pascal – Clermont-Ferrand 2

SYM-51.02 The CARE database (Corpus Architecturae religiosae Europae / CARE – IV-X saec.), a new scientific tool for understanding The Early medieval Europe

The CARE project intends to study Christian religious buildings in Europe between the 4th cent. and 1000 AD; 15 countries are already involved, 6 other must join soon. A team of French computer scientists and archaeologists created in 2008-2011 the online computer database that will be translated and shared ‘an annotated database with a Wiki interface Wiki (WikiBridge), using the new generation of Web services (semantic Web 2.0), with online inputs and queries in SARQL mode and a GIS for instant webmapping. The Corpus of textual and graphical data about each church will gradually be known on this online evolving database (<http://care.tge-adonis.fr>). Ultimately, this scientific tool will facilitate comparisons, exchanges and discussions, and open on the Web to a wide audience, unfamiliar parts of the European religious heritage, in particular for accounts on recent archaeological work. The database, which allows an easy processing of different sets of documents, old or very new, such as photographs and 3D renditions, will be tested for other types of data. Its flexibility and adaptability would make it easy to use for more recent periods, such as those studied by members of the SHA

Friday, January 10 – 1:45 PM – Convention Centre: 303B

D'Elia, Erica, James Madison's Montpelier

SYM-51.03 Creating a Digital Landscape: GIS Analysis of the Front Yard at James Madison's Montpelier

The archaeology department at James Madison's Montpelier plans to conduct a landscape study of the mansion front yard with the dual goals of interpretation and restoration. As it stands today, the restored 19th century mansion is interpreted to the public on a 20th century landscape, presenting a problematic conundrum. The area in front of the mansion has been the focus of a gridded metal detector survey to locate remains of the original Madison carriage road and other 18th and 19th century sites. This will guide the placement of excavation units to allow us to assess the integrity of the archaeological deposits. In this paper I present a preliminary analysis of the artifact assemblage from the front yard survey relying on GIS software to identify sites for future excavation. I also discuss the survey's implications for further restoration work aimed at improving the visitor experience and presenting a more complete picture of the plantation landscape.

Friday, January 10 – 2:00 PM – Convention Centre: 303B

Keller, Christine, Ball State University

SYM-51.04 Battle of the Wabash 1791 – Using Archaeological results to support GIS Data Modeling and further Historical Research

Ball State University's Department of Anthropology was awarded a 2010 American Battlefield Protection Program Grant to conduct archaeological research on the site of the Battle of the Wabash (now modern day Fort Recovery, Ohio), a historically significant 1791 battle that was part of the Northwest Indian Wars. GIS data modeling results using the National Park Service's KOCO landscape methodology highlighted probable Native American battle strategy and movement. Additional historical research with a BSU ASPIRE grant has supported the GIS data modeling results and contributed to a greater understanding of this battle from a Native American perspective. This paper will highlight current archaeological, GIS data modeling and historical research results, and will discuss future research projects based on this data.

Friday, January 10 – 2:15 PM – Convention Centre: 303B

Nicu, Ionut Cristi, "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iasi

Asandulesci, Andrei, "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iasi

Romanescu, Gheorghe, "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iasi

Cotiuga, Vasile, "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iasi

SYM-51.05 Heritage Conservation Matters During the Last Decades in Eastern Romania. A Case Study from Iasi County

Nowadays, due to climatic changes, high friability of the geological deposits, deforestations, agricultural work and ultimately to a bad management of land improvement works, a lot of Chalcolithic settlements are affected by intensive hydrogeomorphological processes. However, if there are not immediately taken a few antierosional measures, our future generations will not be able to study and understand the prehistorical people. Protecting and conserve the heritage is among one of our research direction, try to save what has remained by modern GIS techniques (3D terrestrial laser scanner, aerial photo, total station, GPS) and non-invasive methods (Ground Penetrating Radar, magnetometer, soil resistivity). A few case studies will help us understand better the danger of degradation of these sites, being among the well known Chalcolithic sites from eastern Romania (the place where cultural complex Cucuteni-Ariu'd-Tripillya was discovered).

Friday, January 10 – 2:30 PM – Convention Centre: 303B

Lapointe, Richard, Expertise laser 3D – iSCAN

SYM-51.06 Scan 3D et archéologie: bilan de 10 ans d'expérimentations et de réalisations au Québec

Depuis l'an 2000, les technologies et les applications de scan 3D ont évoluées de façons importantes, et les applications reliées à l'utilisation des nuages de points sont de plus en plus accessibles. Nous tenterons de présenter un survol de cette évolution par le biais des projets que nous avons réalisés au cours des années. Que ce soit au niveau des sites ou des objets, à des fins de documentations techniques, de mise en valeur ou de reproduction d'artefact, le scan 3D s'est avéré utile dans différents contextes. Une technologie de sonar 3D, unique au Québec et que nous avons en partenariat, sera également abordée dans une perspective de réflexion.

Friday, January 10 – 2:45 PM – Convention Centre: 303B

Crane, Brian, Versar, Inc.

Owen, Wally, Fort Ward Museum & Historic Site

SYM-51.07 3D Virtual Landscape Analysis at Fort Ethan Allen, VA

As part of archaeological investigations carried out at Fort Ethan Allen, VA for the Arlington County Department of Community Planning, Neighborhood Services, Versar prepared a 3D digital model of the fort and its environs as it may have appeared during the Civil War. Fort Ethan Allen was among the forts erected by the Union in 1861 to defend Washington, DC. Only small portions of the earthworks are still visible, and the surrounding area has been entirely transformed by suburban development. Among the key landscape features associated with the fort was its signal station, built in a tall chestnut tree. Combining analysis of historical maps, engineering plans, and photographs, with a 3D digital model of the fort and landscape created in Autodesk Maya may allow for reconstruction of where the signal station and other fort features were once located.

Friday, January 10 – 3:30 PM – Convention Centre: 303B

Crane, Brian, Versar, Inc.

SYM-51.08 3D Virtual Landscape Analysis of 18th-century Settlement in the Swedes Tract, PA

Manatanien, or Manatawny, present-day Douglasville in Berks County, PA, was settled by second generation Swedes within a 10,000 acre tract along the Schuylkill River granted by William Penn in 1701. During the first decades of the 18th century, Swedish, German, and English settlers cleared long narrow plots of land anchored on the river within the so-called Swedes Tract. Combining historical maps and records with a 3D digital model of the community created in Autodesk Maya allows for a detailed landscape perspective on life in early 18th-century Berks, CO, PA. 3D analysis of the spatial relationships among known period features can help frame questions for future archaeological investigations and can assist with site preservation efforts.

Friday, January 10 – 3:45 PM – Convention Centre: 303B

Lavoie, Pierre, SELF

SYM-51.09 Archeology and 3D photography

In recent years, new developments in 3D technology has offered new possibilities for archeologists to display objects and document searching sites with the added reality of 3D. This presentation will cover the benefits of 3D photography for archeology, starting from the 19th century stereoviews as a primary source of historical images on the major archeological sites, and move on to use modern day 3D to display objects and sharing knowledge. This presentation will require attendees to wear 3D glasses as we are going to explore in 3D some major archeological sites, as photographed in the 19th century. Finally, a modern day 3D video presentation of the crater of Vix will conclude the presentation.

Friday, January 10 – 4:00 PM – Convention Centre: 303B

Garland, Anne, Applied Research in Environmental Sciences Nonprofit, Inc.

Fischer, Kathleen, Applied Research in Environmental Sciences Nonprofit, Inc.

Jacobs, Regina, Mohawk Emergency Measures Office

Sheehan, Glenn, Barrow Arctic Science Consortium

Jensen, Anne, Ukpea'vik Iñupiat Corporation Science

Brower, Frederick, North Slope Borough Risk Management

SYM-51.10 Historical Ecology for Risk Management

Applied Research in Environmental Sciences Nonprofit, Inc., ARIES, the Barrow Arctic Science Consortium, BASC, and the North Slope Borough Risk Management are collaborating to develop and implement a historical ecology model for the North Slope Coastal Region of Alaska. Historical ecology is an applied research program that focuses on interactions of people and their environments. Research applications involve understanding this relationship in both time and space about its accumulated effects. The research can be applied to understanding community landscape changes that can assist future strategies. The emphases align with the ARIES mission that combines research, education and community outreach. The emphases are 1) bibliographic database of relevant historical resources, 2) examination of the shoreline to provide a time-series baseline 3) simulation models of socio-natural cycles of change, 4) shoreline web based resource to assist academia, industry, regional government and local communities, 5) integrated team of researchers, planners, and Risk Managers to extract data for simulations 6) community service learning for disaster preparedness among youth (PolarTREC).

Friday, January 10 – 4:15 PM – Convention Centre: 303B

Dunnavant, Justin, University of Florida

SYM-52.01 Heterogeneous Racial Group Model and the African American Past

Keywords: African American, Health, Race When looking at racial health disparities in historic populations, we often focus on differences of race, socio-economic status, and class. While these studies have led to provocative insights and continue to remain relevant, less attention has been given to disparities within historic African American populations. Applying Celious and Oyserman (2001) Heterogeneous Racial Group Model to a sample population derived from those interred at the Mt. Pleasant Plains Cemetery 'Washington, D.C.'s largest African American cemetery following the end of the Civil War' this study demonstrates how factors such as place of birth mediate locations and causes of death. Juxtaposing deaths in Washington, D.C.'s inhabited alleys with other locations reveals unique disparities associated with social stigma, poverty, and migration within the African American community. This study complicates notion of race and class in health disparities by looking at more nuanced differences in a perceived homogeneous population, causing us to effectively reconsider the scale and scope of our study samples.

Friday, January 10 – 3:30 PM – Convention Centre: 301B

Gonzalez-Tennant, Edward, Monmouth University

SYM-52.02 Black and Yellow: Thoughts on Crossing a Different Color Line in the American Southeast

This contribution questions how historical archaeology's focus on 'culturally bounded' groups might restrict a fuller exploration of oppressive social practices such as slavery, racism, and inequality. The discussion explores the interconnected lives of African and Asian Americans in the Deep South during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. While most Americans are aware of the African American experience in the region, dedicated studies of Chinese Americans in the southern states are rare. Even more scarce are studies examining the intersection of these groups through time. A mixed methods approach is necessary to uncover these complicated 'often hidden' histories of culture contact and (ex)change. Theoretical insights from diaspora studies and critical race theory produce a politically-engaged case study drawing on the author's preliminary work in Greenville, Mississippi.

Friday, January 10 – 3:45 PM – Convention Centre: 301B

White, William A., University of Arizona

SYM-52.03 Memoryscapes, Whiteness, and River Street: How African Americans Helped Maintain Euroamerican Identity in Boise, Idaho

Prior to the Civil Rights movement, most cities in the United States had at least one racially segregated neighborhood—a place where the "others" lived. This was typically a geographic location designated by the Euroamerican community and accepted as an enclave by non-Euroamericans. In Boise, Idaho, non-Euroamericans lived in the River Street Neighborhood, a place where African Americans, Basque, Japanese, and Eastern Europeans established homes and businesses. While the boundaries of this neighborhood were known by all residents, they were never formally demarcated on the map. River Street existed as a segregated enclave in the memoryscapes of historical Boiseans of all races. Oral history interviews conducted in advance of an upcoming community archaeology project revealed the boundaries of the River Street Neighborhood as remembered by African American residents. The multi-disciplinary concept of memoryscapes was applied in order to provide an "emic" perspective of the role the neighborhood played in the creation of whiteness for Boise's Euroamericans.

Friday, January 10 – 4:00 PM – Convention Centre: 301B

Morris, Annelise, University of California, Berkeley

SYM-52.04 Material and Memory at the Site of the Homeplace

This paper explores the material aspects of memorialization through the lived practice of an archaeological excavation centered around the site of the Homeplace. Utilizing bell hooks' articulation of the Homeplace as a site of support and resistance, the project explores the material culture of three generations of occupation at the Homeplace, from the mid-19th century to the present. Within this, I will discuss the experience of memorialization in this public archaeology project made up of archaeologists and the descendant community, imagining and re-imagining the past through the sensory experience of excavation.

Friday, January 10 – 4:15 PM – Convention Centre: 301B

Grafft-Weiss, Amber, University of Florida

SYM-52.05 Interpreting the Shared Yard Spaces of a 19th Century Plantation: Kingsley Plantation, Jacksonville, Florida, 1814-1860

Kingsley Plantation, located on Fort George Island in Jacksonville, Florida, offers archaeological insight into the lives of enslaved Africans living in Florida. The site, owned for many years by Zephaniah Kingsley, a merchant and sometime slave trader, features an array of still-standing historical structures including an arc of tabby slave cabins. The most recent excavations at the plantation have been conducted through the University of Florida's field school each summer since 2006. These efforts included complete excavation of the interiors of four slave cabins. In the 2012 and 2013 field seasons, excavations turned to an as yet unexamined element of the site: yards surrounding the cabins. Investigations of perimeters of cabins, units extending from front and rear doorways, and other nearby spaces provide new insight regarding the landscape. They afford exploration of a space that is both public and personal, revealing elements of the secular and the supernatural.

Friday, January 10 – 4:30 PM – Convention Centre: 301B

Flewellen, Ayana, University of Texas at Austin

SYM-52.06 Interrogating Notions of Freedom and Enslavement Through the Representation of Anna Kingsley at Kingsley Plantation

In *Scenes of Subjection* Saidiya Hartman examines 'forms of violence and domination enabled by the recognition of humanity' (p.6). The central theme of the text is how 'emancipation appears less the grand event of liberation than a point of transition between modes of servitude and racial subjection' (p. 6). In this paper, I pull from Hartman's theory of emancipation and subjugation to analyze the text and pictures on display boards that disseminate knowledge about Anna Kingsley's life at the National Park Service site Kingsley Plantation. The story surrounding Anna Kingsley, the African enslaved woman who became a land owner, slaveholder and wife of white plantation owner, Zephaniah Kingsley, is a narrative that highlights the complex and ambiguous nature of freedom and enslavement and how those categories are used to shape the experiences of black people during the antebellum era at heritage sites. I call into question the language used to outline Anna's life and her transition from enslavement to free person of color; in order to interrogate whether the language used at the NPS site adequately explains Anna's racial subjugation.

Friday, January 10 – 4:45 PM – Convention Centre: 301B

Grady, Sarah, Smithsonian Environmental Research Center

SYM-53.01 Identifying and Delineating Building Locations on Low-Density Sites Using a Metal Detector

Smithsonian citizen scientists have surveyed several 18th and 19th century sites using conventional archaeological methods along with a metal detector as a non-invasive way to explore site structure. The mapped metal detector hits we get are used as a proxy for evidence of buildings and help identify and delineate building locations and in relation to one another.

Friday, January 10 – 3:30 PM – Convention Centre: 301A

Charles, Theodore, University of Idaho

SYM-53.02 The Disappearing Legacy of the CCC: Spike Camps and missing material culture at Mount Rainier

During recent years, the Civilian Conservation Corps has become increasingly present in archaeological studies across the United States. Beginning in the spring of 2011, the National Park Service began a study of the Civilian Conservation Corps and their operations at Mount Rainier National Park from 1933-1941. Their history and the role of the program at Mount Rainier had immense impacts on both the environment and the present day management of federal lands. Extensive testing was done on Carbon River camp NP-5 along the confluence of the Ipsut Creek during the summer of 2011, which correlates with similar archaeological results made across the country. The lack of artifacts at large camps illustrates the importance of small isolate work camps in understanding the men working with the CCC.

Friday, January 10 – 3:45 PM – Convention Centre: 301A

Cochran, Lindsey, University of West Florida

**SYM-53.03 Testing Predictive GIS Models and Game Theory:
A Case Study of the Simpson Lot, an Antebellum Industrial Homestead Site**

Alternative theories and methodologies hold great potential to assess the prospective research value of ephemeral sites in both academic and CRM contexts. The Simpson Lot of Arcadia Mill is an antebellum industrial site in Northwest Florida that was inhabited by five population groups--none of which left a particularly discernible material trace. Predictive GIS maps based on the light artifact assemblage are interpreted with a qualitative version of game theory to determine population composition and social dynamics of the site. This approach both created and mapped a multi-scalar data network that was robust enough to identify the living quarters of two female overseers who were supervising 40-100 female slaves at an antebellum textile mill. Although specific information about their lifestyle remains unseen, this previously untested approach successfully identifies enigmatic and faint patterns in the material record--enough to warrant future research and impart greater cultural significance upon the Simpson Lot.

Friday, January 10 – 4:00 PM – Convention Centre: 301A

Damm, Stephen, Smithsonian Institution

SYM-53.04 Incorporating Ephemeral-ness: Archaeology of the Liberty Hyde Bailey Museum

The Liberty Hyde Bailey Museum (LHBM), situated along the shores of Lake Michigan, is dedicated to Liberty Hyde Bailey, Jr., a noted progressive agriculturalist in the early twentieth-century. While discussions of his later life center around his championing of farm reforms in the New Deal and advocating new methods of agricultural production, the LHBM focuses on his childhood in South Haven, Michigan--especially his early views of nature and agriculture found in writings. The Bailey's, however, were farmers who pioneered new agricultural methods, methods that Bailey, Jr. would later go on to advocate in academic and political arenas. Despite the fact that the site proved more ephemeral than anticipated, we have been able to draw connections between his childhood and his later ideologies based on the material record. I will present a brief historical context for this site and for Liberty Hyde Bailey, Jr. and explore how archaeological interpretations are possible not only in spite of the ephemeral nature of the site, but in fact utilize it to enhance our understanding of the development of a key historical figure.

Friday, January 10 – 4:15 PM – Convention Centre: 301A

Fesler, Garrett, JRIA

SYM-53.05 Herding Brick Bits: Ephemeral Historic Sites in the Chesapeake

Most field directors of Phase I archaeological surveys frequently face this dilemma: a handful of nearby shovel test pits have yielded a few brick bits, some charcoal, maybe a stray piece of refined earthenware, perhaps a fragment of bottle glass. Now what? Do you move on and chalk this one up to "field scatter"; Do you hunker down and try to tease more diagnostics out of the ground? Or do you wing it and try to wordsmith it in the report as potentially eligible? Most are reluctant to admit that other factors--budget, time, crew skill level, personal interest--play a role in either "making" a site or letting it go. Philosophical issues play a role here too: what makes a site a site? What is significance? Who cares? Let us look at some non-preachy examples in the Chesapeake to seek some clarity, if it exists, regarding ephemeral historic sites.

Friday, January 10 – 4:30 PM – Convention Centre: 301A

Branstner, Mark C., Illinois State Archaeological Survey

SYM-53.06 Complexity Begets Ambiguity: Small Site Archaeology and NRHP Significance

If size is what really matters, then every farmstead that has been continually occupied for the past 150 years is eligible for nomination to the NRHP. On the other hand, if NRHP eligibility is keyed to our ability to ask specific questions about specific populations at specific points in time, then the truly significant properties may be those small and ephemeral sites that either failed prematurely or were otherwise abandoned after relatively brief occupation periods. Using examples from the Midwest, this paper explores the proven research potential of sites that might have been accorded short shrift under the typical application of NRHP significance criteria.

Friday, January 10 – 4:45 PM – Convention Centre: 301A

Boland, Dale, Stantec Consulting Ltd.

SYM-53.07 Making Do With So Very Little: A Consultant's Look at Homestead Archaeology in Eastern Alberta

Recent consulting research at a number of Euro-Canadian homestead sites in Eastern Alberta has shed light on a number of aspects of these early 20th Century sites, including consumerism, globalization, family life, and perhaps even caching or hoarding behaviours. Unfortunately, only so much can be understood when only a tiny portion of the site can be excavated ahead of proposed developments. Through online and text-based research, however, in addition to astute onsite observations and collections, insight into certain behaviours and practices of these early Prairie settlers can be attained, painting their historical portraits with a little more colour and re-enlivening their contribution to the settlement of the Canadian west.

Friday, January 10 – 5:00 PM – Convention Centre: 301A

Deetz, J. Eric, Carolina Coastal Research

SYM-53.08 The Site With the Most Stuff Wins: Assessing Ephemeral Sites for the National Register

As archaeologists working in cultural resource management we are called upon to assess the potential research value of the resources encountered during survey. We judge the merits of these sites against the criteria for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The more material you find at a site the easier it is to assess. This has the potential to bias the sites we investigate towards "richer" sites and as a result sites with lower densities of materials are too often discounted and not properly considered. These ephemeral sites may represent cultural groups or activities that would go undocumented without archaeological investigation. This paper examines this problem and offers a few suggestions.

Friday, January 10 – 5:15 PM – Convention Centre: 301A

Nassaney, Michael, Western Michigan University

SYM-54.01 The Questions That Count in Fur Trade Archaeology

Fur trade archaeology mirrors in microcosm the development of the broader field of historical archaeology and reflects changes in its research priorities as influenced by factors both internal and external to the discipline. While contemporary theory informs recent approaches to the fur trade and colonial encounters, traditional concerns have not disappeared. Continued interest in chronology, architecture, spatial organization, subsistence, technological change, cultural interactions, and ethnogenesis suggest that varying approaches co-exist and make possible new syntheses that ultimately emerge as outcomes of concerns that are grounded in practice and social relations. Examples from throughout North America are used as illustration.

Friday, January 10 – 3:30 PM – Convention Centre: 302A

Hamilton, Scott, Lakehead University

SYM-54.02 The fur trade and recent Aboriginal history

Scholarly interest in the western Canadian fur trade tends to focus on a time of intense European commercial competition, exploration and colonial appropriation (ca. 1763 to 1821). As the fur trade declined over the subsequent 150 years, both it and its Aboriginal participants became increasingly marginalized in the national historical synthesis. Aboriginal history, deriving in part from the Oral Tradition, documents how the fur trade figured in an evolving hunter-gatherer 'reality' that persists into the living memory of First Nations communities. However, virtually no archaeological attention has been focused upon this 'recent past', with its adaptation (and resistance) to new economic realities and acculturative pressure from mainstream Canada. After offering an overview of this recent historical past, some ethno-historical, ethnological and archaeological examples from far northern Ontario are reviewed.

Friday, January 10 – 3:45 PM – Convention Centre: 302A

Hayes, Katherine, University of Minnesota

SYM-54.03 Trading insights: new visions of colonialism from opposite ends of the northeast fur trade

Beginning in the 17th century, wampum and furs or hides traced a new system of circulation from the eastern seaboard to the interior west of the Great Lakes. These items moved across an immensely diverse field of colonial entanglements. Yet these ends of the circuit are not often brought into comparison, or are made comparable in a problematic framework of colonialism which takes the inevitability of colonial outcomes as a given. What is the utility in bringing the early and densely settled east coast colonies into conversation with the western interior and Great Lakes fur trade societies of the 18th century? Although these ends differ radically in the aims and settlement strategies of the European colonizers, what of the Algonquian aims and strategies? In this paper I will argue that the rather different setting of fur trade society in the Great Lakes yields critical insight on earlier colonialism to the east, in New England and New York.

Friday, January 10 – 4:00 PM – Convention Centre: 302A

Allard, Amelie, University of Minnesota

SYM-54.04 The Fur Trade Narrative at Its Source: The Creation of the Voyageur

In North America, fur traders occupy a central place in the mythology of nation building, yet this image of the voyageur and coureurs des bois as an emblem of the fur trade and of something bigger, of nation, does not appear in a vacuum. By deconstructing particular narratives created by members of the fur trade community, this paper will explore some of the writings that set in motion the creation of a new stereotype of the voyageur that still captures the imagination. Very few authors, and even fewer archaeologists, have looked at such documentary sources for what they are: that is a specific form of history writing with its own system of knowledge production and representation, its own materiality, and particularly as a specific way to engage with the past, with memories, and with the indigenous Other. This paper will question the historical process and suggest ways in which fur trade journals and narratives have become part of mainstream nationalistic discourses in Canada and even parts of the United States.

Friday, January 10 – 4:15 PM – Convention Centre: 302A

Akina, Kaila, University of Minnesota

SYM-54.05 Reconsidering Representations in Fur Trade Archaeology

Archaeological studies of the North American fur trade have included several lines of evidence from historical texts to oral histories to actual material remains. Revisiting documentary sources, specifically representations, relating to the activities of the fur trade and its participants can provide insight into how specific images, emotions, or messages were portrayed or even promoted. Furthermore, the analysis of images allows scholars to examine how those images have been used and for what purposes. This paper will explore examples of different entities' uses of representations of the fur trade and how that affects public memory and the creation of the past in the present.

Friday, January 10 – 4:30 PM – Convention Centre: 302A

Mather, David, Minnesota Historical Society

SYM-54.06 Du Luth and Hennepin among the Dakota: The Archaeology of Initial French Exploration West of Lake Superior

In the late seventeenth century, the area that is now the State of Minnesota was the frontier of exploration for New France. At the western edge of Lake Superior, Minnesota offered passage into the then-unknown extent of the Mississippi River watershed, and establishment of trade with the Dakota (Sioux) Indians. Daniel Greysolon Sieur du Luth traveled across the Great Lakes and overland to the Dakota communities at Mille Lacs Lake in 1679. Father Louis Hennepin resided at Mille Lacs among the Dakota in 1680. The writings of Du Luth and Hennepin prompted early archaeological research at Mille Lacs in the late nineteenth century, with discoveries that eventually led to designation of the Kathio National Historic Landmark District in 1964. Later work allowed development of a local archaeological chronology, arguably reflecting millennia of Dakota history. This paper examines the brief period of Dakota and French contact at Mille Lacs (locally designated the Bradbury Phase) through mortuary, household and environmental archaeology, as well as the 'Du Luth Stone' in Pine County, a possible survey marker from Du Luth's overland exploration in 1679.

Friday, January 10 – 4:45 PM – Convention Centre: 302A

Wallman, Diane, University of South Carolina

SYM-55.01 Environmental Archaeology and the Columbian Exchange in the Caribbean

The colonization and settlement of the Americas by Europeans instigated significant demographic, economic and ecological transition in the New World. The Caribbean, in particular, experienced a radical transformation of both the natural and social landscape, involving the introduction of diverse peoples, new biota, and an emerging capitalist economic system. While prehistoric archaeological research in the Caribbean has provided considerable insight into the ecological history of the region, environmental archaeology of the Colonial Period is a relatively understudied topic. This paper reviews the existing archaeological studies of the human-environment relationship in the historic Caribbean, demonstrating the need for more research directly examining the socio-ecological impact and consequences of the Columbian Exchange in the region. I then present results from the archaeological investigation of an 18th and 19th century Martiniquan plantation to explore how we can better integrate zooarchaeological data into the broader social and ecological history of the Antilles.

Friday, January 10 – 3:30 PM – Convention Centre: 303A

Faucher, Anne-Marie, Université Laval

SYM-55.02 Impact on food provisioning in Barbuda, Lesser Antilles, during the American Independence War

The island of Barbuda, located in the Lesser Antilles, was mostly governed by the British Codrington family who lived both on and off the island between the 17th and 19th centuries. Historical documents confirm that Barbuda's English settlers had a primarily European diet imported from Britain and American colonies. Other than cotton, few European and local plant species are documented to have been successfully cultivated on Barbuda. Analyses of seeds, phytoliths and starch grains from a possible cooking house at the Highland House site provides evidence that the American War of Independence may have affected the food provisioning of Caribbean colonies like Barbuda. The importance of native and exotic food as alternative or complementary component of the daily diet is demonstrated, and results suggest that the British occupant of Barbuda consumed unconventional non-European food during the late 18th century, which coincides with the concurrent state of the American colonies.

Friday, January 10 – 3:45 PM – Convention Centre: 303A

Kasper, Kimberly, Rhodes College

McBride, Kevin, Mashantucket Pequot Museum and Research Center

SYM-55.03 Native American Environmental Interactions During Warfare: A Case Study of 17th Century New England

This investigation focuses on the historical dynamics of Native American environmental interactions during one of the most tumultuous times within Native American history. Select 17th century Native American sites from the interior and coastal areas of New England will be analyzed and compared to gain a more nuanced understanding of the cultural landscape. Through an analysis of the food and medicinal resources specifically tied to plants, we draw attention to the continuities and transformations of 'traditional' Native American environmental strategies. We also explore the exploitation of different ecosystems and their contribution to Native American survival and persistence during this time period. This type of investigation turns our attention to how Native American cultures, when competing for resources with other communities (both Native and European), make decisions and (re)conceptualize their socio-natural world.

Friday, January 10 – 4:00 PM – Convention Centre: 303A

Bowes, Jessica, Syracuse University

SYM-55.04 Life on the Farm: The Environmental Archaeology of Harriet Tubman's Home

Harriet Tubman was an African American slave, activist, and American heroine. In 1859 she purchased a farm in Auburn, NY and over the fifty-six years of her residence she opened her home to family and to the public. The farm is just a small part of Tubman's legacy but it allows us to connect with her and those who also lived on the property. Years of archaeological excavation on Harriet Tubman's farm have yielded a wealth of data, however only recent excavations have utilized environmental archaeological data. This paper focuses on the preliminary analysis of environmental data from the Harriet Tubman farm, specifically the yard surrounding her brick home. The faunal, macrobotanical, and microbotanical remains provide new data sources for the interpretation of the site and will hopefully better elucidate life for Tubman and the African American community in central New York during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Friday, January 10 – 4:15 PM – Convention Centre: 303A

Tourigny, Eric, University of Leicester

SYM-55.05 Changing foodways as a reflection of identity in a 19th-century Upper Canada household: the Ashbridge Estate in Toronto

Owned and operated by the Ontario Heritage Trust, the Ashbridge Estate represents the property of one of Toronto's first founding families. It was granted to and developed by Jonathan Ashbridge in 1796, along a military road linking Fort York (Toronto) to Fort Cataraqui (Kingston). The Ashbridge family continued to inhabit the property for the following 200 years. Archaeological excavations held in the late 1990s and early 2000s permit us to investigate early rural life and investigate changes in identity over time as the city grew from a backwoods settlement into a new country's burgeoning metropolis and economic capital. This paper presents the preliminary results of the analysis of faunal remains recovered from the site and investigates changing patterns in faunal exploitation and animal-human relationships. This case study informs us on the negotiation of dietary identities in the face of migration and urbanization in 19th-century Ontario.

Friday, January 10 – 4:30 PM – Convention Centre: 303A

Forbes, Véronique, University of Aberdeen

SYM-55.06 Alien invasions: modernization and the dispersal of insect pests in Iceland

The development of the modern western world was characterized by technological advances in farming and shipping, the globalization of trade and the ongoing densification of urban spaces such as villages, towns and cities. These phenomena, which caused dramatic changes in people's lifeways, also affected insect populations around the world by enabling the global dispersal of pest species, some of which successfully established permanent populations in new territories. Recent investigations of insect assemblages from 19th- and 20th-century Icelandic archaeological sites have yielded the earliest records of now-cosmopolitan insect species including cattle ectoparasites as well as stored food pests originally found in tropical and subtropical regions. This paper uses these records as a basis for exploring the potential of archaeoentomology to contribute to a clarification of the timing and processes by which Iceland and individual sites began tapping into international trade networks and how farming came to be modernized.

Friday, January 10 – 4:45 PM – Convention Centre: 303A

Guiry, Eric, University of British Columbia / La Trobe University

Harpley, Bernice, La Trobe University

SYM-55.07 Historical archaeology as venue for the integration stable isotope and zooarchaeological analyses: A case study for Australian animal husbandry and meat trade

Stable isotope-based paleodietary reconstructions are scarcely conducted on faunal remains from historical sites in the New World. We argue that stable isotope applications have significant potential for answering a wide variety of questions about human-animal relations in historical settings. By way of example, we present a case study detailing the first use of stable isotope analyses for the purpose of reconstructing animal husbandry and meat trade during the early development of colonial Australia. Stable carbon and nitrogen isotope data from grazing livestock and other fauna collected during excavations of the nineteenth century working class community of 'Little Lon' at the Commonwealth Block site, Melbourne, Australia, are considered to demonstrate how a relatively simple set of analyses can begin to illuminate historical strategies for cow and sheep husbandry and trade practices that may otherwise remain unknowable.

Friday, January 10 – 5:00 PM – Convention Centre: 303A

Hoff, Aliya, Center of Interdisciplinary Science for Art, Architecture, and Archaeology at UC San Diego
Wypych, Tom, Center of Interdisciplinary Science for Art, Architecture, and Archaeology at UC San Diego
Richter, Ashley, Center of Interdisciplinary Science for Art, Architecture, and Archaeology at UC San Diego
Petrovic, Vid, Center of Interdisciplinary Science for Art, Architecture, and Archaeology at UC San Diego
Vanoni, David, Center of Interdisciplinary Science for Art, Architecture, and Archaeology at UC San Diego
Rissolo, Dominique, Waitt Institute
Levy, Thomas, Center of Interdisciplinary Science for Art, Architecture, and Archaeology at UC San Diego
Jaffe, Jules, Scripps Institution of Oceanography
Kuester, Falko, Center of Interdisciplinary Science for Art, Architecture, and Archaeology at UC San Diego

SYM-56.01 Taking the Plunge: Applying Terrestrial Cyber-Archaeology Practices to Underwater Cultural Heritage Research and Conservation

The emerging field of cyber-archaeology utilizes collaborative scientific inquiry and innovative technology to advance the productivity and integrity of cultural heritage diagnostics. As digital infrastructure and imaging solutions are engineered for terrestrial sites worldwide, we stand to profit from a critical appraisal and application of similar methods to overcome the trials of underwater research. Methodologies to integrate diagnostic imaging and remote sensing systems for rapid underwater deployment must be developed to produce 3D site models as new tools for archaeological interpretation, interdisciplinary collaboration, educational outreach, and virtual cultural heritage preservation. This paper examines the unique benefits and challenges of applying cyber-archaeology practices underwater and details a proposed integration of existing technologies into a cyber infrastructure. Furthermore, we discuss a collection of proof-of-concept systems, including simple yet transformative tools that can be incorporated into standard methodologies to increase dive-efficiency and proffer a cost-effective entry point for the future adoption of extensive digital practices.

Saturday, January 11 – 8:30 AM – Convention Centre: 204A

Gillham, Jason, 2G Robotics
Harris, Ryan, Parks Canada, Underwater Archaeology Service

SYM-56.02 The Development and Application of a High-Resolution Underwater Laser Scanning System for 3D Structural Recording

In 2010, Parks Canada's Underwater Archaeology Service approached 2G Robotics of Waterloo, Ontario, to explore the feasibility of developing an underwater laser scanning system capable of producing very-high resolution 3D site maps of large-scale underwater structures. Building on the proven imaging capabilities of their existing close-up laser scanning technologies, 2G designed and manufactured a new longer range system to Parks Canada's specific operational requirements. With an effective range >5 m, the ULS-500 can produce extremely accurate point cloud models of complex structures and uneven textured surfaces. The resulting data sets provide millimetric point precision and at 96,000 points/second, a level of detail that far surpasses comparable acoustic imaging technologies. A recent survey in Fathom Five National Marine Park gave opportunity to demonstrate the unique capabilities of the ULS-500 prototype (with the technology now in commercial production). With the technical assistance of Jason Gillham of 2G Robotics, the Underwater Archaeology Service completed several imaging scans of the wreck of the Alice G., a wreck well known to the local sport diving community.

Saturday, January 11 – 8:45 AM – Convention Centre: 204A

Courchesne, Philip, MSi 3D
Lapointe, Richard, MSi 3D

SYM-56.03 The Empress of Ireland and other Quebec wrecks surveyed by real-time 3D sonar

The team from MSi 3D had the opportunity to test the Echoscope 3D real-time sonar on the wrecks of the Empress of Ireland in June 2013. Located by 40m deep of water, the survey took about 1h30 on site, and the resulting images are highly impressive. Other test were also made on more recent wrecks and on another one dating from the french regime. Those result demonstrate the usefulness of this quite new technology for the documentation of underwater sites.

Saturday, January 11 – 9:00 AM – Convention Centre: 204A

Amador, Fabio Esteban, National Geographic Society, George Washington University

SYM-56.04 New Tools for a new Frontier: The Use of Underwater Visualization Tools in Cenotes

This paper focuses on the active use of a diversity of visualization tools that are currently being created and used by underwater explorers and archaeologists in Cenotes or karstic sinkholes in the Yucatan Peninsula. These new tools range from simple and economic ROVs to cameras capable of creating spherical gigapixel images and video. Our goal is to share these experiences with others in the community so that future methods and technologies for capturing data can be the result of collaborative efforts.

Saturday, January 11 – 9:15 AM – Convention Centre: 204A

Sabick, Christopher, Lake Champlain Maritime Museum

SYM-56.05 3D Scanning Sonar: A discussion of its applications and limitations based on recent tests by the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum

Over the last two summers the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum (LCMM) has had the opportunity to deploy a 3D Scanning Sonar unit in its archaeological fieldwork. This emerging technology offers many advantages for the assessment and study of submerged cultural resources including ease of deployment and the ability to operate well in low-visibility situations. In 2012 the LCMM employed the sonar unit in a detailed examination of the Sloop Island Canal Boat. This vessel had been documented with 'traditional' underwater techniques in the past allowing for an assessment of the effectiveness of the sonar unit in recording the size and shape of wrecked vessels. In 2013 the scanning sonar was used in the initial documentation of a wreck cluster at the southern end of Lake Champlain. This paper will look at the results of these surveys and discuss the strengths and weakness of this technology.

Saturday, January 11 – 9:30 AM – Convention Centre: 204A

Bright, John, National Park Service – Submerged Resources Center

Conlin, David, National Park Service – Submerged Resources Center

Carrier, Brandi, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

Hoffman, William, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

SYM-56.06 Confidence and Coverage Modeling in Marine Magnetometer Survey Part I: Perspectives on the Application to the Federal Management of Archaeological Resources

The National Park Service's Submerged Resources Center and the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management's Office of Renewable Energy Programs have developed and tested a geospatial tool designed to automate the processing of magnetometer data. Field tested by a NPS/BOEM team across a variety of submerged cultural materials during the summer of 2013, the tool operates via a mathematical algorithm that models a ferromagnetic object's detectability as a function of its size, magnetic field strength, and distance from sensor. The tool produces a suite of statistical information that presents both a visualization of a dataset's coverage and a measure of confidence in the mass of objects potentially detected or missed by a magnetometer survey. This paper discusses the roots of the collaboration and considers the implications and intended application of this research to the federal management of archaeological resources.

Saturday, January 11 – 9:45 AM – Convention Centre: 204A

Bright, John, National Park Service

Bright, John, National Park Service

Conlin, David, National Park Service – Submerged Resources Center

Carrier, Brandi, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management Office of Renewable Energy Programs

Hoffman, William, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management Office of Renewable Energy Programs

SYM-56.07 Confidence and Coverage Modeling in Marine Magnetometer Survey Part II: Using Geospatial Processing to Visualize, Assess, and Review Magnetic Surveys for Archaeological Resources

The National Park Service's Submerged Resources Center and the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management's Office of Renewable Energy Programs have developed and tested a geospatial tool designed to automate the processing of magnetometer data. Field tested by a NPS/BOEM team across a variety of submerged cultural materials during the summer of 2013, the tool operates via a mathematical algorithm that models a ferromagnetic object's detectability as a function of its size, magnetic field strength, and distance from sensor. The tool produces a suite of statistical information that presents both a visualization of a dataset's coverage and a measure of confidence in the mass of objects potentially detected or missed by a magnetometer survey. This paper discusses the mathematical and physical principles driving the modeling algorithm, as well as the suite of geospatial processing tools integrated into a custom ArcGIS script.

Saturday, January 11 – 10:30 AM – Convention Centre: 204A

Kaufmann, Kira, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Hartzell, Chris, Collins Engineers

Forsyth, Roy, Collins Engineers

SYM-56.08 The Muskegon Shipwreck in Lake Michigan: Archaeological Applications and Modeling Three-dimensional Sonar Sector Scan Data for Identification, Analysis and In Situ Site Management

In 2013, newer applications of remote sensing technology were employed to better define the archaeological site of the Muskegon Shipwreck, Indiana's only historic shipwreck listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Sector scan sonar survey data was compiled in both two and three-dimensional formats providing a new perspective of the site for further archaeological identification and analysis. The combined results of this survey expanded our understanding of the site contexts and allowed for a more informed understanding of site formation processes. The data provided a detailed non-invasive view and specific measurements of site structure and previously unrecognized artifacts. The resulting composite three-dimensional model, when animated, allows examination of the shipwreck site in a completely innovative way. This model is being used to better assess recent damage to the site, provide baseline data for proposed in situ site stabilization strategies, and the development of a site management plan.

Saturday, January 11 – 10:45 AM – Convention Centre: 204A

Rouleau, Serge, Ville de Québec

SYM-57.01 Charles Aubert sites and the ports of Québec during the XVIIth century

Québec remained the only port city of Canada open to ocean navigation during the XVIIth century. From its foundation in 1608, access to the city was performed through beaching sites distributed on both East and North sides. The Lower Town development was partly influenced by these landing sites and the properties belonging to Charles Aubert de la Chesnaye built near the eastern and northern shorelines were integral components of this process. Archaeological and historical data from these sites will be used to examine the efforts made by this merchant to take advantage of the shoreline giving access to the city and to understand his contribution to the evolution of the town's waterfront.

Saturday, January 11 – 8:30 AM – Convention Centre: 204B

Jayasena, Ranjith, Office for Monuments and Archaeology, City of Amsterdam

SYM-57.02 Urban development and transformation on Amsterdam's waterfront, 1590-1900

In the 1590s Amsterdam's eastern soggy foreland stretching from the sea dike and the open water of the IJ harbour was transformed into islands, designated for shipbuilding. Here both private shipyards and these of the Admiralty and Dutch East India Company (VOC) operated, until the maritime quarter shifted to new raised islands of the city extension of 1663. Subsequently the old islands transformed into a living area that gradually turned into densely populated neighbourhoods with slums on alleys of both one-chamber dwellings and industrial workshops such as a smithy. Archaeological research by the City of Amsterdam Office of Monuments & Archaeology at these locations revealed a variety of structures, such as revetments, shipyards, sheds, houses and the material culture from privies and deposits of landfill that, in combination with documentary evidence, provide multiple lines of evidence on the nature and extent of urban development at Amsterdam's waterfront, material culture as a reflection of the process of landfill and domestic refuse and the living conditions in a neighbourhood.

Saturday, January 11 – 8:45 AM – Convention Centre: 204B

Gawronski, Jerzy, Office for Monuments and Archaeology, City of Amsterdam

SYM-57.03 Archaeology of Oostenburg. The Amsterdam harbour extension of 1660 and the VOC ship yard

In the 1660s the city of Amsterdam witnessed the completion of a process of systematic urban extension which started 50 years earlier. This led to the creation of the characteristic highly renaissance conceived semicircular city plan. This comprised a wealthy residential area concentrated along the belt of canals with a middle class housing and labour quarter and fortification around it. The major feature of the 1660 extension was the creation of three large scale harbour islands along the eastern harbour front. One of these islands, called Oostenburg, was designed as the new industrial heart of the Amsterdam branch of the Dutch East India Company (VOC). The VOC created a multitask shipyard, equipped with facilities to meet the highest standards of production of seagoing vessels for the Asian trade route in the 17th and 18th century. Archaeological research between 2000 and 2012 has revealed new details on the infrastructural and technological features of this multitask shipyard. The archaeological data on the infrastructural reality of the VOC shipyard contribute to a better notion of the importance of the port facilities for the urban success of 17th century Amsterdam.

Saturday, January 11 – 9:00 AM – Convention Centre: 204B

Dabal, Joanna, Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology, Gdansk University

SYM-57.04 Maritime Archaeology at Gdańsk urban sites

Gdańsk, Poland was the biggest south Baltic port during the post medieval period. Inland excavation bringing remains of port life including shipyards areas and boats buried in old mouths. Except those obvious categories connected with maritime archaeology there are many items connected with sea life. In these paper there will be shortly introduced research status of three shipyard sites located at st. Lastadia, st. Walowa/Old Shipyard and Shipyard Square. Examples of boats found in mouth of medieval city walls during the excavation at St. Podwale Przedmiejskie will be also presented. Additionally author would like to point the categories of items connected directly and indirectly with ports and sea life. Those will be tools and ship building materials found during urban excavation. Ships iconography on imported ceramics in Gdansk are also very interesting source for maritime knowledge and port cities culture.

Saturday, January 11 – 9:15 AM – Convention Centre: 204B

Lemée, Christian, Architect

SYM-57.05 Archaeological excavations in the Harbour of Grønnegaard, Copenhagen: Examples of quays, careening wharf, slipway, crane, and the reuse of scuttled ship-hulls in 17th & 18th century

The aim of the paper is to present and discuss the archaeological finds from the B&W site in Copenhagen, which was excavated in 1996-1997. The site unveiled the archaeological remains of 8 ships and boats, dating from the period 1580-1650, as well as numerous remains of harbor installations, ranging in date from the end of the 16th century till the 20th century. The B&W site is part of the former harbour of Grønnegaard, which is the oldest historically known harbour reserved for wintering private merchant ships in Copenhagen. It was first mentioned in the historical sources in 1556. The harbour basin was filled in the 1950's, when the Danish shipbuilding company Burmeister & Wain establishes its ship engine factory on the site, which was closed in the 1980's. The B&W site therefore present nearly 400 years of harbor and shipbuilding activities, which can be documented through historical and archaeological sources. The paper will discuss the many harbor installations, their technical aspects and the reuse of ship hulls in the 17th and 18th century, in the very heart of what is now modern Copenhagen.

Saturday, January 11 – 9:30 AM – Convention Centre: 204B

Jimmy, Mouchard, Université de Nantes

SYM-57.06 Port Archaeology – Medieval and Post-Medieval Harbours in the Loire and Seine Estuaries, France. Sites condemned by canal works but still accessible

Cette présentation fait état de 10 ans de recherches (2003-2012) effectuées dans les estuaires de deux grands fleuves français (Seine et Loire), des espaces nautiques souvent considérés comme hostiles par les archéologues. Pendant longtemps, toute forme d'archéologie portuaire fut rejetée, pour cause d'idées préconçues. Les anciens ports estuariens de l'ouest de la France n'intéressaient pas ou peu dans la mesure où l'on pensait qu'ils avaient été éradiqués par la mise en place au cours du XX^e siècle de réserves naturelles, d'une forte industrialisation, et surtout, par les importants travaux de dragages et d'endiguements opérés depuis le XIX^e siècle. Reposant sur près de 80 sites inventoriés, cette recherche diachronique permet aujourd'hui d'identifier les sites réellement condamnés et inaccessibles par la communauté scientifique, les sites menacés d'érosion et/ou de destruction ainsi que les sites préservés et en attente d'étude. D'autre part, l'acquisition de données sur des & 171; sites laboratoires & 187; permet de caractériser les formes d'occupation portuaire, l'architecture et le développé des quais pour les paléo-ports post-médiévaux.

Saturday, January 11 – 9:45 AM – Convention Centre: 204B

Dumont, Annie, UMR 6298 ARTeHIS

Moyat, Philippe, UMR 6298 ARTeHIS

Steinmann, Ronan, UMR 6298 ARTeHIS

Foucher, Marion, UMR 6298 ARTeHIS

SYM-57.07 The history of La Charité-sur-Loire bridges (France, Burgundy and Centre Regions), from the 18th to the 20th century

Between La Charité-sur-Loire and La Chapelle-Montlinard, the Loire River split in two channels forming an island. Looking at the bridges used through time to cross the river at this location, one can determine different stages of construction and destruction. This paper provides a reconstruction of the bridges history over eight centuries based on underwater archeology, building archeology, geoarchaeology data, as well as archival data (text, maps). A first wooden bridge, built in the 13th century, shows by its orientation that the river has undergone significant changes in its course from the 14th century, at the start of the Little Ice Age. Later, a stone bridge and a wooden bridge were built on a different axis and stayed in place until present, despite various modifications. Crossing the Loire River at this location remains an important issue today, with the proposal to build a new bridge.

Saturday, January 11 – 10:30 AM – Convention Centre: 204B

Martin, Juan G., Universidad del Norte
Hanselmann, Frederick, Texas State University
Horrell, Christopher, Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement
Espinosa, Jose, Universidad del Norte

SYM-57.08 Against All Odds: The British Siege and the Spanish Defense of Cartagena in 1741 and the Interpretation of Spanish Shipwrecks

In 1741, British Admiral Edwin Vernon attempted to sack the Spanish colonial town of Cartagena de Indias. Though outmanned and under-gunned, the fragile defensive network established by Blas de Lezo held, thwarting the English attempts. This defensive network is now one aspect of the larger Sunken Ships of Cartagena Project. In 2012 and 2013, marine archaeologists and researchers from the Universidad del Norte en Barranquilla, Texas State University, volunteers from federal institutions, the Instituto Colombiano de Antropología e Historia, and the Colombian Navy began documenting the remains of up to three ships likely associated with the city's 1741 naval defense. This paper discusses the efforts to document and interpret this submerged cultural heritage which defended against Vernon's siege. The investigation is the genesis of a partnership to protect and preserve Colombia's submerged cultural heritage demonstrating that Colombia has the capability to protect its patrimony through collaboration and innovation.

Saturday, January 11 – 10:45 AM – Convention Centre: 204B

Gill, Cameron, University of Leiden, BHFNP
Knepper, Dennis, STIMACUR
Hayes, Raymond, STIMACUR
Klarenbeek, Monique, STIMACUR, Univ. Leiden
Utle, Bill, STIMACUR
Van Der Hoeven, Francois, STIMACUR

SYM-57.09 Preliminary Report of a Maritime Archaeological Survey at Sandy Point, St. Kitts, British West Indies

From the 17th through the mid-19th centuries, England defended the town of Sandy Point at the northwestern end of St. Kitts from seizure by rival nations. As one of the earliest English settlements in the Caribbean and a major trading center for European goods, enslaved Africans and island produce, Sandy Point was protected by fortifications at Brimstone Hill and Charles Fort. Responding to assaults by the French, British construction at Sandy Point continued between 1672 and 1732, creating 'the Gibraltar of the West Indies'. Despite the Treaties of Utrecht (1713) and Versailles (1783) affirming control of St. Kitts by England, the French attacked Sandy Point until the 19th century. Archaeological surveys of the sea floor, shoreline and coastal trading zones have revealed artifacts and features of the historical anchorage, fortifications and merchant storage sites. Volunteers from the local community, including students, have participated by investigating, recording and appreciating their island heritage.

Saturday, January 11 – 11:00 AM – Convention Centre: 204B

Ho, Bert, National Park Service – Submerged Resources Center

SYM-57.10 What Lies Beneath the Seaweed: Searching for Submerged Remains of an Attempted 1604-1605 French Settlement at St. Croix Island International Historic Site

Between Maine in the U.S. and New Brunswick, Canada flows the St. Croix River into the Bay of Fundy and Atlantic Ocean. Its significance as a river border for the U.S. and Canada is far exceeded by its historical significance and role in the eventual founding of more permanent French settlements. With the abundance of resources favored by the French explorers in the early 17th century, the St. Croix River provided an attractive setting for an oft forgotten attempted settlement on a small island bearing the same name, St. Croix Island. This island was the location of the 1604-1605 attempted French settlement by Pierre Dugua Sieur de Mons and Samuel Champlain, and its failure led directly to the settlement at Port Royal in Nova Scotia. Today St. Croix Island International Historic Site is jointly owned by the U.S. and Canada, with the U.S. National Park Service managing and administering the site, while sharing interpretive responsibilities with Parks Canada. In 2011, the U.S. National Park Service's Submerged Resources Center led a multi-disciplinary research team to evaluate the surrounding river bottom for any submerged resources within the littoral zone. In addition, a detailed 3-dimensional map was made of the eroding cliff face that is rapidly collapsing onto the beach below as both natural and man-made factors act on the island. This paper will present the new questions asked about the possibility of submerged remains from the failed French settlement, and hopefully provide some answers based on the results.

Saturday, January 11 – 11:15 AM – Convention Centre: 204B

Novita, Aryandini, Center for Archaeology Palembang

SYM-57.11 Social Stratification in Bangka waters' Lighthouses

Lighthouse is a complex of several buildings and it guarded by officers. Buildings which are contained in the lighthouse complex are the lighthouse, engine room, warehouse, dwelling and freshwater sources. In marine navigation, lighthouses serve as signs to mark the condition of the waters. Chronologically lighthouses in the Bangka waters were built on the late 19th century AD. In a lighthouse there is a community that is in charge of managing the lighthouse, they are living in the lighthouse complex. In accordance with the position, the officer's dwellings distinguished by the size of the house or the number of occupants of the house. Based on all of them note that there is a class distinction in the community who live in the lighthouse. The discussion in this paper is using a sociological approach, which examine the lives of communities in the lighthouse complex. Based on recent research note that the lighthouse officers consists of 4 people. They consist of 1 Technician as a team leader and 3 or 4 Lighthouse Keepers as a member. In general, social stratification in the community caused by the specialized tasks classification

Saturday, January 11 – 11:30 AM – Convention Centre: 204B

Phillippi, Bradley, Northwestern University

SYM-58.01 Changing Systems of Labor and the (Re)Production of Identity

Space and society are mutually constituting. The organization of space creates and reproduces a system of relations in both production and labor power. Conversely, revolutionizing a dominant system of labor and the relations that sustained it anticipates the reconfiguring of the fabric and meaning of space. A notable example is separating the spheres of work and home under industrial capitalism. This paper reveals the implications of labor relations on changing perceptions of race by investigating the transition from an enslaved to wage-labor system on a plural farmstead on Long Island, New York. Altering domestic space and racial discourse and practice are considered evidence for how the transition between comparable systems of exploitative labor perpetuated an unequal distribution of power and wealth and, thus, a dispossessed laboring class.

Saturday, January 11 – 8:30 AM – Convention Centre: 205A

Matthews, Christopher, Montclair State University

McGovern, Allison Manfra, The Graduate Center, CUNY

Kambic, Emily Button, Brown University

SYM-58.02 Labor, settlement, and race: Investigating 'Plural' Sites in Eastern Long Island, NY

The making of communities is often treated as a quasi-natural process in which people of similar backgrounds and heritage or people living in close proximity form meaningful and mutual ties. Missing from this approach is an appreciation of the ties that bind people to others that are beyond their own control. Especially in contexts of inequality, communities form around shared interests in perpetuating, dismantling, or simply surviving the disproportionate distribution of resources. This paper investigates the formation of communities of color in eastern Long Island in the 19th century by looking at intersections between labor and settlement as evidence for how Native and African American people worked within and against the systems that controlled them. By considering patterns in class and race formation, we can better understand formative elements of the region's working class.

Saturday, January 11 – 8:45 AM – Convention Centre: 205A

Wallace Coplin, Jennifer, The Graduate Center, CUNY

SYM-58.03 Tied to Land, Still at Sea: 19th century African American Whalers and Households in Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island

By 1838, Cold Spring Harbor was home to a thriving whaling business. Operating nine vessels, including the largest to sail from Long Island, the Cold Spring Harbor Whaling Company owned docks, repair and processing units and supported a variety of industries to outfit and provision ships. Local households responded at an infrastructural level as families weighed profit sharing and wage labor against required agricultural tasks necessary for self-sufficiency in the local economy. However, whaling both disrupted and sustained households and little is known about the impact on local African American communities of men leaving home for work. The absence of men for long periods shifted the burden of tasks making household independence more difficult for the families of whalers and shifting interactions across race, class and gender. Interpreting entangled archaeological sites relies on a deeper exploration of the social relations that link people to regional labor markets in whaling communities.

Saturday, January 11 – 9:00 AM – Convention Centre: 205A

Jordan, Kurt, Cornell University

**SYM-58.04 Markers of Difference or Makers of Difference?:
Approaches to Atypical Practices on Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) Sites**

Documentary and archaeological evidence suggests that there was significant diversity within Postcolumbian Iroquois (Haudenosaunee) communities living in what is today New York State during the 1600-1779 period. Previous scholars have emphasized atypical burial practices, skeletal evidence, architectural techniques, and ceramic styles, usually seeing these divergent practices as evidence for the presence of outsiders. While Haudenosaunee groups certainly incorporated significant numbers of outsiders (by processes of both individual and group adoption), it is worth thinking about atypical practices and the identities and labor relations associated with them in a more fluid sense. Who would have continued, discontinued, or adopted practices that stood out from those of the majority? What sort of social roles or inequities went along with these sorts of social difference?

Saturday, January 11 – 9:15 AM – Convention Centre: 205A

Cipolla, Craig, University of Leicester

Hayes, Katherine, University of Minnesota

SYM-58.05 Reconnecting liminal spaces of labor in the northeast

This paper experiments with multi-sited analysis as a means of exploring connections and intersections between various generations of marginalized groups living and working across the colonial and U.S. Northeast from the colonial era through the 19th century. This approach challenges and complicates stereotypes of primordial race and poverty by establishing links between liminal spaces of labor that drew together diverse groups, rather than treating them as isolated and implicitly anomalous. We connect plantation and reservation contexts, an Indian school, and several Christian Indian settlements in order to investigate how 'lines' of race, class and gender shaped these plural contexts through time and space. In this spirit, we acknowledge the dynamics and fluidity with which identities were continually forged and broken, pushing back against categories of black, Indian, and white which continue to resonate today.

Saturday, January 11 – 9:30 AM – Convention Centre: 205A

Molenda, John, Columbia University

SYM-58.06 Pluralism and Labor in Overseas Chinese Railroad Camps

How do issues of labor and pluralism show up in communities from non-Western backgrounds? How is archaeological interpretation transformed when pluralism is built into, and articulated in, the dominant intellectual traditions of the people being studied? And how can archaeological investigations take into account labor in its varied relations with sociality and emotionality? In this paper I describe how Overseas Chinese laborers along the first transcontinental railroad were drawn into capitalist labor relations without being defined by them. Using the comparative method, I draw out three broad, interrelated contrasts: relational personhood and possessive individualism; money and capital; and finally, filiality and wage labor.

Saturday, January 11 – 9:45 AM – Convention Centre: 205A

Roller, Michael, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland

SYM-58.07 Modernity and Community Change in Lattimer No. 2: the American 20th Century seen through the archaeology of a Pennsylvania Anthracite shanty town

The shanty town of Lattimer No. 2, in the Anthracite Coal Region of Northeast Pennsylvania, began as an ephemeral settlement of new immigrant workers. Italian families coming to the US between about 1880 and 1900 created a community on the periphery of a company town. The 20th century brought changes in identities, wrought in material ways. Giorgio Agamben proposes that the dominant paradigm of modernist biopolitics is that of 'the camp', a paradoxical space in which individuals exist within 'a constant state of exception'. Today this landscape is no longer material, but an ideological notion in which 'law and fact' have become indistinguishable. The archaeology at Lattimer No. 2, viewed through the long duration of the 20th century, illuminates this formation in the intersection of materiality and ideology, law and identity and boundaries and difference. In short, the implications of modernity can be understood through the microhistory of this place.

Saturday, January 11 – 10:30 AM – Convention Centre: 205A

Roby, John, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Starzmann, Maria Theresia, McGill University

SYM-58.08 Techniques of Power and Archaeologies of the Contemporary Past

Historical archaeologists have devoted considerable attention to the need to produce knowledge that is not only academically relevant but also meaningful to the disempowered. While laudable in the abstract, such work largely falls short of emancipatory political praxis. We locate this failure in the fundamentally conservative nature of the discipline: a conservative archaeology comforts the powerful by reinforcing the class-based prerogative of interpretation (Deutungsmacht). In response to this uniquely academic technique of power, we suggest an archaeology that tacks between the hidden techniques of contemporary political-economic oppression and the lived experiences of the marginalized. While archaeologists of the recent past have demonstrated that revealing the hidden workings of power is possible, making manifest (sensu Gonzalez-Ruibal 2008) is merely a step toward social change. Key to our vision of an emancipatory archaeology is the need to move beyond knowledge production and critique, into informed action designed to challenge the structures that sustain the failed project of inclusion in late capitalism.

Saturday, January 11 – 10:45 AM – Convention Centre: 205A

Agbe-Davies, Anna, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

SYM-58.09 Laboring under an illusion: steps to align method with theory in the archaeology of race

Powerful forces turn our attention to the problem of identity. A rich body of thought developed by archaeologists and others points the way toward dynamic understandings of who humans are, yet archaeology struggles to be more than a handmaiden. Arguably, the problem is one of method rather than theory: what counts as data; how we categorize things; what our problems are. This paper examines labor relations in the early Virginia colony via locally-made clay tobacco pipes. These artifacts, often treated as emblems of identity, are here used to understand a society in the process of creating the categories we take for granted.

Saturday, January 11 – 11:00 AM – Convention Centre: 205A

Mullins, Paul, Indiana University-Purdue University, Indianapolis

SYM-58.10 Consuming Marginality: Archaeologies of Identity and Post-Segregation Authenticity

A distinctive feature of contemporary life is that most people seem to perceive themselves in the midst of an antagonistic world that denies their identities: that is, nearly everybody feels marginalized. This sense of broad marginality profoundly shapes archaeologies of identity, particularly along and across color lines. The paper examines African America as a powerful metaphor that can expose facile notions of marginality even as African America is persistently invoked as a symbol of authenticity. From the perspective of a 21st-century post-segregation world, everyday African-American consumption illuminates the quite radical implications of African-American materiality and the ways contemporary racial ambiguities have been foreshadowed in everyday consumption for more than a century.

Saturday, January 11 – 11:15 AM – Convention Centre: 205A

Hayeur Smith, Michele, Haffenreffer Museum of Anthropology, Brown University

SYM-59.01 Climate Change and Textile Production During the Little Ice Age in Iceland and Greenland

Textiles used for clothing provide direct evidence of cultural adaptations to climate change, the roles of textile producers as decision-makers adjusting to climate change, and regional variability in strategies responding to local and regional patterns of climate change. NSF-funded project, Rags to Riches, has been examining archaeologically recovered textiles from Iceland—from AD 874, until AD 1800. Textile technologies are often conservative, yet the long time span covered by this project has enabled changes in weaving patterns to be tracked over a millennium. These differ significantly from their earlier medieval counterparts and coincide with a crucial period of declining temperatures and increased climatic variability in Iceland during the Little Ice Age. Comparable technological changes in Greenlandic textile collections of the 14th and 15th centuries, especially at the site of Tasipataakilleq (& 216;172), suggest similar decision-making processes coincident with initial climatic cooling in Greenland. This paper explores these changes, examining divergent adaptive strategies to climate change through material culture at the levels of the individual and the region.

Thursday, January 09 – 8:30 AM – Convention Centre: 302B

Casimiro, Tânia, Instituto de Arqueologia e Paleociências da Universidade Nova de Lisboa
Gomes, Rosa Varela, Instituto de Arqueologia e Paleociências da Universidade Nova de Lisboa
Gomes, Mário Varela, Instituto de Arqueologia e Paleociências da Universidade Nova de Lisboa

SYM-59.02 Portuguese ceramics and the political message of an empire

Portuguese pottery was largely exported to several parts of the world from late 15th to late 17th century. Its presence is confirmed in archaeological sites but also in written evidence such as port books, probate inventories and other records, travelling with products such as wine, olive oil, sugar, etc. The combination of these two sources permits to conclude that Portuguese ceramics were a recognizable production due to its quality but mostly due to its decoration, colours and shapes. From the lively red of Portuguese cups said to be made in Estremoz or the blue on white Portuguese Faïence these ceramic products are constantly found outside Portugal not only in its colonies but also in trade partners. These were obviously acquired by taste, however the message and symbolism contained in those objects was certainly bigger. Were Chinese inspired motifs communicating the Portuguese presence in a great overseas empire? Why do the Royal Arms of the Portuguese king appear scattered in different parts of the world from Lisbon to Amsterdam and New England from 1640 onwards, year of the Iberian crown separation? Were these ceramics used as an instrument for political advertising?

Thursday, January 09 – 8:45 AM – Convention Centre: 302B

Poulain, Maxime, Ghent University

SYM-59.03 The archaeology of the early modern period and the Eighty Years' War in the Zwin-Scheldt estuary (Belgium, the Netherlands)

The Zwin-Scheldt estuary witnessed a turbulent history, with constantly changing occupations, landscape transformations and a complex urban-rural interaction following the outbreak of the Eighty Years' War in 1567. However, three centuries of almost continuous warfare are hardly reflected in Flemish archaeological fieldwork. This presentation tries to uncover the underlying causes of this observation and illustrates the potential of research on military sites and material culture by the case of Middelburg-in-Flanders. Founded in 1448, the thriving start that characterized this city soon came to an end. With the outbreak of religious troubles in the second half of the 16th century, the city was located in the frontline of the Spanish-Dutch war and transformed into a military stronghold. Four garderobe chutes from the upper and lower court of the castle have already been studied. The analysis of these assemblages raises some questions on consumption outside normal market patterns and political control and reveals the multi-layered way in which material culture contributes to cultural and social identity.

Thursday, January 09 – 9:00 AM – Convention Centre: 302B

Hawkins, Catherine, Memorial University of Newfoundland

SYM-59.04 English Border Ware Ceramics in Seventeenth-Century Newfoundland

English Border ware was produced along the Surrey-Hampshire border in southern England during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and was distributed to all parts of England as well as to colonies in North America. Various collections of Border ware ceramics that have been excavated at archaeological sites in Newfoundland will be analysed to obtain a broader understanding of the presence of this ceramic type during the early years of colonization. By studying and comparing the collections of Border ware at Ferryland, Cupids, Renewals and St. John's I hope to answer the following questions: What forms are present in Newfoundland? Do the forms vary at each site? If so, why? What does this say about the trading networks between England and Newfoundland? What information can this tell us about the socio-economic status of the people who inhabited each site at this time?

Thursday, January 09 – 9:15 AM – Convention Centre: 302B

Van Den Bel, Martijn, INRAP

SYM-59.06 Historic and Modern Amerindian Ceramic production in French Guiana: The Case of Eva 2

The excavations at Eva 2 near Malmanoury yielded an important early and late historic ceramic assemblage. Their study reflect the transformation of Amerindian society from the pre-Columbian Late Ceramic Age to modern times which is supported by historical documents and Amerindian oral tradition for the western coastal region of French Guiana. We recognize a high level of cultural continuity until the end of the 19th century ; however, on the one hand, material culture and notably ceramics reveal a stylistical adaptation (vessel shape and decoration) to early modern society, reflecting the re-birth of two important Amerindian groups (Kali'na and Palikur) what is recorded in oral tradition. On the other hand, other aspects of Amerindian life, such as burial modes, introduction of European goods, reveal little change, suggesting conservation of their culture by the incorporation of specific goods or values that serve their proper world vision.

Thursday, January 09 – 9:45 AM – Convention Centre: 302B

Schweickart, Eric, James Madison's Montpelier

SYM-59.07 Levels of Commodification: Interpreting ideologies of consumption by classifying the relative commodification of ceramic vessel assemblages

Over the course of the eighteenth century, individuals around the world began to embrace new ideas regarding the meanings inherent in the act of consuming household goods. As novel ways of signaling wealth became popular at all social levels, the production and acquisition of more commodified objects increased. This paper introduces a methodology for understanding a particular household's ideological views through the classification of their ceramic vessels based on how commodified the pottery was at the point of acquisition. Using rural households in colonial Virginia and the western Scottish Lowlands as case studies, it is demonstrated that this analysis can provide crucial insight into the behavior of consumers as they struggled to define themselves in societies reshaped by colonialism and the ethos of improvement.

Thursday, January 09 – 10:30 AM – Convention Centre: 302B

Heacock, Christine, James River Institute for Archaeology

SYM-59.08 Southern Hospitality: An examination of plantation feasting

Plantation owners during the 18th to mid-19th century were known for lavish dinners and generous hospitality towards other elite families. Depending on one's success and reputation, planters varied in the expectations placed upon them regarding food consumed, ceramics used, and alcoholic beverages offered. These meals are perhaps more appropriately examined as feasts aimed at serving a variety of purposes for hosts. This paper is a preliminary comparative analysis of planters' feasting activities utilizing archaeological markers that have been redefined and adapted for historical contexts.

Thursday, January 09 – 10:45 AM – Convention Centre: 302B

Goodwin, Jessica, University of Idaho

SYM-59.09 The Cyrus Jacobs-Uberuaga House Archaeology Project: Reflections of class, gender, and domesticity in the material culture of the Jacobs family

In 2012, an abandoned well was discovered beneath the porch at the Cyrus Jacobs-Uberuaga House in Boise, Idaho. The house, now a part of the Basque Museum and Cultural Center, is already a cultural and historical landmark, both for its importance to Boise's early history and its Basque population. The nearly 16,000 artifacts recovered in 2012 shed light on the house's earliest occupation by the Jacobs family, from 1864-1907. The material culture of the Jacobs family reflects how they were positioned socially in early Boise, and how they replicated prevalent middle class values related to class and gender roles. Combined with archival research, this data provides important clues about life in Boise and the West in the late 19th century.

Thursday, January 09 – 11:00 AM – Convention Centre: 302B

Eichelberger, Justin, Oregon State University

SYM-59.10 'Delicious Fathers of Abiding Friendship and Fertile Reveries': Tobacco and Alcohol Consumption at the Fort Yamhill Company Kitchen, Oregon, 1856-1866

The presence of beverage alcohol containers and smoking pipes recovered from the Fort Yamhill company kitchen is undeniable evidence for the consumption of such indulgence items at this military post. The historical and archival record is not only laden with evidence of this behavior but also suggests that these forts were punctuated by periods of the institutional prohibition concerning the consumption of alcohol while the consumption of tobacco was actively encouraged. The spatial distribution of these indulgence related artifacts within the company kitchen suggests a range of indulgence consumption behavior from clandestine drinking to open smoking. When the spatial distribution of alcohol related artifacts is compared to that of tobacco related items patterns of consumption begin to appear that suggest differing social and institutional levels of acceptance for the consumption of these indulgence items.

Thursday, January 09 – 11:15 AM – Convention Centre: 302B

Marquis, Melanie, The George Washington Foundation

Kaktins, Mara, The George Washington Foundation

Armitage, Ruth Ann, Eastern Michigan University

Fraser, Daniel, Lourdes University

SYM-59.11 Updated Findings on Mary Washington's Repaired Ceramics: Results of Mass Spectrometry Analysis and Experimental Archaeology

An analysis of ceramics excavated from Ferry Farm, George Washington's Boyhood Home, revealed that a minimum of five vessels exhibited glue residue. These table and teawares are associated with Mary Washington, George's mother, and have raised a number of questions. What is the composition of the glues? How were the adhesives prepared and would their production leave a signature on the landscape? What compelled Mary to mend these wares? What do these sociotechnic artifacts say about a woman of Mary's standing and economic position? To begin examining these questions we turned to chemists working with Direct Analysis in Real Time mass spectrometry in order to establish composition of the residues. Additionally, archaeologists at Ferry Farm reproduced 18thc glue utilizing period recipes and conducted tests with them. This paper will present the results of chemical analysis of the glues as well as the experiments conducted at Ferry Farm.

Thursday, January 09 – 11:30 AM – Convention Centre: 302B

Garrow, Patrick, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.

SYM-59.12 An Early Twentieth Century Ceramic Assemblage from a Burned House in Northern Georgia

True time capsules are very rare in historical archaeology. Most of the sites we investigate consist of architectural remains, middens, and features. The artifacts collected from middens often span the entire occupation history of the site. Features may represent frozen moments in time, but rarely reflect the total material culture present in the household. Further, features contain artifacts that have been removed from their household context and discarded. The site discussed in this paper contains a residence that was destroyed by fire during the second decade of the twentieth century, and was not subsequently built over or more than minimally disturbed. The house was occupied when it was destroyed, and the 77 ceramic vessels recovered during the excavation represent the total ceramic assemblage that was in the house at the time of the fire. Further, the house site was excavated in a manner that made it possible to determine the layout of the structure and the function of each room within the structure. This paper discusses the ceramic assemblage and its context within the burned out household.

Thursday, January 09 – 11:45 AM – Convention Centre: 302B

Teixeira-Mendes, Eric, Western Michigan University

SYM-59.13 Personal Amulets as Artifacts: An Examination of the Significance of Japanese Omamori

This presentation will examine the significance of Japanese omamori (personal amulets) as artifacts. Disseminated by both Buddhist temples and Shinto shrines, omamori are organic objects, constantly adapting to the society in which they are made. Through their near innumerable variety of forms and functions, omamori embody both the changing concerns and aesthetic tastes of the public that these institutions serve, as well as the degree to which religious institutions perceive and accommodate such trends. Omamori offer a rich source of information for researchers, yet they remain largely undiscussed. In addition to highlighting some of the questions that can be approached through the examination of amulets, the researcher will also propose a clearly delineated terminology that would greatly reduce the confusion that can arise when discussing amulets, talisman, and associated objects.

Thursday, January 09 – 1:30 PM – Convention Centre: 302B

Ferland, Sara, Arizona Department of Transportation

SYM-59.14 Issues in Historical Archaeology in the American Southwest

As one of the youngest states in the Union, Arizona is often thought of as not having much in the way of historical cultural resources. The Spanish mission and presidio sites in the southern part of the state have been well documented; however the later Euro-American mining, homesteading, and ranching sites are often overlooked due to poor preservation, lack of interest, and lack of trained historical archaeologists. This paper will serve to illuminate these issues and offer potential solutions in an effort to better capture Arizona's "recent" history.

Thursday, January 09 – 1:45 PM – Convention Centre: 302B

Sami, Boufassa, département d'architecture de Bejaia Algerie

SYM-59.15 La céramique: élément décoratif sur la façade coloniale de Bejaia (Algérie)

La céramique est un élément de décoration de la façade coloniale à Bejaia en Algérie. Interpréter la présence de cet élément décoratif est l'objectif de ce travail. Cela porte sur sa fonction et son utilité, sur son emplacement à travers la paroi verticale, sur son rôle comme signe qui peut véhiculer non seulement des messages mais créer surtout des ambiances. La façade sur rue a été une nouveauté dans le paysage architectural traditionnel algérien. La décoration est venue renforcer cette dimension nouvelle de l'espace rue. La céramique comme la ferronnerie, la couleur et la texture sont des moyens de structure de la façade afin de lui donner du style et de la cohérence. Ce travail se résume en une analyse typologique de la céramique à travers les façades coloniales. L'objectif est de mettre en évidence les caractéristiques de cet élément que ce soit sur l'emplacement, sur le style ou sur la fonction. L'aspect chronologique est à prendre en considération. La façade n'est pas que des pleins et des vides, elle est aussi texture, matière et couleur. La céramique coloniale de Bejaia en est l'exemple.

Thursday, January 09 – 2:00 PM – Convention Centre: 302B

Lickliter-Mundon, Megan, Texas A&M University

SYM-60.01 Current Trends in Aviation Archaeology

Aviation archaeology as a field of study has struggled for academic, professional, and public acceptance since its beginning. In some ways, this sub-discipline of historical or underwater archaeology mirrors the development of nautical archaeology. As nautical archaeologists overcame the barrier of the oceans and pioneered methodology, the proponents of aviation archaeology are using the discipline to overcome barriers of perception and tradition. The practice of aviation archaeology, however, is fraught with opposing viewpoints and stakeholders often exhibit a non-collaborative attitude towards other groups and sometimes even their own colleagues. These stakeholder groups are each focused on their own priorities, be they theory, methodology, conservation, display, or re-use, and each group is attempting to shape the future of aviation archaeology through their projects or publications. This paper is a critical evaluation of the current state of aviation archaeology, including its recent history, an identification of stakeholders and concerns, a review of trail-blazing projects, trends in practice from academic to amateur, and a few theories of interpretation and display.

Saturday, January 11 – 1:30 PM – Convention Centre: 205C

Wills, Richard K., Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command

Pietruszka, Andrew T., Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command

SYM-60.02 Forensic Archaeological Approaches to Addressing Aircraft Wreck Sites in Underwater Contexts: The JPAC Perspective

For nearly 20 years, the Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command (JPAC) and its Central Identification Laboratory (CIL) have conducted forensic archaeological activities on submerged aircraft wreck sites. This work is undertaken for the ultimate purpose of recovering and identifying the remains of unaccounted for U.S. Military service members, and is world-wide in its scope. Over these years, JPAC and the CIL have had to confront challenges that have included: developing a structured program for addressing submerged wreck sites; undertaking historical case research to assist in locating sites; devising a means of classifying loss incidents and sites; formalizing search, survey, and recovery methodologies; correlating sites to specific loss cases; interpreting depositional and post-depositional site formation processes; addressing issues related to treatment of recovered evidence; and acknowledging the common interests and differences between JPAC's objectives and those of other agencies. This presentation will explore how JPAC and the CIL are addressing these challenges and issues.

Saturday, January 11 – 1:45 PM – Convention Centre: 205C

Brown, Heather, Naval History & Heritage Command

SYM-60.03 Beyond Identification: Aviation Archaeology in the U.S. Navy

The United States Navy maintains title to all its aircraft, irrespective of date or place of loss. While the primary aim of any investigation into a newly-discovered wreck site is the identification of the individual aircraft and, if applicable, recovery of lost servicemen and women, recent technological advances in underwater data collection allow for a broader range of study. While marine conditions can destroy identifying features, and historical records do not always provide definitive answers, the wreck still has value as part of a greater archaeological data set that encompasses crash analysis, site formation processes, resource distribution, technological development, and experiential case studies. Two recent discoveries of World War II-era Navy aircraft off the coast of Florida will be used to illustrate the challenges of documenting, identifying, and managing aircraft wreck sites, as well as the opportunities such sites provide for further research. Both wrecks shed light on non-combat losses resulting from America's war effort and how this effort changed the landscape, sometimes quite literally, of the southern Atlantic coastal region.

Saturday, January 11 – 2:00 PM – Convention Centre: 205C

Daly, Lisa, Memorial University of Newfoundland

SYM-60.04 Sinking Slowly: Adapting Underwater and Terrestrial Methods for Surveying Airplane Sites in the Bogs of Newfoundland and Labrador

Airplane sites in Newfoundland and Labrador tend to be in isolated locations, and are often resting in bog environments. Due to the nature of bogs, neither underwater nor terrestrial techniques are adequate for the proper survey of these sites. Similarly, the isolation of sites means investigators are limited by the equipment they can carry. As such, methods must be combined and adapted based on the characteristics of each aviation site to achieve the most accurate and detailed survey possible. This paper will look at some of the techniques used on various aircraft archaeology sites in the province.

Saturday, January 11 – 2:15 PM – Convention Centre: 205C

Ludin, Chriss, Underwater Archaeology Service, Parks Canada
Dagneau, Charles, Underwater Archaeology Service, Parks Canada
Bernier, Marc-André, Underwater Archaeology Service, Parks Canada
Boyer, Thierry, Underwater Archaeology Service, Parks Canada

SYM-60.05 How did they land here? Survey of a 1942 Catalina OA-10 US military aircraft lost in Longue-Pointe-de-Mingan, Québec, Canada

This paper presents fieldwork undertaken by Parks Canada's Underwater Archaeology Service (UAS) in 2012 on the wreck of a fairly intact 1942 Catalina OA-10 US military aircraft situated in Longue-Pointe-de-Mingan, Québec, near Mingan Archipelago National Park Reserve of Canada. This non-intrusive survey documented the aircraft on the seabed, its general state of preservation, as well as the extent of sediment levels and the presentation of archaeological remains inside the aircraft. It confirmed the archaeological potential of the site and consequently the survival of human remains inside the fuselage. This paper aims to present the results of this survey while trying to understand the site formation process using historical, archaeological and environmental data in relation. The project took place in close collaboration with the US Joint POW-MIA (Prisoner of War – Missing in Action) Accounting Command (JPAC), that proceeded later on to the full excavation of the site.

Saturday, January 11 – 2:30 PM – Convention Centre: 205C

McKinnon, Jennifer, Flinders University
Bell, Sam, Flinders University

SYM-60.06 Site Formation Processes of Sunken Aircraft: A Case Study of Four WWII Aircraft in Saipan's Tanapag Lagoon

From 2009 to 2012 a multidisciplinary team collected archaeological and conservation survey data on four sunken aircraft in Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. This data was analysed in an effort to better understand site formation processes of WWII aircraft lost in the Pacific. A site formation model was produced based on previously established shipwreck models as well as corrosion data collected and analysed to provide a detailed description of how these sites have been and continue to be affected by both natural and cultural factors. This paper will outline the results of this research and hopes to provide a starting point from which other WWII aircraft can be investigated.

Saturday, January 11 – 2:45 PM – Convention Centre: 205C

Conlin, Dave, National Park Service – Submerged Resources Center
Ho, Bert, National Park Service – Submerged Resources Center

SYM-60.07 Sunken Aircraft Archaeology Within U.S. National Parks: Lessons Learned from the Documentation of a Submerged WWII B-29 Super Fortress

With numerous submerged aircraft sites in the U.S. National Park System, the Submerged Resources Center has had several opportunities to conduct research and test methodologies in a variety of underwater environments that these airplanes now reside. Many lessons have been learned from each site, but none have taught more than the submerged World War II-era B-29 Super Fortress at the bottom of Lake Mead, outside of Las Vegas, NV. This discovery, subsequent legal battle, and eventual full archaeological study of the site will be discussed, as well as how SRC will use what it has learned in future sunken aircraft studies within National Parks and beyond.

Saturday, January 11 – 3:30 PM – Convention Centre: 205C

Gleason, Kelly, NOAA/PMNM

SYM-60.08 A Flying Coffin Discovered in Midway Atoll Lagoon: The Archaeological Investigation of a Brewster F2A-3 Buffalo in Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument

In June of 2012, a team of NOAA divers were conducting marine debris surveys and came across an exciting discovery – a sunken World War II aircraft in the Midway Atoll lagoon. NOAA maritime archaeologists followed up with archaeological survey at the site in July of 2012 as part of a broader maritime heritage survey of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands. The team documented the site and determined its identity as a Brewster F2A-3 Buffalo lost during a squall in February of 1942. This is the third aircraft documented to date in Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument, and the second at Midway Atoll. While archival records describe more than 70 potential aircraft losses within PMNM, this is the first aircraft discovered that was stationed at Midway Atoll to defend against the Japanese attack in 1942. Of the 21 Brewsters that took off from Eastern Island during the Battle of Midway, only seven survived. This sunken aircraft at Midway provides a glimpse into a fascinating era of aviation history. We are able to learn a great deal through investigation of what remains on the seafloor, archival research and interviews with the pilot's surviving family members.

Saturday, January 11 – 3:45 PM – Convention Centre: 205C

Hardy, Meredith, National Park Service

SYM-61.01 Hand to Mouth: Colonial Frontier Foodways at Fort Rosalie, Natchez, Mississippi

Foodways of the French colonial frontier, especially at military and trading outposts, can tell us how a French garrison and neighboring habitants adapted and survived in remote areas. The desire to maintain identity and social status in traditional manner would have been difficult for Europeans living far away from coastal trading ports and ready access to goods. This paper examines 18th-century colonial foodways at a remote garrison as represented by the material culture recovered during excavations at Fort Rosalie, a node of military force, trade, communication and political power in the Natchez Region and the Mississippi Territory from 1716 to ca. 1806. Processes of culture change via innovation, borrowing, and adaptation will be explored.

Saturday, January 11 – 8:30 AM – Convention Centre: 206A

Loyer Rousselle, Antoine, Master's student at Université Laval

SYM-61.02 The storehouse of the Loyola habitation site in French Guiana (ca. 1725-1768)

The Loyola habitation (1668-1769) is a Jesuit missionaries' plantation located in French Guiana. The establishment was dedicated to the production of sugar, indigo, coffee, cocoa, and cotton to finance missions of evangelization among Amerindian groups in South America. The storehouse inventory included tools, food, alcohol and imported goods. This presentation will focus on the excavations conducted on this building. These unearthed a large quantity of building hardware and architectural remains pointing to the state of the store prior to its abandonment. Additionally, a deposit containing a large amount of post-consumption artefacts was discovered near the building – some of these objects witness the activities conducted by the African-American slaves and their European Jesuits masters. Unexpectedly, the remains of a structure that could indicate an earlier construction phase to the storehouse were discovered under it. This structure is located at the same level as a black deposit that could be associated with a blacksmith. This finding, if proved, could establish more than one phase of occupation of the storehouse location, occupation not suggested in the historical record.

Saturday, January 11 – 8:45 AM – Convention Centre: 206A

Martin, Terrance, Illinois State Museum

SYM-61.03 Use of Animals at the Laurens North Site, the Location of Fort de Chartres III in the Illinois Country

Limited investigation of the northern portion of the Laurens site (Randolph County, Illinois) during 2011 and 2012 is contributing to a better understanding of animal exploitations patterns by French colonial residents of the Central Mississippi River Valley, an area recognized during the early 18th century as Upper Louisiana. Do comparisons of various feature deposits at the site reveal any significant differences of animal use? Whereas this most recent work has resulted in the site being reassigned from Fort de Chartres I (1719-1721) to Fort de Chartres III (1732-1751), how does this affect our perceptions of foodways for the site? How does the faunal assemblage compare to other French colonial sites on the western margins of New France, especially concerning the relative importance of domesticated and wild animals, and what does this imply about economic patterns and choice?

Saturday, January 11 – 9:00 AM – Convention Centre: 206A

Dasovich, Steve, Lindenwood University

SYM-61.04 Archaeological Evidence of two French Colonial Buildings in St. Charles, Missouri

Living floors for two buildings have been identified at the French Colonial Louis Blanchette Site in St. Charles, Missouri (circa 1770). Based upon artifacts found in the floors, one building has been tentatively associated with the founder and first 'mayor' of the City of St. Charles, Louis Blanchette. The second building has been tentatively associated with Blanchette's successor, Don Carlos Tayon, dating back to approximately 1793. While neither floor has been completely excavated, significant information is available to discuss the general shape and possible functions of these buildings, one of which includes a double stone hearth located at the base of a sloped floor.

Saturday, January 11 – 9:15 AM – Convention Centre: 206A

Cox, Courtney, Lindenwood University

Patterson, Brianna, Lindenwood University

SYM-61.05 A Study of French Colonial Ceramics at the Louie Blanchette Site (23SC2010)

Louie Blanchette, a French Canadian, settled what would later become St. Charles, Missouri in 1769. Little is known about him due to his illiteracy, but some documentation and analysis of the area in which he lived has brought more light on his role in the French frontier. This site overlooks the Missouri River and contains at least three buildings. Those buildings have been identified through recent archaeological investigations through field schools. A variety of French colonial ceramics have been unearthed. This paper discusses the findings of the initial analysis on these and other ceramics, and attempts to tie them into socioeconomic issues of frontier communities.

Saturday, January 11 – 9:30 AM – Convention Centre: 206A

Whitson, Erin, Graduate Student at Illinois State University

SYM-61.06 Identifying with the Help: an Examination of Class, Ethnicity and Gender on a Post-Colonial French Houselot

The French presence in the Middle Mississippi River valley has received relatively little attention through archaeological investigation. Outbuildings (as well as those living and/or working within outbuildings) in these French contexts, has received even less reflection and deserves to be addressed to understand more fully what life was like in French North America. First owned by the Janis family in the 1790s, the Janis-Ziegler property was designed to house and sustain both the main family and the slaves that they owned. This paper will first examine the function of a post-colonial outbuilding in the late 18th and early 19th centuries in Ste. Genevieve, Missouri. It will also examine various aspects of identity (class, gender, and ethnicity) in the dynamics between masters and slaves to better understand conditions under which slaves lived. The goal of this paper is to paint a clearer, more precise picture of living conditions through material culture for both the elite and their slaves within the French community of Ste. Genevieve, Missouri.

Saturday, January 11 – 9:45 AM – Convention Centre: 206A

Mann, Rob, St. Cloud State University

SYM-61.07 French Hegemony in Spanish Louisiana and the Collapse of Mercantilism

During the late 18th century several hundred Canary Islanders (Isleños) were relocated to a remote village at the very edge of Spanish Louisiana. Recent archaeological investigations at the site of this village, known as Galveztown, are beginning to reveal the complex social processes at work on the Spanish frontier. Due to restrictive Spanish economic policies, grounded in a weak and contradiction-riddled mercantilism, the Isleños had very little control over the materiality of their daily lives. As suggested by the presence of everyday tablewares such as French faience, the French merchant elite in New Orleans took advantage of the failure of Spanish mercantilism to provide material goods to Spanish colonists in Louisiana. The result is a Spanish colonial site populated primarily by Hispanized Canary Islanders with a very 'French' material signature.

Saturday, January 11 – 10:30 AM – Convention Centre: 206A

Walczesky, Kristen, University of Florida

SYM-61.08 An Examination of Dietary Differences between French and British Households of Post-Conquest Canada

The examination of faunal remains from archaeological sites provides a wealth of information pertaining to the diets of past peoples. This original research focuses on the analysis of animal remains from two sites that date to post-Conquest Canada. One assemblage is from a 1780-1820s British use of a privy associated with the Intendant's palace in Québec City. The second assemblage is from a 1780-1850s French occupation of the New Farm, located on Geese Island outside of Québec City. These assemblages were examined to gain a better understanding of how the French and British living in post-Conquest Canada expressed their ethnicity and class status through their diets. These sites also provide a unique opportunity to examine the differences between urban and rural faunal assemblages. Lastly, a comparative analysis of other French and British post-Conquest sites in and around Québec City provides a basis for comparing diets of the French and British occupants of New France.

Saturday, January 11 – 10:45 AM – Convention Centre: 206A

Scott, Elizabeth, Illinois State University

SYM-61.09 Secondary Colonization and the Persistence of Cultural Traditions: A Look at Ceramic Consumption in Post-Conquest Québec

In settings of secondary colonization, where one European colony is conquered and colonized by another European nation, the material culture available to all residents is controlled by the conquering nation. Perhaps one of the clearest cases of this was in post-Conquest New France, where the conquering British put in place after 1760 an embargo on all goods from France. Thus, the large numbers of French residents who continued to live in Canada had access only to goods from Britain or conveyed through British merchants. Given this situation, are there any differences in the ceramic choices made by contemporaneous British and French residents in and around Québec City? Can these differences be attributed to different cultural traditions? Ceramic assemblages from the British Anderson privy (1780-1820) and the French Nouvelle Ferme (1780-1850) sites are compared in terms of ware type, decorative technique and color, and vessel form to reveal several intriguing differences.

Saturday, January 11 – 11:00 AM – Convention Centre: 206A

Costura, Maureen, Culinary Institute of America

SYM-61.10 Access to First Choice Foods and Settlement Failure at French Azilum

Azilum in northern Pennsylvania was a thriving community of French aristocrats and enslaved Africans that existed from 1793-1809. Despite many advantages, including wealth and cultural capital, the settlement eventually vanished. This paper will argue that a major detrimental factor to the success of Azilum was the lack of access to first choice foods. Modern global food systems are designed in part to assure cultural elites constant access to first choice foods. In the case of Azilum, elite documentary sources reveal a perceived lack of food consistent with starvation, while excavation reveals substantial deposits of lower status food remains. Dissatisfaction with the quality of life that Azilum offered contributed substantially to its decline. The lack of access to first choice foods has modern day implications for those faced with changing climates and growing patterns, and Azilum offers one example of the ways in which past settlements coped with such changes.

Saturday, January 11 – 11:15 AM – Convention Centre: 206A

Hill, Cayla, Oregon State University

SYM-61.11 The expansion and influence of Catholicism within the development of the Oregon Territory: A case study of St. Joseph's College, the first Catholic boarding school for boys in the region

The site of St. Joseph's College (35MA67) is located within St. Paul, Oregon, a French-Canadian settlement appropriately positioned on French Prairie, which is also home to the first Roman Catholic mission in the Pacific Northwest, established in 1839 by Father Francois Norbert Blanchet of Quebec. On October 17th, 1843 St. Joseph's College was officially dedicated as a boarding school for boys, the first of its kind within the Oregon Territory. Both Fathers Antoine Langlois and Jean-Baptiste-Zacharie Bolduc endured a lengthy sea voyage from Quebec, and alternated as headmaster until the school's closure in June 1849 due to the mass exodus of settlers tempted by the California Gold Rush. Although St. Joseph's College remains historically significant, the archaeological record is also unique with several unidentified and exclusive ceramics included within its composition. Therefore, both the history and archaeology associated with the site offer an informative, yet distinct, depiction of the growth and impact of Catholicism within the developing Oregon Territory.

Saturday, January 11 – 11:30 AM – Convention Centre: 206A

Brauner, David, Oregon State University

SYM-61.12 The Winners Write the History: The French-Canadian Archaeological Project in Oregon

The land based fur trade in the Pacific Northwest began in 1811 with the establishment of Fort Astoria at the mouth of the Columbia River. The Astor Company sold out to the Northwest Company in 1812 and with the merger of the Northwest Company and the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) in 1821 the HBC became the dominant economic and political force in the Northwest until 1848. After 1848 the United States of America gained control of most of the Old Oregon Country. Young metis men from eastern Canada (called French or French-Canadians in most fur trade documents) hired by the fur trade companies married local Indian women, raised families, and after 1829 began to settle on farms in western Oregon. The agricultural industry in the Pacific Northwest can be attributed to these people. The metis population is however missing from the history books. Indeed, the decade of the 1830's is missing from the history books Oregon history begins with the arrival of Americans over the Oregon Trail in 1843. The French-Canadian Archaeological Project has endeavored to reintroduce the true ethnic, settlement, and economic history of the Oregon Country during the 1830's. Using archival and archaeological methods the vibrant culture and history of French Canadian/Native people in Oregon is beginning to emerge. Historical bias and myth is slowly being eroded away by reading the history below the sod.

Saturday, January 11 – 11:45 AM – Convention Centre: 206A

Kelso, William, Preservation Virginia/Historic Jamestowne

SYM-62.01 Archaeological Context of Jamestown's Starving Time

In 2012, a mutilated human skull and severed leg bone were found in a trash deposit that partially filled an early 17th century cellar at Jamestown, Virginia. This find put into motion inductive reasoning based on three sources of evidence: archaeological context, forensic science and historiography. This paper will focus on defining the archaeological context, how it contributed to determining that the human remains were found in associated deposits inside the confines of the original James Fort, they were remnants of the Starving Time winter of 1609-1610 and that they were cannibalized.

Saturday, January 11 – 8:30 AM – Convention Centre: 206B

Owsley, Douglas, National Museum of Natural History/Smithsonian Institution

Bruwelheide, Karin, National Museum of Natural History/Smithsonian Institution

SYM-62.02 Cannibalism at James Fort, Jamestown, Virginia: The Bone Evidence

Excavation of a cellar during Jamestown Rediscovery's 2012 field season produced an unusual find 'a partial human skull and leg bone. They were among discarded butchered animal bones and artifacts dating to the 'starving time' winter of 1609-1610. Multiple methodologies were used in studying the bones including computed tomography, bone chemistry, and stereozoom and scanning electron microscopy. Unlike skeletal injuries related to the cause of death, the bones of this English girl, about 14 years of age, have marks reflecting a deliberate attempt to open the skull and remove tissues, including the brain. The pattern and types of sharp cuts, chops and punctures on the remains supports historic accounts of cannibalism in the early Jamestown colony.

Saturday, January 11 – 8:45 AM – Convention Centre: 206B

Horn, James, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation

SYM-62.03 “A Worlde of Miseries”: The Starving Time and Cannibalism at Jamestown

‘Now all of us att James Towne beginneinge to feele the sharpe pricke of hunger w[hi]ch noe man [can] trewly descrybe butt he w[hi]ch hathe Tasted the bitternesse thereof. A worlde of miseris ensewed . . .’ So wrote George Percy, temporary (and reluctant) president of the Jamestown colony during one of its darkest periods. In the light of the recent discovery of human remains (‘Jane’) that confirms the existence of survival cannibalism at Jamestown, this paper will reexamine Percy’s account, ‘A Trewe Relacyon’, and related evidence to construct a chronology of the ‘starving time’ and reconsider the extent of anthropophagy during the terrible winter of 1609-1610.

Saturday, January 11 – 9:00 AM – Convention Centre: 206B

Bruwelheide, Karin, National Museum of Natural History/Smithsonian Institution

Owsley, Douglas, National Museum of Natural History/Smithsonian Institution

Rouse, Stephen, National Museum of Natural History/Smithsonian Institution

SYM-62.04 Putting the Pieces Together: Forensic Facial Reconstruction of “Jane”

As part of its analysis, a partial, fragmented skull, identified as evidence of cannibalism at Jamestown, Virginia, was scanned using computed tomography. Digitally created bone models of the disassembled pieces were oriented in anatomical position and missing portions of the skull were created through mirror imaging of the recovered bone. Technology used in medicine and industry to create bone models for surgeons, called additive manufacturing or 3D printing, was applied to create a complete physical model of the skull that formed the foundation for a forensic facial reconstruction. The finished form, a sculpted human likeness of the girl whose bones were found in the cellar, provides a visual bridge for translating new methods and current scientific findings to a broad audience while fostering dialogue on complicated and incompletely understood events in history.

Saturday, January 11 – 9:15 AM – Convention Centre: 206B

Outlaw, Merry, Preservation Virginia/Historic Jamestowne

Straube, Beverly, Preservation Virginia/Historic Jamestowne

SYM-62.05 Beyond Jane: A Tightly Dated Context of the Early Seventeenth Century

As a result of extensive excavations and long-term documentary research since 1994, the Jamestown Rediscovery Project has gathered significant data on early seventeenth century material culture. Sealed, completely excavated, closely dated, and large subsurface features were repositories for objects used and discarded by the inhabitants on an entire, enclosed (palisaded) town. One such feature, the ‘Jane’ kitchen cellar, contained refuse that reflects the occupation of James Fort between 1607 and 1610, a tightly dated context seldom seen on terrestrial sites. A description/discussion of these objects will be useful for dating contexts in the investigations of similar New World colonies, such as 1608 French Quebec and 1609 Spanish Santa Fe.

Saturday, January 11 – 9:30 AM – Convention Centre: 206B

Givens, David, Preservation Virginia/Historic Jamestowne

SYM-62.06 Contextualizing “Jane”: The Robert Cotton Tobacco Pipe

Within the first few years of settlement, a diverse set of industries was attempted at James Fort to turn a profit for the Virginia Company and to provide a sustainable economic base for future growth. This paper explores one such industry, a distinctive type of local clay tobacco pipe produced in great numbers from 1608 to 1610. The discovery of a multitude of these discarded pipes aids in contextualizing The Starving Time and the remains of the cannibalized English girl, Jane.

Saturday, January 11 – 9:45 AM – Convention Centre: 206B

Andrews, Susan Trevarthen, Independent Contractor
Bowen, Joanne, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation

SYM-62.07 A “Sharp Prick of Hunger”: Defining Famine Food

Excavations in and around James Fort, have produced what are arguably the most significant series of faunal assemblages ever recovered from this region. Dating from the earliest period of ‘The Starving Time’ of 1609-1610, some of the assemblages bear testimony to the hardships that the colonists faced during the initial years of settlement, revealing what has previously only been read about in the documentary records. Analysis of these faunal assemblages, such as the one associated with the recently discovered ‘Jane,’ have raised the question, ‘How do you know which faunal remains are evidence of ‘The Starving Time?’ By examining food history texts, medieval cuisine, and comparing early James Fort faunal assemblages to later assemblages, we have begun to define which foods would have been considered taboo by the early colonists and which food remains can be used to identify ‘The Starving Time.’

Saturday, January 11 – 10:30 AM – Convention Centre: 206B

Schmidt, Danny, Preservation Virginia/Historic Jamestowne

SYM-62.08 In a Land of “Abundance”, Why did the Jamestown Colonists Starve During the Winter of 1609-1610?

Numerous early James Fort period features backfilled shortly after the winter of 1609-1610 have shed light on the troubles the colonists faced. The faunal assemblages from these features coupled with the historic record reveal what food resources were and weren’t available. Recent scientific studies focusing on the terrestrial and marine environment in and around Jamestown have further advanced our knowledge of the starving time. This presentation aims to explain how and why the colonists starved at Jamestown with a rich marine estuary more or less in their backyard and with abundant Virginia game in the surrounding hinterlands.

Saturday, January 11 – 10:45 AM – Convention Centre: 206B

May, Jamie, Preservation Virginia/Historic Jamestowne

Bruwelheide, Karin, National Museum of Natural History/Smithsonian Institution

SYM-62.09 Scientific and Historical Analysis of Dis-articulated Human Skeletal Remains from James Fort, 1607 – (1615?)

The Jamestown Rediscovery Project has investigated early colonial burials, but the vast majority of Jamestown graves remain unexcavated. However, the continuous and evolving occupation of the site throughout and beyond the James Fort period means that disarticulated human bones are periodically discovered within sealed, fort-period contexts that are not graves. The fill layers of a fort bulwark trench, an early fort well, and the cellar of an early work building all yielded partial human crania over the course of the 20 year project before ‘Jane’s’ discovery. These examples tell their own stories, answering some questions and presenting new ones about where they came from and how they were deposited in unexpected contexts.

Saturday, January 11 – 11:00 AM – Convention Centre: 206B

Lavin, Michael, Preservation Virginia/Historic Jamestowne

SYM-62.10 The Display of Human Skeletal Remains at Jamestown

The Jamestown Rediscovery team has always sensitively excavated, researched and on occasion displayed human skeletal remains. Obviously this was especially required in the case of Jane, the cannibalized English girl. We felt that being a public museum, the often complicated scientific analysis of her remains had to be interpreted in the most understandable and yet respectful way possible. We also knew that while display of Jane’s disarticulated bones would appear more scientific, mending her cranial remains would make a more compelling humanistic statement. Ultimately we decided that the exhibition of her remains in our Archaearium Museum, would powerfully explain how close Jamestown came to being yet another failed European New World colony. In addition budget, visitor flow, graphics, panel text, supporting artifacts, labeling, plinths, fabrics and lighting were also be taken into account.

Saturday, January 11 – 11:15 AM – Convention Centre: 206B

Pemberton, Katherine, Historic Charleston Foundation
Zierden, Martha, The Charleston Museum

SYM-63.01 The Walled City of Charleston: Archaeology and Public Interpretation

Charleston, South Carolina is the only walled city in British colonial North America. Fearing the settlement's position "in the very chap of the Spaniard," the English enclosed roughly sixty acres of high ground in thick walls of brick and earth. As these threats diminished and Charles Town expanded economically, the fortifications were abandoned and demolished. This defensive feature is largely invisible, in both landscape and imagination. Recently the Walled City Task Force excavated the brick sea wall and redan along East Bay Street. The project provided an opportunity to gather details on construction, maintenance, and abandonment of the city's early defenses. It also provided unparalleled opportunities for public engagement, from the dig itself to onsite, museum, and digital exhibition, supported by the 2012 Public Outreach Grant from the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. This project led to heightened awareness and subsequent small-scale explorations of the wall on both public and private land.

Friday, January 10 – 8:30 AM – Convention Centre: 205A

Agha, Andrew, Charles Towne Landing State Historic Site

SYM-63.02 Agents, Africans and Agriculture: The Transplantation of British Nobility in Early Carolina

In 1674, the 1st Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Anthony Ashley Cooper, had his most trusted colonial agents settle a fortified plantation and Indian trading post within a 12,000 acre property that defined the British frontier in Carolina. The site contained a massive cattle herd, experimental agriculture, indentured servants and enslaved Africans. This settlement, called St. Giles Kussoe, existed only until 1685. Ashley Cooper was Lord Chancellor of England, a member of the Royal Society of London, and a founding member of the Royal Africa Company. These Royal influences had a direct effect on the inhabitants of St. Giles Kussoe—one we can see through our studies. We have rarely had the chance to examine a site from this period, and recent archaeological and historical research has shed light on some of the most significant findings and events relative to the formative years of Carolina.

Friday, January 10 – 8:45 AM – Convention Centre: 205A

Marcoux, Jon, Salve Regina University

SYM-63.03 Using Diversity in Native American Pottery Assemblages to Document Population Movements in the early Carolina Indian Trade: A Preliminary View from Charleston

Past research has outlined the profound effects of the Carolina Indian trade on the cultural landscape of the late seventeenth-century Southeast. This work has identified a number of historical processes (e.g., population movements, disease, endemic violence, and economic transformation) stemming from the interaction of southeastern Indian and European Colonial worlds that together defined the chaotic nature of the period. Our understanding of the Indian trade is much improved, but the crucial perspective offered by Colonial sites around Charleston is lacking. An example of this lacuna can be seen in documenting the presence of Indians in the region. While historic accounts detail movements of Southeastern Indians to the Charleston area as trading partners and enslaved captives, archaeological evidence has been lacking or has gone unrecognized. In this paper, I address this deficit by analyzing diversity in the Indian-made pottery assemblages from recent excavations at the Lord Ashley site (St. Giles Kussoe) and other sites in the area. I use the results to explore the population movements that brought unprecedented numbers of non-local Southeastern Indians to the Lowcountry.

Friday, January 10 – 9:00 AM – Convention Centre: 205A

Stroud Clarke, Sarah, Drayton Hall/Syracuse University

SYM-63.04 The Mystery of the Red Ceramics: Understanding a Unique Assemblage of Coarse Earthenware c.1680-1740

When European colonists began to expand beyond their initial fortifications at Charles Town landing, a community of early plantations was established along the Ashley River. The land that would later become Drayton Hall plantation was inhabited as early as 1680 and the archaeological remains relating to this occupation represent some of the earliest European domestic material culture in the area. During the last quarter of the seventeenth century and the first quarter of the eighteenth, the residents of the Ashley River region maintained close cultural and economic ties to the Caribbean and this is especially true of Barbados. Within the pre-Drayton contexts, a unique assemblage of burnished 'red' ceramics was recovered with possible links to the Caribbean. The ceramics are unusual in that they appear to be coarse earthenwares, but are highly fired and many appear to be skillfully burnished. This paper will examine the possible Caribbean provenance of these ceramics through the use of chemical analysis to further our understanding of the economic and cultural ties that exist between early colonial South Carolina and the sugar islands to the south.

Friday, January 10 – 9:15 AM – Convention Centre: 205A

Pyszka, Kimberly, Auburn University – Montgomery

SYM-63.05 The Legacy of the Early-18th Century South Carolina Anglican Church

With its establishment in 1706, the South Carolina Anglican Church became an important and influential organization in the colony. In this presentation, discussion will focus on archaeological research conducted at the site of one of the earliest Anglican churches in South Carolina, St. Paul's Parish Church. Research at St. Paul's provides an opportunity to discuss the larger and often unseen roles of the Anglican Church in the development of the colony, beyond its religious and political ones. Discussion will center on how church supervisors designed St. Paul's Church to reflect the religious identity of its parishioners, helping to strengthen the social bonds between Anglicans and Dissenters. Additionally, the placement of Anglican churches in the colony's frontier areas led to the construction of transportation networks that ultimately assisted with the movement of goods to the ports and aided in the rapid development of the plantation economy.

Friday, January 10 – 9:30 AM – Convention Centre: 205A

Hudgins, Carter, Drayton Hall

SYM-63.06 Contextualizing Drayton Hall in the British Atlantic World: an Examination of the Elite Status of an 18th Century Lowcountry Home Seat

Recent research has exposed how Drayton Hall (c.1738-1750) was conceived by wealthy planter John Drayton to operate as a gentleman's estate at the center of his vast network of commercial plantations that stretched across South Carolina and Georgia. Drawing from extant architecture, excavated material culture and surviving documentary records, this study will further our knowledge of one of South Carolina's greatest plantations by examining the social, economic and intellectual influences behind its creation with a focus on the colonial identity established by its builder. Beginning with an assessment of John Drayton as a planter, a merchant and an intellectual, this work will progress to examine the material conditions of Drayton in the context of the expanding British Empire in order to obtain an expanded look at an elite colonial plantation.

Friday, January 10 – 9:45 AM – Convention Centre: 205A

Carlson, Jenna, College of William and Mary

SYM-63.07 Animal Landscapes of the Lowcountry: Evidence from Drayton Hall

Studying Lowcountry plantations as landscapes allows for an understanding of people's interactions with and negotiations of both cultural and natural elements in daily life. Animals in the Lowcountry, both wild and domesticated, contributed to this daily life and blurred the distinction between those elements which were natural and those which were cultural. Ongoing zooarchaeological analyses of the faunal remains from Drayton Hall, South Carolina, reveal the incorporation of vast local resources alongside locally-raised livestock, especially cattle and hogs, into the cuisine and daily life of Drayton's residents. Constructed by John Drayton beginning in 1738, Drayton Hall produced provision crops and rice but was considered the business hub of the Drayton family's many holdings. Despite the possible differences in the main function of Drayton Hall, the faunal remains from the late-eighteenth-century well fill indicate that animals and human-animal interactions were an integral part of the Lowcountry plantation landscape.

Friday, January 10 – 10:30 AM – Convention Centre: 205A

Altizer, Kendy, Clemson University

SYM-63.08 Preliminary Results of Archaeological Data Collected at Peachtree Plantation, St. James Parish, South Carolina

Peachtree Plantation, located on the Santee River in St. James Parish, South Carolina, is one of the earlier examples of plantation architecture in the South Carolina Low Country. Built in 1762, it was home to Thomas Lynch, Jr., a wealthy rice planter and signer of the Declaration of Independence. Peachtree is also significant as the first plantation to utilize a water-powered rice mill, which revolutionized rice production in the Low Country. A kitchen fire in 1840 destroyed much of the original structure and the remains have stood in ruins for over 150 years. This paper presents preliminary results of data collected from four, 3 ft. by 10 ft. units placed within the interior floor plan of the structure. Data collection and analysis was conducted to gain a better understanding of the original floor plan and room uses. Secondary data collection included foundation analysis and clearing of porticos to understand how they were constructed.

Friday, January 10 – 10:45 AM – Convention Centre: 205A

Shepherd, Rebecca, University of South Carolina

SYM-63.09 Going Up the Country: A Comparison of Elite Ceramic Consumption Patterns in Charleston and the Carolina Frontier

The backcountry regions of colonial America are often believed to be inhabited by a population of rustic settlers who lack the behaviors and material culture associated with the genteel society present in socially competitive urban centers. Although many researchers have previously examined the differences between urban and backcountry lifeways in South Carolina, few have focused on members of the elite upper class or had the opportunity to examine both the urban and rural life of the same family. However, recent investigations at the Charleston and backcountry homes of the wealthy Brewton/Motte family are now providing such data. During the late 18th century, Miles Brewton and his sister Rebecca Motte owned and lived in both the Miles Brewton House, located in Charleston and Mount Joseph Plantation, located along the Congaree River in the colony's interior. This paper discusses the comparison of the ceramic assemblages of the two sites to explore rural and urban consumption patterns, social status, and the relationship between Charleston and the surrounding rural communities.

Friday, January 10 – 11:00 AM – Convention Centre: 205A

Falls, Eva, East Carolina University

SYM-63.10 Assigning Site Function: An Archaeological Investigation of the Fickling Settlement at Dixie Plantation in Hollywood, SC

The College of Charleston's Center for Environmental Research (CER) in Hollywood, SC is located 19 miles west of the College of Charleston's main campus in downtown Charleston. The CER was formerly an 18th and 19th century rice and cotton plantation known as Dixie Plantation. A 1799 and a ca. 1807 plat map of the area indicates the plantation consisted of a main house, an avenue of oaks, and an unidentified settlement simply labeled 'Fickling's' on the ca. 1807 map. This settlement was represented by two structures on the 1799 map and then four structures on the 1807 map. Today, the avenue of oaks and the remnants of rice canals are all that is left of the former plantation. The primary research goals of this project were to relocate the settlement indicated by these maps, establish an occupation period, and determine the function of these four buildings from the collected artifact assemblage. It is hypothesized that the buildings represent the former enslaved worker residences, though it is possible that they could also represent the carriage house, stables, or other outbuildings. This paper will discuss the challenges of assigning site function for the Fickling settlement.

Friday, January 10 – 11:15 AM – Convention Centre: 205A

Trunzo, Jennifer, Georgia Regents University

SYM-64.02 Propaganda and Power: Men, Women, Social Status, and Politics in Rural Connecticut during the Late Colonial and Early Republican Periods

Power relations and ideology have been my theoretical interest in archaeology. Through historical deconstruction and reassessing the meaning of material culture in sociocultural contexts, I have been able to show that objects had to be politicized in order to remove them from class competition and situate them as political symbols of rebellion and independence in late 18th century American communities. Feminist archaeology has recast that data as evidence of women's active roles in pursuing social status, supporting revolution, and negotiating a social climate in which the meaning of motherhood changed profoundly between 1720 and 1820. This paper will analyze how feminist theory altered interpretations of a data set from a late colonial/early republican period farming community in southeastern Connecticut.

Saturday, January 11 – 8:45 AM – Convention Centre: 301A

Clements, Joyce, Salve Regina University

SYM-64.03 The Archivist, the Archaeologist, and Feminist Questing

More than a decade ago a knowledgeable archivist wished me luck conducting documentary research on a 17th-century Christian Indian village in southeastern Massachusetts. The archivist conceded that he had failed to 'find much' during his research on the community. Contrary to his experiences, my questing produced considerable information on southern New England Christian Indian villages and revealed how the colonization process transformed those communities. Particularly noteworthy was evidence of the subversion of women's sexual autonomy as well as incidents of physical violence and sexual abuse within the community. My experiences were different to those of the archivist because I asked feminist questions and read the documentary record through a gendered lens. Here, I draw from those experiences to argue that feminist questions count because they reveal the interpretive power of gendered analysis and its utility to historical archaeology in the 21st century.

Saturday, January 11 – 9:00 AM – Convention Centre: 301A

Nickolai, Carol, Community College of Philadelphia

SYM-64.04 The Multiplication of Identity, or Women's Lives and Identities Are Complex, Dynamic, and Multiple

It is easy to consider people primarily, or even only, by their dominant identity. If we do this in the present, how much more do we do it with the past? Too often women's lives are examined only in reference to their most prominent activity or identity, for a women's suffrage activist that political campaign becomes the focus of question and interpretation leaving aside everything other part of her life. When forming questions about women's (and men's) lives, we need to examine all aspects of life -- for example, not just women's suffrage activist, but also wife, mother, woman's dress reformer, church member, and so forth. The narratives for women's lives in the nineteenth century can be especially difficult to see fully because so much of their lives were hidden from public view. However, unless we seek to find and present to the public full complicated three-dimensional lives in the past we are potentially hindering the understanding of culture and life in the present as well.

Saturday, January 11 – 9:15 AM – Convention Centre: 301A

Arwill-Nordbladh, Elisabeth, University of Gothenburg

SYM-64.05 Emancipating Practices? Investigating a situated feminism

Based on the examples of some projects by the Swedish archaeologist and social reformer Hanna Rydh (1891-1964), this paper discusses the question of a situated feminism. The examples demonstrate that the emancipating potential connected to feminist articulations is related to time- and place-specific conditions, thus illuminating feminism's paradox in relation to the general and the specific. These early missions have implications for the research of a feminist archaeology attempting to explore the emancipating potential of material phenomena in various societies. It is argued that it is fruitful to discuss feminism in terms of emancipating agency and material culture in relation to practice-oriented research questions.

Saturday, January 11 – 9:30 AM – Convention Centre: 301A

Christensen, Kim, University of California, Berkeley

SYM-64.06 The Personal is Political: Feminist research and the importance of exploring gendered experiences of the past and present

While the Second Wave feminist saying 'The Personal is Political' may appear cliché, it nonetheless highlights the recursive nature of individual, microscale experience and macroscale cultural trends. In this paper, I discuss how I came to study the domestic contexts of female reformers that strove to change the gendered and racialized landscapes of late nineteenth and early twentieth century America, seeking linkages between the domestic and the political. In the process of conducting such research my own engendered experience changed through becoming a mother, which lent new appreciation to my research subjects' historical efforts and drove home the significance of understanding gendered experience in the past for our interpretive ends. Ultimately, approaching household archaeology from a feminist standpoint has allowed me a greater understanding of the significance of gendered experience' of both men and women' in coming to an empirically adequate understanding of the past.

Saturday, January 11 – 9:45 AM – Convention Centre: 301A

Metheny, Karen, Boston University

Yentsch, Anne, University System of Georgia

SYM-64.07 Cooking Matters: Questions for the Next Generation

Historical archaeologists have long recognized food as an important topic of study, but our questions have remained simple, with only fragmented links to discourse on gender and social dynamics. Elizabeth Scott (1999) used cookbooks to question assumptions about consumer choice and status based on material typologies, but the potential application of cookbooks, or food, to questions about family, households, and community was largely unexplored. Today, cookbooks and recipes are treated as complex documents by scholars in many disciplines, producing highly nuanced studies of social, economic, and cultural aspects of food consumption. While archaeological research on food-related material culture contributes to this dialogue, it is time we address a new set of questions about the cultural significance of food production and consumption, including the processes through which recipes were created and exchanged, and the role of cookbooks and recipes in promoting gendered, ethnic, regional, and national identities.

Saturday, January 11 – 10:30 AM – Convention Centre: 301A

Yancey, Maggie, The University of Tennessee

SYM-64.08 "O What a Happy Meeting it Was!" Women, Alcohol, and Power in the Civil War Era

From the questions we ask to the sources we consider, historians must constantly navigate myriad possibilities. Whose narrative do we privilege? Where do the centers of power lie? What were the options, the possible constructions of reality circumscribed within a woman's 'sphere? Was there a sphere? Who traversed the boundaries, and why? Feminist questions change more than research design'; they inform answers. They challenge standard narratives, they contest the boundaries and force us to reevaluate the narrative power of the collective "we." The study of alcohol in the Civil War era is transformed by the application of feminist questions. Rather than merely relegated to vice status, alcohol becomes a window on whole worlds. Brandy drinking becomes more than consumption: it shows us the fault lines of power and fractures simple understandings.

Saturday, January 11 – 10:45 AM – Convention Centre: 301A

LeMoine, Genevieve, The Peary-MacMillan Arctic Museum, Bowdoin College

Kaplan, Susan, The Peary-MacMillan Arctic Museum, Bowdoin College

SYM-64.09 Keepers of the Flame: Inughuit Women at Floeberg Beach, Nunavut, 1905-1909

Inuit women were instrumental in the success of many Arctic expeditions, none more than those led by Robert E. Peary in the early years of the 20th century. But their roles, and the challenges they faced, are only infrequently documented. In 1905-06 and 1908-09 some 50 Inughuit (Polar Inuit) men, women, and children temporarily left their homes in Northwest Greenland to live and work for Peary on northern Ellesmere Island Nunavut, as he tried to reach the North Pole. Recent archaeological work at the main occupation site for those expeditions, Floeberg Beach, along with studies of previously collected materials from that site and others in the area, along with archival research focused on unpublished journals and photographs has allowed us to document aspects of the daily lives of these families that go unremarked on in written sources. In particular, it is clear that key elements of every day activities such as lighting and heating homes, as well as cooking, were made more difficult by the remote location and restricted access to traditional fuel sources, compromising women's abilities to fulfill both their symbolic and actual roles as keepers of the home. Here we will examine how new archaeological insights are changing our understanding of social interactions among the Inughuit, Peary, and his men on these two major expeditions.

Saturday, January 11 – 10:30 AM – Convention Centre: 301A

Pecoraro, Luke, Boston University, Dept. of Archaeology

SYM-65.01 Daniel Gookin's Chesapeake: The Intercolonial Plantation Landscape

English colonization of Virginia has been characterized as boldly intrusive, spreading out quickly from the first foothold at Jamestown into the hinterlands and leading to open hostility with native peoples almost from the start. The tactics used and methods employed in colonizing Virginia were not new; many of the Jamestown venturers were themselves involved in plantation efforts in the late 16th/early 17th centuries in Ireland. While it has long been known that there are direct historical links among individuals at Jamestown and other Virginia Company Period (1607-1624) sites to Irish plantations, historical archaeology in Ireland and elsewhere in southeastern Virginia is producing evidence that there are more Irish influences on the 17th-century colonial project than previously thought. Using archaeological evidence from the Nansemond Fort (44SK192), a c.1637 inland fortified bawn in Suffolk, Virginia, the architectural evidence reveals a settlement plan similar to those from the same period in Ireland. The site also has historical associations with Daniel Gookin Jr., whose long career involved him in colonial projects in Ireland, Virginia, Maryland and Massachusetts. By contextualizing the Nansemond Fort in a comparative framework with English plantation sites in Ireland, a clearer picture of the influence and adaptations that these earlier colonial ventures had on the development of North American colonies emerges and permits the consideration of the agency of individuals to settle the landscape based on their previous enterprises. An archaeological biography approach to the life of Daniel Gookin Jr. strengthens the link between the archaeological and documentary records and enables a better understanding of how those in the 17th century lived their daily lives, and conceptualized themselves not in isolation, but as part of a wider world, connected by past experience, trade networks, and religion.

Saturday, January 11 – 8:30 AM – Convention Centre: 301B

Brown, David, The Fairfield Foundation

Harpole, Thane, The Fairfield Foundation

SYM-65.02 Enslaved Landscapes within Lewis Burwell II's Fairfield Plantation at the End of the Seventeenth Century

Virginia's elite experimented with dramatic changes to their plantations at the end of the seventeenth century, a period coinciding with increasing reliance on enslaved labor, the use of architecture and landscape design books, and increasing racialization of Africans in the colony. The enslaved African population operated within and largely built this new world, creating what Dell Upton and others refer to as a Black Landscape. Archaeological evidence of these landscapes reflects the intersection of these worlds within the fluid plantation setting, which involved not only the home quarter and the manor house, but also the roads, fields, mills, churches, and peripheral places that comprised the larger landscape. This paper examines these intersecting landscapes, their relationship with changes to the natural environment of a quickly evolving plantation, and resistance towards Lewis Burwell II and his design, which was intended to control and manipulate the world around him in Gloucester County.

Saturday, January 11 – 8:45 AM – Convention Centre: 301B

Barile, Kerri S., Dovetail Cultural Resource Group

SYM-65.03 A Feudal Domain on the Virginia Frontier: The Germanna Plantation Landscape

Alexander Spotswood had a tough job. Born in Africa and of Scottish descent, he was assigned to be the English Lieutenant Governor of Virginia in 1710. Upon arrival in the colony, he immediately faced opposition from Virginia-born residents. The battles in the House of Burgesses lead Spotswood to acquire the nickname 'Arrogante' and gave him a taste for control. As he began to see his position under threat, he purchased a 30,000-acre tract on what was then the Virginia frontier. He named the surrounding county after himself, Spotsylvania, and built a capacious mansion near the center. At the foot of his terraced garden and as part of his designed landscape, he created the town of Germanna, the county seat. Spotswood's estate represents a somewhat unique American plantation scenario that of the feudal owner controlling not only land and people, but an entire town. Germanna was literally at the crossroads of frontier settlement and plantation life.

Saturday, January 11 – 9:00 AM – Convention Centre: 301B

Wilkins, Andrew, University of Tennessee

SYM-65.04 The Intersection of Space and Power: Plantation Overseers in the American South

This paper explores the identification and interpretation of overseers in the archaeological record of colonial and antebellum plantations. While plantation landscapes have traditionally been split into opposing conceptions of owner and slave, white and black; this study attempts to incorporate overseers and their spaces as the intersection of those landscapes, critical to the negotiation of race and power. Archaeological studies of overseers have been relatively limited and few attempts have been made since the 1970's to reconsider how overseers can be identified and understood archaeologically. Past attempts to distinguish between overseers, poor whites, and slaves using artifact patterns revealed the need for a more contextual and comprehensive approach. Taking examples of overseer's sites from archaeological excavations, reports, and historic maps this paper integrates social space theory to investigate how the layout of overseer's quarters in relation to both slave's and owner's dwellings correlates with and informs the relationships between those groups and the roles of overseers in plantation society.

Saturday, January 11 – 9:15 AM – Convention Centre: 301B

Heath, Barbara, University of Tennessee, Knoxville

Dennison, Meagan, University of Tennessee, Knoxville

Ptacek, Crystal, Independent Scholar

Smith, Hope, University of Tennessee, Knoxville

SYM-65.05 The Changing Landscape of Indian Camp, a piedmont Virginia plantation

Indian Camp, a plantation in the eastern Virginia piedmont, served as an outlying quarter farm for tobacco cultivation from 1730 to the 1790s. Just prior to 1800, an ordinary and retail store were built there and continued in operation into the 1840s. Since 2011, archaeologists working on the property, now known as French's Tavern, have concentrated efforts in a field west of the surviving historic structures. The site contains a complex array of post holes, pits, piers and other features, evidence of a dynamic landscape that took shape in the final quarter of the eighteenth century and was reconfigured throughout the antebellum period. This paper reviews the archaeological evidence uncovered to date and considers the roles of ordinaries and stores as important places of exchange for both free and enslaved piedmont residents, allowing rural people to cross plantation boundaries and participate, to some extent, in wider social and economic networks.

Saturday, January 11 – 9:30 AM – Convention Centre: 301B

Maroney, Sean, Dovetail Cultural Resource Group

Barile, Kerri S., Dovetail Cultural Resource Group

**SYM-65.06 The Envelopment of an Evolving Suburban Plantation:
The Sentry Box in Fredericksburg, Virginia**

In 1786, the town of Fredericksburg was just over 50 years old. The original core of town comprised just 18 blocks, and a 1759 expansion doubled its size to over 40. But the newly completed home of General George Weedon and his wife Catherine sat outside of the boundaries of this burgeoning community. As originally designed, the Sentry Box comprised a carefully designed, five-part Palladian plan with a dwelling, four symmetrical outbuildings, terraced gardens, quarters, barns, and surrounding agricultural fields. Over the next 250 years, development slowly encroached on this parcel, and today, the Sentry Box is central to the urban arena of the Fredericksburg Historic District. All but one of the outbuildings are gone—removed through both purposeful demolition and the ravages of war—and the agricultural fields are lined with dwellings. The terraced landscape, though, still remains. This paper will discuss the transformation as this suburban plantation became an urban landmark.

Saturday, January 11 – 9:45 AM – Convention Centre: 301B

Proebsting, Eric, Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest

Gary, Jack, Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest

**SYM-65.07 The Other End of the Chain: Viewing the Poplar Forest Landscape
from an Enslaved Perspective**

Exploring the ornamental and plantation landscapes of Poplar Forest has revealed new perspectives on Thomas Jefferson's designs for his retreat home. These perspectives allow us to confront the impact that Jefferson's decisions had on the lives of the slaves who provided the labor needed to bring his agricultural and ornamental visions to reality. The works of these individuals, revealed in archaeological and written records, included episodes of extensive clearing and earthmoving along with the daily tasks needed to plant and maintain the grounds and fields of Jefferson's retreat. Examining these efforts provides a greater understanding of how enslaved laborers physically created the landscapes of Poplar Forest plantation and how they were affected by the changes that resulted from their labor.

Saturday, January 11 – 10:30 AM – Convention Centre: 301B

Pruitt, Beth, University of Maryland

SYM-65.08 Intersections of Place, Landscape, and Spirit at Wye House

The Wye House Plantation sits on the Wye River, which feeds into the Chesapeake Bay and connected the planter family the Lloyds to an Atlantic trade network in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The past eight summers of excavation at the plantation have focused, not on these connections, but on questions about the lived experiences of the enslaved. The institution of slavery connected them to a diasporic community and to intersecting points of contact at plantations across Maryland's Eastern Shore. Using archaeological evidence and the autobiographical writings of Frederick Douglass, who was enslaved there as a child, this paper will examine the sense of place and networks of the enslaved at Wye House. These networks are formed in the context of multiple Lloyd plantations, the founding of surrounding towns by former slaves, and religious practices that connect the landscape at Wye House to a global system of spiritual resistance.

Saturday, January 11 – 10:45 AM – Convention Centre: 301B

Brock, Terry, Michigan State University

SYM-65.09 From Slavery to Freedom: Identifying a Subversive Landscape Off the Plantation

Examining the African American landscape during and after slavery opens the door for a broader understanding of how enslaved and tenant laborers experienced the external plantation landscape. In both instances, African Americans had to navigate these landscapes subversively. However, Emancipation changed the ways that these spaces outside the plantation were used, manipulated, and experienced. In this paper, a 19th-century plantation in St. Mary's City, Maryland will be used to examine different ways that enslaved and tenant farmers accessed and manipulated the broader cultural landscape to resist their bondage and subvert racism and oppression.

Saturday, January 11 – 11:00 AM – Convention Centre: 301B

Stopp, Marianne, Parks Canada

SYM-66.01 Inuit opportunism and long-term contact in southern Labrador

By the early eighteenth century, French archival records for the Strait of Belle Isle describe repeated, divisive relations between French and Inuit. This paper considers European-Inuit relations before this time and thereafter through recently collected archaeological evidence from southern Labrador as well as archival material. The archaeological data point to a more nuanced contact landscape than suggested by the written documents while the latter point to greater Inuit presence than suggested by the archaeology.

Friday, January 10 – 8:30 AM – Convention Centre: 302A

Pope, Peter, Memorial University

SYM-66.02 Bretons, Basques and Inuit in Southern Labrador and Northern Newfoundland: the Struggle over Maritime Resources in the 16th and 17th Centuries

Europeans developed a seasonal salt-cod fishery in northern Newfoundland and southern Labrador, in the early 16th century. In the same period, the Inuit arrived in Labrador and began to move southwards along the coast. While we have plenty of 16th-century evidence for Breton, Norman and Basque exploitation of Labrador, by fishers and later by whalers, Europeans then withdrew from the area until the end of the 17th century, when Quebec merchants began to exploit the Labrador Straits for salmon and seals. The absence of Europeans from Labrador coincides with a long guerrilla war between the Labrador Inuit and migratory Breton and Norman fishers, who exploited Newfoundland's Petit Nord, the Atlantic coast of the Northern Peninsula. A range of factors, including diplomacy, market developments, climate variation and catch rates have affected the geography of the transatlantic migratory fishery but 17th-century conflict on the Petit Nord suggests that the movement of Inuit into southern Labrador and northern Newfoundland in the later 16th century may well have motivated Europeans to avoid the Labrador coast until the 1690s.

Friday, January 10 – 8:45 AM – Convention Centre: 302A

Kaplan, Susan, The Peary-MacMillan Arctic Museum, Bowdoin College

SYM-66.03 Making Labrador Home: Concerns and Considerations of How We Think About the Thule in Labrador, Canada

Investigations of the Labrador Inuit-European contact period focus on a diversity of topics, including environmental, economic, technological, spiritual, and social factors. In contrast, an economic lens dominates discussions of when and why Thule groups settled Labrador. In addition, some researchers are questioning whether the settlers were 'really' prehistoric Thule groups, or had knowledge of or contact with Europeans before settling Labrador's shores. This paper uses archaeological and ethnohistorical examples to raise questions about the cultural models being employed to understand the earliest Thule migration into and occupation of Labrador, and to characterize cultures as belonging in a prehistoric or contact category. The paper calls for use of dendrochronology to date Labrador Thule/Inuit sites and the adoption of a multi-pronged investigative approach to understanding life of the earliest Thule inhabitants of the region.

Friday, January 10 – 9:00 AM – Convention Centre: 302A

Fay, Amelia, Memorial University

SYM-66.04 Negotiating Contact: Examining the Coastal Trade Network of the Labrador Inuit

Inuit-European contact in Labrador spans many centuries and a vast expanse of rugged coastline. With such broad temporal and geographic parameters, the complexity of this contact is best understood within the framework of long term history. As a European presence gradually increased along the coast, the Inuit responded by establishing a long-distance trade network where European goods were filtered north in exchange for marine mammal products, furs, and feathers. By the 18th century certain families emerge in the archaeological and documentary records as key entrepreneurs in this trade network. This paper looks at the development of this trade network, and presents the archaeological evidence from the dwelling of a known entrepreneur in comparison to other Inuit households along the coast. What emerges from this analysis are the important economic decisions to participate in trade or not, the results of such decisions add to the complexity of Inuit-European contact along the coast

Friday, January 10 – 9:15 AM – Convention Centre: 302A

Whitridge, Peter, Memorial University of Newfoundland

SYM-66.05 Beyond the pale: Inuit resistance to the Moravian reconstruction of northern Labrador

Moravian missionaries in central and northern Labrador won growing numbers of Inuit converts during the nineteenth century, as they pursued a concerted program of economic, social and cultural reorganization aimed at establishing stable mission communities that were tightly articulated with the wider Moravian network. Inuit who declined to convert to Christianity came to be marked as dangerous hold outs, 'heathens' who represented a nagging moral threat to the missionary project. Archaeologically, Inuit negotiation of changing identities during this period can be seen in the layout of households and settlements. The appearance at some northern communities of radial house clusters in which dwellings backed onto each other, as distinct from groups of houses with parallel entrance tunnels, large communal houses, and isolated dwellings, is one expression of this emergent logic of resistance and cultural difference.

Friday, January 10 – 9:30 AM – Convention Centre: 302A

Woollett, James, Université Laval

SYM-66.06 Iglosuat and sea ice hunting grounds: the contributions of environmental archaeology to the reconstruction of winter cultural landscape of Dog Island, Nunatsiavut

This presentation makes use of environmental archaeology data accumulated in the course of fieldwork in the Dog Island region of Nunatsiavut to reflect on the spatial structure and social dynamics of Inuit winter settlement and land use. Analyses of substantial faunal assemblages recovered from the sites of Oakes Bay 1 (HeCg-08), Koliktalik Island 6 (HdCg-23), Itibliarsuk (HdCg-56) amongst others, permit the detailed reconstruction of seals taken by hunters and consumed by households and, through their life history and palaeodemography, to characterize what types of types of animals were taken and when during the year. Combined with modeling of local sea ice conditions, these data provide means of elucidating tangible changes in subsistence economy and social organization of communities during periods of ongoing environmental transformation, in terms of the strategies of winter seal hunting, location of travel routes and social relations related to hunting.

Friday, January 10 – 9:45 AM – Convention Centre: 302A

Swinarton, Lindsay, Laval University

SYM-66.07 Food Practices during the Late 18th Century in Northern Labrador

This paper examines Inuit food practices during the late 18th century communal house phase in northern Labrador, a period in which the Inuit had increasingly permanent contact with Moravian missionaries and other Europeans. With the establishment of the first mission station in Nain in 1771, the Moravian presence impacted Inuit subsistence practices in a multitude of ways, by fostering an increased importance on cod fishing, an increased economic value for fox pelts, and a disruption to the autumn caribou hunt. Faunal collections from two communal houses are compared: Oakes Bay 1 (HeCg-8) was occupied during the period of intermittent or indirect European contact prior to the arrival of missionaries, and Uivak Point 1 (HjCl-9) was occupied extensively until the early 19th century, during a period of sustained contact with missionaries. The results allow a discussion of the influence that European contact had on historic Inuit subsistence strategies during this period.

Friday, January 10 – 10:30 AM – Convention Centre: 302A

Rankin, Lisa, Memorial University

SYM-66.08 The Dynamics of Inuit/European Interactions as seen from Sandwich Bay, Labrador

It can be argued that the southward migration of the Inuit onto the Labrador Peninsula in the 15th century was motivated by their desire to access European metal. Their search ended on the shores of the Strait of Belle Isle where the Inuit scavenged iron and other European commodities from seasonally abandoned Norman, Breton and Basque fishing and whaling station. Such indirect encounters eventually gave way to more regular interactions between the Inuit and the various European populations that occupied the Labrador coast. The excavation of multiple Inuit settlements spanning three centuries of Inuit habitation in Sandwich Bay are used to elucidate the dynamic and transformative nature of these encounters and their role in the early modern expressions of Inuit identity and social structure.

Friday, January 10 – 10:45 AM – Convention Centre: 302A

Dobrota, Therese, Memorial University of Newfoundland

SYM-66.09 Inuit Plant Use in Southern Labrador: A Study of Three Sod Houses from Huntingdon Island 5, Sandwich Bay, South Labrador

Huntingdon Island 5 (FkBg-3), in Sandwich Bay, South Labrador is a year-round Inuit occupation used successively between the mid-16th to the late 18th century. Soil samples from three sod houses, representing different occupation periods, have been submitted for paleoethnobotanical analysis at the Memorial University Paleoethnobotany laboratory. The samples recreate a picture of Inuit plant use, mainly in connection to housekeeping practices, that spans over a period of increasing European contact. This paper uses house architecture patterns and European goods as proxies for the level of interaction with local European groups as well as other examples of Inuit groups living in more southerly environments, such as the Inupiat of Alaska, to discuss the significance of increasing plant use in the South Labrador landscape. The environment is seen as a backdrop for cultural negotiations between Inuit and European groups, leading to an inquiry into the notion of cultural viability for migratory groups finding themselves in contact with new environments that are contrary to their traditional lifeways.

Friday, January 10 – 11:00 AM – Convention Centre: 302A

Hamilton, Tyrone, Memorial University of Newfoundland

SYM-66.10 A geochemical approach to Inuit-European contact

Iron was among the most sought-after forms of material culture for Labrador Inuit, who obtained it at Breton, Norman and Basque seasonal whaling and cod fishing stations along the southern Labrador coast and the Quebec North Shore by the 16th century, both through trade but also through pilfering during off-season visits. This project uses geochemical analysis via Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometry to study the provenance of a sample of iron artifacts from Inuit sites in south, central and northern Labrador and to compare these to geochemical signatures of iron recovered from the Basque whaling station of Red Bay and the French fishing station at Dos de Cheval. Results give a measure of the focal importance of these source-sites to the Inuit.

Friday, January 10 – 11:15 AM – Convention Centre: 302A

Horry, Alban, INRAP

SYM-67.01 Poteries du quotidien à Lyon (France) aux 16^e-18^e siècles: l'apport des fouilles archéologiques

La découverte de plusieurs dizaines de milliers de fragments de céramiques de la période moderne lors des fouilles du site du Parc Saint-Georges à Lyon au début des années 2000 a largement contribué à relancer les études sur les céramiques entre le début du 16^e et la fin du 18^e siècle. Des fouilles archéologiques préventives majeures et ce depuis près d'une trentaine d'années ont livré des lots considérables dans divers secteurs de la ville. Ces mobiliers offrent la possibilité de travailler sur des masses documentaires aptes à illustrer de façon très précise les différents constituants des vaisselles et objets du quotidien en terre cuite. Des produits locaux et régionaux, faïences ou terres vernissées et des importations italiennes et espagnoles révèlent un vaisselier d'une très grande diversité. Les études récentes attestent également de l'exportation des productions lyonnaises, les faïences du 16^e siècle en particulier, vers les autres régions françaises. Ces riches données permettent aujourd'hui de considérer dans leur globalité les céramiques à Lyon et d'étudier leur évolution, leur diffusion et leur consommation pendant les trois siècles qui composent la période moderne.

Saturday, January 11 – 8:30 AM – Convention Centre: 303A

Piques, Stéphane, Université de Toulouse II – Le Mirail
Minovez, Jean-Michel, Université de Toulouse II – Le Mirail

SYM-67.02 Céramiques de Midi-Pyrénées (France) à l'époque moderne

L'étude de la céramique moderne en Midi toulousain s'est considérablement développée ces vingt cinq dernières années. Après une première rencontre en 1989, et un Projet Collectif de Recherche en 1999-2003 la constitution d'un deuxième PCR en 2013, intitulé Céramique en Midi toulousain, production, circulation, consommation, du XVI^e au XX^e siècle, sous la direction de Jean-Michel Minovez, a pour objectif l'inventaire et l'étude historique et archéologique des sites de production. Trois centres potiers se développent autour de Toulouse à partir du XVI^e siècle et vont dominer les exportations: Giroussens dans le Tarn, Cox/Lomagne entre le Tarn-et-Garonne et la Haute-Garonne, et Plagne/Martres-Tolosane sur le piémont pyrénéen. La diffusion de ces centres dépassent largement les frontières de la France comme en témoignent les découvertes sur des sites de la Nouvelle France. La méthode employée pour étudier cette commercialisation outre atlantique, s'appuie sur des analyses de pâte réalisées dans le cadre d'une fructueuse collaboration franco-canadienne.

Saturday, January 11 – 8:45 AM – Convention Centre: 303A

Piques, Stéphane, Université de Toulouse II – Le Mirail

SYM-67.03 La céramique dans les Pyrénées centrales (France) depuis le XVI^e siècle

Les potiers qui s'installent sur le piémont pyrénéen au début du XVI^e siècle profitent de la présence de marnes calcaires et de forêts abondantes pour fabriquer des poteries à décors sgraffiato et peints sous glaçure. Leurs produits alimentent le marché toulousain en aval ainsi que l'Espagne. Dès 1737, des faïenciers, surtout issus de Nevers, arrivent dans les nouvelles manufactures de faïence installées dans la vallée de la Garonne où ils fabriquent des faïences de grand feu dans le style de Nevers, Moustiers et Montpellier. Après la Révolution, une aire productive se développe. La pluri-activité des paysans-ouvriers est alors au centre de ce système soutenu par une population en forte croissance. Des fermes-ateliers et des petites fabriques se créent et commercent jusqu'à l'international. La production, centrée au XIX^e siècle sur le vaisselier en faïence stannifère à décor sommaire s'oriente peu à peu sur des céramiques utilitaires et des poteries inspirées des productions italiennes d'Albisola et de Gênes. À la fin du XIX^e siècle les faïenciers copient les motifs des centres français réputés, stratégie de niche qui leur permet de résister jusqu'à aujourd'hui.

Saturday, January 11 – 9:00 AM – Convention Centre: 303A

Catalo, Jean, INRAP

SYM-67.04 Un lot de céramiques du milieu du XVII^e siècle à Toulouse (France)

Les fouilles du palais de justice de Toulouse entre 2002 et 2006 ont permis la découverte d'un important lot de poteries dans des latrines. Bien daté par des monnaies entre 1652 et 1655, ce lot offre un éventail complet du vaisselier, décoré ou culinaire, en usage au coeur du Parlement judiciaire de Toulouse.

Saturday, January 11 – 9:15 AM – Convention Centre: 303A

Johnson Gervais, Melanie, Université de Montréal

SYM-67.05 Of beauty and utility in Montreal: Changing patterns in the New France ceramic market

Material culture from the French colonial period forms a distinctive ensemble but it is far from homogeneous in time and space. This paper will explore differences between 'early' and 'late' French ceramics, as seen particularly on one site that has a clear stratigraphic separation about 1688. At Pointe-à-Callière in Old Montréal, the same site was occupied by two successive governor's residences, those of Paul Chomedey de Maisonneuve and Louis-Hector de Callières. While the ceramics from both periods include common green-glazed pottery from south-western France, the rest of the ceramics are quite distinct before and after 1688. At the time of Maisonneuve, we find polychrome mugs and bowls from Saintonge, and terrines from Dieppe. These products disappear entirely in the 18th century, in favour of French faïence and Saintonge green-glazed coarse earthenware. This paper will look at changes in supply networks and consumption patterns during the 17th and 18th centuries in New France, using ceramics as markers.

Saturday, January 11 – 9:30 AM – Convention Centre: 303A

Pauly, Sebastien, Université de La Rochelle

Yvon, Tristan, Service Regional de l'Archéologie – Guadeloupe

SYM-67.06 Les céramiques de raffinage du sucre: comparaison des productions caractérisées en Guadeloupe et en métropole

Avec l'implantation coloniale française aux petites Antilles durant la première moitié du XVII^e siècle, de nouvelles activités économiques tournées vers le commerce d'exportation émergent en fonction des ressources locales. Ainsi, la canne à sucre est l'objet d'une industrie florissante. Celle-ci nécessite, lors des opérations de raffinage ou de terrage, un grand nombre de céramiques spécifiques: les pots à mélasse, destinés à recevoir le sirop qui s'écoule des pains de sucre lors de leur cristallisation dans des moules ou « formes à sucre » céramiques de forme tronconique. En Guadeloupe, ces poteries manufacturées in situ coexistent avec des productions métropolitaines qui se distinguent alors d'un point de vue compositionnel et technique. De part et d'autre de l'Atlantique, les apports de l'archéologie, de l'archéométrie ainsi que l'étude des sources archivistiques poursuivent actuellement l'objectif de mieux renseigner ces échanges commerciaux transatlantiques.

Saturday, January 11 – 9:45 AM – Convention Centre: 303A

Coutet, Claude, AÏMARA

Losier, Catherine, AÏMARA

SYM-67.07 Colonial Guyanese Ceramics: A Comparison Between the Production of Two Pottery Workshops

Since the 1980' archaeological research concerning ceramics found in French Guiana have been focused on the objects made in Europe and exported to the colony. However, Guyanese potters were making potteries in order to provide sugar plantations with drip jars and sugar moulds as well as with domestic wares. Recently, two workshops have been excavated. The Bergrave pottery workshop is the oldest known in French Guiana; it was active between 1680 and 1720 approximately. The Jésuites pottery workshop was operated from more or less 1700 to 1760. Some sherds found at Bergrave show a mix of handbuilding and wheel-turning features suggesting that we are confronted with an original production. This particular technology is probably resulting from the interaction between various cultural groups. The ceramics found at the Jésuites workshop allow us to compare early colonial pottery in order and document original Guyanese technological and stylistic features.

Saturday, January 11 – 10:30 AM – Convention Centre: 303A

Arcangeli, Myriam, Boston University

SYM-67.08 Un Canari dans la Cuisine: What Ceramic Cookware Shows about Enslaved Cooks in Colonial Guadeloupe, French West Indies

Sherds of ceramic cookware are almost all that remains of the work of slaves who toiled away in Guadeloupean kitchens during the colonial period. In Guadeloupe, cooking was a profession divided by gender. It included a few professional chefs 'often men' and a multitude of unspecialized servants, who were in many cases women. Ceramics offer a glimpse into their world and into the realm of the vernacular Creole detached kitchen. The coarse earthenware cookware used by the majority of cooks were imported from France, 'frequently, from the pottery of Vallauris, and also made locally. With a handful of generic vessels, enslaved cooks managed to create an array of dishes that sustained their masters' families and that laid the foundation for modern Antillean cuisine. The data for this study come from colonial sites and documentary sources such as probate inventories, cookbooks, diaries, postcards, or travel writings.

Saturday, January 11 – 10:45 AM – Convention Centre: 303A

Ravoire, Fabienne, INRAP

SYM-67.09 Approvisionnement en poterie de terre de deux établissements coloniaux Martiniquais du XVIII^e siècle d'après deux fouilles récentes

The excavations of the site of the Court of appeal in Fort-de-France and the warehouses and gardens of the house of the Caravelle in Trinity have provided a great quantity of pottery finds. These objects, although fragmentary, are typical of the crockery in use in the 18th century, in two particularly affluent environments. The household crockery and horticultural pottery is mainly glazed ware imported from the regions of Saintes, Provence and Bordeaux, but table services from Provence and Italy (Albisola) and a few examples of stoneware from Normandy have also been found. The more luxurious finds include tableware and the ceramics used for personal hygiene made from faience from the Nevers, Rouen or Moustiers factories. Chinese porcelain, English stoneware and in particular the Saint-Cloud soft-paste porcelain resoundingly illustrate the wealth of the occupants of these premises.

Saturday, January 11 – 11:00 AM – Convention Centre: 303A

*Avery, George, Stephen F. Austin State University
Middlebrook, Tom, Texas Archeological Stewardship Network
Jackson, Morris K., Texas Archeological Stewardship Network*

SYM-67.10 French Colonial Pottery recovered from Recent Excavations in NW Louisiana and Deep East Texas

The piney woods area of El Camino Real de los Tejas, spanning from Natchitoches, Louisiana to Crockett, Texas is an area characterized by multi-cultural interaction under generally peaceful conditions during the middle to late 18th century; this would change after the Louisiana Purchase of 1803. The French in Louisiana had established economic and social relations with the Spanish and various American Indian groups in Texas during the 18th century and identifying French pottery in the piney woods area of El Camino Real de los Tejas allows an examination of the nature of the interaction between the various European and American Indian groups. French colonial pottery recovered from 18th century sites in NW Louisiana (Natchitoches Parish) and Deep East Texas (Nacogdoches County) excavated within the last ten years will be discussed and interpreted.

Saturday, January 11 – 11:15 AM – Convention Centre: 303A

Léouffre, Delphine, Université de Montréal

SYM-67.11 Fine English ware from the 19th century at the Pointe-à-Callière, Montréal

Located at Pointe-à-Callière in Montréal, the site hosting the University of Montréal field school for the past decade has delivered a vast collection of Fine English ware from its 19th century occupations. The deposits are very well stratified for this period and offer the possibility to confront our established chrono-typologies. However, because of the site's spatial organisation it is very difficult to assign this collection to a specific occupation. Instead we decided to treat it as a sample of what was available in the heart of the old port of Montréal as the city developed into the cosmopolitan metropolis it would become. The ceramics have been analysed from a decor/pattern point of view, with an approach that considers the relation between producers, retailers and consumers at a time when Fine English ceramics revolutionized the market and usage while acquiring a new social role.

Saturday, January 11 – 11:30 AM – Convention Centre: 303A

Clements, Todd, None

SYM-67.12 Mysterious Polychrome Earthenware at Fortress Louisbourg

During the numerous archaeological excavations at Fortress Louisbourg National Historic Site, a small collection of an unusual ceramic was unearthed. Over the years this ceramic has been identified as several different types of ceramic. It is now believed to be a Chinese export designed for the 18th Century European market. Through careful analysis of its texture, design and colour, I will attempt to prove that this sample is a Chinese Export Refined Earthenware, and was of a functional nature, as opposed to a purely decorative one. I will also attempt to determine how widely and by whom this ceramic was used at Louisbourg. Implications for its role in the lives of the residence of Louisbourg are discussed.

Saturday, January 11 – 11:45 AM – Convention Centre: 303A

Poulsen, Jennifer, Massachusetts Historical Commission

Bagley, Joseph, City of Boston Archaeology Program

SYM-68.01 Looking Forward Through the Past: A Re-Examination of Boston's Archaeological Collections and Contributions

The archaeological study of Boston has provided unique insights into the lifeways of a 400-year old urban metropolis and contributes greatly to urban archaeological method and theory. Thirty years of survey at the African Meeting House re-defined what it meant to be a free person of African ancestry in the mid nineteenth century, while the Faneuil Hall excavations produced mountains of artifacts dating to the City's first 100 years. The monumental excavations conducted as part of Boston's 'Big Dig' proved that quality archaeology can be found in even the densest urban locations, including the Katherine Nanny Nailor privy, which broke every 'rule' of Puritan womanhood, and the Charlestown City Square excavations, an entire city block destroyed by the Battle of Bunker Hill and never re-developed, which produced over 1,000 boxes of artifacts. Together, these and many other sites continue to demonstrate the value of Boston archaeology, and urban archaeology, as a whole.

Saturday, January 11 – 8:30 AM – Convention Centre: 303B

Gillis, Nichole, The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.

Heitert, Kristen, The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.

SYM-68.02 Knee Deep in Paul Revere's Privy(?): Archaeology of the Paul Revere Houselot, Boston, Massachusetts

The Paul Revere houselot is situated in the North End of Boston, one of the oldest English-settled areas of the city. Paul Revere purchased the property in 1770 and lived there with his family from 1770-1780, but his was not the first and certainly not the last family to occupy the parcel. Archaeological investigations within portions of the former Revere houselot resulted in the recovery of thousands of domestic, personal, and structural artifacts dating from the seventeenth through nineteenth centuries, and the identification of many features including privies, brick drainage channels, a cistern, cobblestone walkways, and relict yard surfaces. This paper will examine the functional and temporal relationships among the artifact and feature assemblages, and explore what those relationships tell us about household occupational sequences; changing social and economic dynamics in the North End; and the aesthetic or practical considerations that prompted landscape modifications to the houselot over time.

Saturday, January 11 – 8:45 AM – Convention Centre: 303B

Olson, Heather, The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.

Erickson, Kate, The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.

SYM-68.03 Living in the North End: Lessons in Urban Archaeology

The Paul Revere House, located in an area colloquially referred to as Boston's 'North End,' sits in one of the oldest, continuously occupied areas of the City. The surrounding neighborhood has undergone significant cultural and geographical changes over the centuries, and this paper will attempt to discern some of those changes through the archaeological record. An examination of select materials recovered from a clay- and wood-lined barrel privy identified within the boundaries of the original houselot, will aid in the efforts to learn how and why the community evolved in the manner it did. A small-scale, isolated context such as this privy is ideal for helping to elucidate the broader patterns of cultural and landscape changes throughout the population. Additionally, we attempt to determine to whom the privy actually belonged, and to link specific stratigraphic deposits with particular occupants of the property.

Saturday, January 11 – 9:00 AM – Convention Centre: 303B

Cathcart, Danielle, The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.

SYM-68.04 Health Conscious: A Look Inside the Privy at 71 Joy Street

In addition to the African Meeting House (AMH), 71 Joy Street is one of the only domestic sites associated with free African Americans for which any archaeological evidence exists from Boston's historic Beacon Hill neighborhood. The standing brick structure was built in 1840 as a single-family dwelling that was occupied by members of the free black community until 1878 when Wendell T. Coburn sold the property to William J. Rounds. In 2006, archaeologists discovered the brick-lined privy capped by a concrete floor in the shed attached to the back of the house which contained a wealth of material culture dating primarily to the late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries. Analysis of the privy contents is currently underway with two primary goals: first, to understand the depositional history of the feature so that discrete deposits may be linked to specific periods of occupation, and second to evaluate how residents of Number 71 made specific choices relating to personal health that contributed to the way they presented themselves to friends, family, and strangers in the bustling and vibrant Beacon Hill community.

Saturday, January 11 – 9:15 AM – Convention Centre: 303B

Elam, Jenifer, The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.

SYM-68.05 Phillips House: A Twentieth-Century Property with a Buried Past

As part of a larger landscape restoration project, PAL completed archaeological investigations at the Phillips House in Salem, Massachusetts. Currently owned and managed by Historic New England, the primary period of interpretive significance for the property dates to the Phillips family tenure, ca. 1911-1955. During its twentieth-century occupancy, the rear yard of the house was used as a domestic work space and contained structures associated with laundry, gardening, storage, and small animal husbandry. In addition to the expected features associated with those activities, excavations resulted in the identification of an eighteenth-century fieldstone foundation and a relict eighteenth-century living surface. These data suggest that the eighteenth-century archaeological signature of the property survives substantially intact, and has the potential to provide important information about the occupational history of the parcel predating the Phillips tenure that can add to the historical narrative of the Phillips House and the greater Salem area.

Saturday, January 11 – 9:30 AM – Convention Centre: 303B

L'Hour, Michel, DRASSM

SYM-69.01 The Excavation of the Wreck of the Lune; a Laboratory for the Archaeology of the Abyss

Submerged in 91 meters outside of Toulon, the wreck of the Lune, a vessel of the French Royal Navy lost in 1664 offers a testimony of 17th-century maritime, military, social and material history. The site's exceptional scientific interest and its depth have led to the development of an experimental excavation project. The objective is to use this project to develop and perfect excavation logistic and a methodology perfectly adapted to wrecks located in great depths and entirely acceptable to archaeological standards. Started in 2012, this research project brings together archaeologists, historians, engineers, computer and robotics specialists, experts in underwater exploration, 3D imagery researchers. Many research programs have been developed around this project, for example in the field of conservation of metal artefact from deep-sea beds. This paper will provide an opportunity to present the wreck and an overview of the methods, techniques and equipment presently in development.

Saturday, January 11 – 1:30 PM – Convention Centre: 204A

Degez, Denis, DRASSM

SYM-69.02 An ROV for Underwater archaeology

This paper presents a project developed by the Département des Recherches Archéologiques Subaquatiques et Sous-Marines (DRASSM) to develop and produce a ROV (Remotely Operated Vehicle) specifically designed for underwater archaeological excavation of wrecks located in great depths. It will discuss the overall field operations that have, since 2012, driven the thought process regarding the material, physical, and technical constraints associated with underwater archaeology in great depths. It will also highlight the shortcomings of the tools presently offered by robotics manufacturers to respond to the operational needs of industries or the military but that meet only partially the archaeological requirements. A robot of a completely new design is presently being studied. Developed by the DRASSM, industries and prominent engineer schools during the excavation project of the French vessel la Lune lost in 1664 in front of Toulon, this research project could allow within the next four years to bring concrete solutions to the excavation of underwater archaeological sites located in great depths.

Saturday, January 11 – 1:45 PM – Convention Centre: 204A

Smith, Sheli, PAST Foundation

Corbin, Annalies, PAST Foundation

SYM-69.03 Teaching from the Deep

Deepwater Archaeology, from its historical potential to technical advancements, provides STEM education with an array of impressive tools to engage students in holistic or transdisciplinary learning. Archaeologists need to initiate these conversations, engage students and teachers at the moment of discovery and encourage the larger collective in problem-solving. Today with virtual classroom technology, and national and international programs such as Project Lead the Way, Sea Perch, and Mate, the world of deep water exploration already has active and engaged audiences. As today's students enter the workforce they will be called upon to make decisions that either endanger or protect our natural and cultural resources. Providing rigorous and relevant opportunities for student engagement in the real world, science of Deepwater Archaeology today will insure a generation capable of engaging in appropriate conversations about stewardship in the future.

Saturday, January 11 – 2:00 PM – Convention Centre: 204A

Kennedy, Kendra, Geoscience Earth and Marine Services

SYM-69.04 Down, Down, Down in the Depths: A Critical Look at Deepwater Archaeology and Public Outreach in the Gulf of Mexico

Deepwater archaeologists are fortunate to work on some of the most well-preserved submerged archaeological sites in the world. Undisturbed features and rarely-recovered artifacts, which can tell us much about maritime activity, often survive in the extremely cold, nearly inaccessible depths of deepwater. In the Gulf of Mexico, in particular, partnerships between the private and public sectors have resulted in investigations of deepwater shipwrecks dating from the colonial period to World War II. These efforts have been broadcast to the public through dynamic web content, live streaming video feed, and published texts. All of these efforts are laudable, but are marine archaeologists doing enough to bring the wonders of deepwater archaeology to the general public? What opportunities have we not yet identified and explored? In keeping with the theme of SHA 2014, this paper takes a critical look at public outreach and deepwater archaeology. What are we doing right, what are we doing wrong, and what can we do better?

Saturday, January 11 – 2:15 PM – Convention Centre: 204A

Warren, Daniel, C & C Technologies, Inc.

Church, Robert, C & C Technologies, Inc.

Westrick, Robert, C & C Technologies, Inc.

SYM-69.05 Lophelia II Project Shipwreck Component: Final Assessment and Project Analysis

In 2008 the Minerals Management Service, now the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management and Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement, sanctioned a deepwater study in the Gulf of Mexico. Officially designated the 'Deepwater Program: Exploration and Research of Northern Gulf of Mexico Deepwater Natural and Artificial Hard Bottom Habitats with Emphasis on Coral Communities: Reefs, Rigs, and Wrecks', the project was more commonly referred to as the Lophelia II Project. The 'Wrecks' component of the project called for the archaeological examination of several shipwrecks as a continuation of the 2004 Deepwrecks Study in the Gulf of Mexico. Between 2008 and 2010 three field seasons incorporated shipwreck investigation cruises that culminated in an Archaeological Assessment Report submitted as part of the larger Lophelia II report in 2013. This presentation will provide a final analysis of the Lophelia II shipwreck sites based on data acquired between 2008 and 2010. In addition to the shipwreck findings, it will also present an analysis of the project itself and provide recommendations for future deepwater shipwreck studies of this type.

Saturday, January 11 – 2:30 PM – Convention Centre: 204A

Damour, Melanie, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

Moore, James, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

Jordan, Brian, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

SYM-69.06 Got Microbes? A Multidisciplinary Analysis of Microbial Response to the Deepwater Horizon Spill and Its Impact on Gulf of Mexico Shipwrecks

As technological advances and marine archaeological research move to deeper waters, new questions concerning site formation processes and anthropogenic impacts to shipwrecks are arising. In 2013, the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, along with other Federal and academic partners, initiated a study to examine the impacts of oil and dispersant exposure on shipwrecks in the Gulf of Mexico. This multidisciplinary study is examining microbial biodiversity and corrosion processes at wooden and iron/steel-hulled shipwrecks in the vicinity of the 2010 Deepwater Horizon oil spill and at control sites not exposed to the spill for comparison. Using ROVs, scientists are collecting wood, metal, sediment, and biological samples for analysis, along with video surveys and 3D optical scans to monitor changes in resident biota and archaeological site formation over time. By analyzing marine microorganism response to hydrocarbon exposure, we can begin to understand what role these microbial communities play in site formation processes.

Saturday, January 11 – 2:45 PM – Convention Centre: 204A

Faulk, Kim, Geoscience Earth & Marine Services, a Forum Energy Technologies Company

SYM-69.07 Questions Unasked: Do Answers lie in Existing Deepwater Data?

Rapidly evolving technologies are enabling the oil and gas industry to expand subsea operations into increasingly remote and hostile marine environments each year. In the United States, regulatory requirements mandate that certain data be collected during these endeavors, and as a result, a vast amount of geophysical and Remotely Operated Vehicle (ROV) video data has been compiled over the past several years. However, to date there have been few opportunities to fully analyze this data and apply it to archaeological research questions, professional training, and examination of sites beyond a cursory investigation. Exploration, whether for industry or research purposes, has yielded numerous significant sites in the Gulf of Mexico. Using several deepwater examples, this paper questions whether the current approaches to deepwater archaeology and the resultant data allow archaeologists to extrapolate more or less information from these sites than methods used in shallow water.

Saturday, January 11 – 3:30 PM – Convention Centre: 204A

Schwarz, Bryana, GEMS

SYM-69.08 Comparative Analysis of Data Sets from Deepwater Surveys: Archaeological, Geological, and Biological Encounters in the Gulf of Mexico

Within the Outer Continental Shelf of the Gulf of Mexico, U.S. government policy requires that lessees of federal oil, gas, and sulphur leases conduct remote-sensing surveys in areas of anticipated seafloor disturbance in order to delineate potentially significant archaeological, biological, or geological features. This paper briefly outlines the requirements set forth in the federal guidelines and presents a comparative analysis of commonly-acquired data sets collected during deepwater surveys; including side-scan sonar, multibeam echosounder, subbottom profiler, and remotely operated vehicle data. Also included is a discussion on potential challenges faced by archaeologists while interpreting these data, including analysis of man-made debris, various geological and biological features which may resemble cultural material, and existing seafloor disturbances caused by previous exploration and/or development activities. Finally, examples are provided of wreck sites successfully located and investigated as a direct result of deepwater surveys conducted within the parameters of the federal regulations.

Saturday, January 11 – 3:45 PM – Convention Centre: 204A

Scott-Ireton, Della, Florida Public Archaeology Network
Horrell, Christopher, Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement

SYM-69.09 Falling in the Deep End: Interpretation of Archaeological Sites in Deep Water

Investigation of archaeological sites in extreme depths is becoming more main-stream, with governmental agencies growing concerned with resource management, academic institutions moving toward teaching the necessary specialized techniques, contract firms developing survey and remote sensing methodologies, and the public recognizing the amazing sites that can be found. In the quest to locate and identify shipwrecks in deep water, we as anthropologists must take care to ensure both archaeological science and public engagement are carried out through research design and actual practice. Although generally isolated on the seafloor, deepwater sites are nevertheless part of the connecting web of maritime endeavor and should be interpreted as such. Further, this interpretation should inform strategies for public engagement to prevent a focus on technology and artifact recovery resulting in deepwater shipwrecks becoming seen as merely repositories of artifacts rather than archaeological sites requiring theoretical and methodological approaches to extrapolate meaningful interpretations of the data.

Saturday, January 11 – 4:00 PM – Convention Centre: 204A

Castro, Filipe, Texas A&M University
Radic Rossi, Irena, University of Zadar
Casaban, Jose Luis, Texas A&M University
Yamafune, Kotaro, Texas A&M University
Govorcin, Sebastian, University of Zadar
Cvrljak, Matko, University of Zadar

SYM-70.01 The return of the Red Bay Txalupa – Le retour de la txalupa de Red Bay

The remains of the large merchantman *Gagliana grossa*, lost in 1583 near the little island of *Gnali'*, in the Adriatic Sea, a few miles from *Biograd na Moru*, in today's Croatia, represent a rare opportunity to study the conception of large Venetian ships in the mid-sixteenth century. This paper relates the ongoing mapping of the shipwreck site, carried out by a joint team of the Universities of Zadar and Texas A&M during the summers of 2012 and 2013.

Saturday, January 11 – 1:30 PM – Convention Centre: 204B

Agote, Xabi, Albaola

SYM-70.02 Le retour de la txalupa basque de Red Bay

La txalupa des basques, ou baleinière à rames et à voile de 28 pieds, constitue l'embarcation la plus universelle de l'humanité et aussi la moins connue à cause de la confusion générale de la terminologie: à peu près jamais associée aux basques, elle apparaît tantôt comme chalupa, chaloupe, shallop, sloop, viscayenne, chalupka etc. Elle semble être apparue il y a environ un millénaire, et devint à travers le temps l'embarcation de choix de la majorité des marines du monde comme embarcation de sauvetage de prédilection à cause de sa rapidité et sa manoeuvrabilité. L'équipe de batellerie traditionnelle d'Albaola dans le pays basque a construit une réplique rigoureusement fidèle de la Txalupa de Red Bay, la plus ancienne en existence au monde, trouvée sous la coque du *San Juan*. Xabi Agote présente ici cette réplique extraordinaire exécutée à partir des plans archéologiques, pour compléter la série de réalisations de mise en valeur issues du site de Red Bay au Labrador. Il fait ainsi la démonstration du potentiel quasi illimité de l'archéologie pour reconstituer le passé à travers un périple de plus de 1000 km dans le Golfe du Saint-Laurent, de Québec à Red Bay.

Saturday, January 11 – 1:45 PM – Convention Centre: 204B

Radic Rossi, Irena, University of Zadar

Nicolardi, Mariangela, Centre for Interdisciplinary Marine and Maritime Research

Bondioli, Mauro, Centre for Interdisciplinary Marine and Maritime Research

Castro, Filipe, Texas A&M University

SYM-70.03 The Gnali' Shipwreck

The shipwreck near the islet of Gnali', not far from the coastal town of Biograd na Moru, is one of the most significant post-medieval sites in the Mediterranean. According to recently recovered information, this ship was built in 1569 in Venice and lost in 1583 near the Gnali' Island, in today's Croatia, on a trip from Venice to Constantinople, the Gagliana grossa was a large Mediterranean merchantman with a long history. Found in the early 1960s, this shipwreck was looted, salvaged, and partially excavated. Between 1967 and 1973 archaeologists recorded and recovered the cargo and ship structure exposed, and planned its full excavation. Forty five years later, the excavation restarted with new technologies and new questions, aiming at completing the work started in 1967 and fulfill the wishes of its original excavators. This paper is an introduction to its story.

Saturday, January 11 – 2:00 PM – Convention Centre: 204B

Yamafune, Kotaro, Texas A&M University

SYM-70.04 Portuguese Naus on Namban Screens: A Study of the First European Ships on Paintings from the Late 16th to Early 17th Centuries in Japan

Namban screens are a well-known Japanese art form that was produced between the end of the 16th century and throughout the 17th century. More than 90 of these screens survive today. They possess substantial historical value because they display scenes of the first European activities in Japan. Among the subjects depicted on Namban screens, some of the most intriguing include ships: the European ships of the Age of Discovery.

Saturday, January 11 – 2:15 PM – Convention Centre: 204B

Casaban, Jose Luis, Texas A&M University

SYM-70.05 The reconstruction of a 17th century Spanish galleon

The Spanish silver galleons of the Indies Run are probably the most famous and mythical ships of the seventeenth century but, what do we really know in relation to their design, construction, outfitting, and life aboard? Current perceptions of Spanish galleons have been determined largely by the valuable cargo they transported. However, the design of these vessels, probably one of the most advanced and specialized of its time, was determined by economic, political, technical, and social factors. This presentation intends to outline the reconstruction of a model of one these silver galleons based on primary written sources, archaeological remains, and iconographic evidence. The objective is obtaining a better understanding of how these vessels were designed, constructed, and outfitted.

Saturday, January 11 – 2:30 PM – Convention Centre: 204B

Tsai, Grace, Texas A&M University

SYM-70.06 Warwick: An English Galleon from 1619 Rigging Reconstruction

WARWICK, an English race-built galleon belonging to Sir Robert Rich, arrived at Castle Harbor, Bermuda on October 20th, 1619. Its mission was to bring settlers, supplies, and Captain Nathaniel Butler, from England to the newly established plantation colony at Jamestown, Virginia. At the end of November, a hurricane drove the ship into shallow reefs and steep cliffs where it sank. WARWICK was fully excavated under the direction of Dr. Piotr Bojakowski and Dr. Katie Custer between 2010 and 2012. This paper presents a hypothetical rigging reconstruction based on these archaeological finds, analogous shipwrecks that have been excavated, 16th and 17th-century ship treatises and dictionaries, and ship iconography. Further, applications of rigging reconstructions to seafaring life will be discussed because a large part of understanding past humans is to study their activity. For crew, adjusting and maintaining the rigging was one of the main activities on the ship. Sailor physiology and rigging reconstructions may provide a new way to understand shipboard life.

Saturday, January 11 – 2:45 PM – Convention Centre: 204B

Rose, Kelby, Texas A&M University

SYM-70.07 Virtually Deconstructing Vasa

This paper will present the latest developments in an effort to virtually construct and deconstruct the hull of Vasa, the Swedish warship sunk in 1628. Based on detailed measurements taken at the Vasa Museum in Stockholm, advanced 3-dimensional modeling allows for detailed structural analysis. These models are being used to determine the principles of naval architecture used by shipwrights to design Vasa's hull. This project represents a significant methodological step forward in the processes of nautical archaeology, ship reconstruction, and dissemination of results.

Saturday, January 11 – 3:30 PM – Convention Centre: 204B

Torres, Rodrigo, Texas A&M University

Yamafune, Kotaro, Texas A&M University

SYM-70.08 Shipwrecks of the Itaparica Naval Combat, Brazil, 1648

On December 2012, a joint team composed of students from the Netherlands (Dutch Cultural Heritage Agency), the United States (Texas A&M University), and Brazil (the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at University of Bahia) carried out an expedition on a 17th century Dutch and Portuguese shipwreck site off the coast of Salvador, Bahia, Brazil. The short 2012 field season entailed the recording of current conditions of the site and the creation of a 3D siteplan based on archaeological data. Workflow integrated traditional trilateration techniques, G.I.S. and cutting-edge virtual modeling using shelf computer software, such as Site Recorder&

169;, ArcGIS&

169; and Autodesk Maya&

169;. This paper will discuss preliminary results and the potential for future research in the site.

Saturday, January 11 – 3:45 PM – Convention Centre: 204B

Cuellar, Samuel, Texas A&M University Department of Anthropology

SYM-70.09 Ships' Bells: Significant History, Unknown Origins

Ships' bells have long been of interest in maritime history. Despite this, however, not much is known on the origin, design, and use of ship bells' prior to the 18th century. The lack of adequate research on this topic limits the understanding of how bells came to be aboard ships, where they were first created, and how they changed stylistically over time and place. All of these elements may prove crucial in providing contextual information to sites discovered with an associated bell. This paper will briefly describe the extent of past research and offer new iconographic, historical, and archaeological evidence on early ships' bells to expand the understanding of these early tools. On a larger scale, the importance of properly understanding small subsets of artifacts in order to translate their contextual information to a larger site will be stressed.

Saturday, January 11 – 4:00 PM – Convention Centre: 204B

Rennison, Benjamin, Clemson University

SYM-70.10 3D to 2D to 3D' The Reconstruction of the H.L Hunley's Forward Crew Compartment

3D to 2D to 3D' The reconstruction of the H.L Hunley's Forward Crew Compartment. Since its recovery and excavation, archaeologists have employed advanced 3D measurement techniques to document the H.L Hunley submarine. The archaeological team has employed the traditional survey techniques such as; photography and illustration to record the vessel, and most notably, employed advanced techniques such as; 3D point measurement systems, laser scanning, color structured light scanning, and photogrammetry to collect accurate, high resolution data. Once the harvesting of information ceases what happens to the data? How is it presented and how can it be most usefully employed to assist archaeological interpretation? This presentation will focus on a physical 1:1 reconstruction of a section of the submarine using all the survey methods above and consider when is physical reconstruction more useful than solely employing 3D data?

Saturday, January 11 – 4:15 PM – Convention Centre: 204B

Scafuri, Michael, Clemson University Restoration Institute
Jacobsen, Maria, Clemson University Restoration Institute
Rennison, Benjamin, Clemson University Restoration Institute

SYM-70.11 The H.L. Hunley Weapon System: Using 3D modeling to replicate the first submarine attack

Recent developments in the investigation of the American Civil War submarine H.L. Hunley have revealed new clues about the nature of the spar-mounted torpedo delivery system used to sink the USS Housatonic on the night of February 17, 1864. The deconcretion of the end of the bow spar has revealed the remnants of the attached torpedo, confirming that the torpedo was detonated while still attached to the spar. This paper will present current research on the Hunley's spar torpedo, how it was employed in the attack, and the possible effects the close detonation may have had on the submarine and its eight-man crew. A key component of our research into the attack involved 3D modeling of the H.L. Hunley submarine, the USS Housatonic, and their positional relationship at the moment of the torpedo detonation. The 3D reproduction has led to a collaborative study with the Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWCDD) to simulate the effects of the explosion of the Hunley's torpedo. The preliminary results from this study will be presented, and the implications of this data on our understanding of the attack and possible contribution to the sinking of the H.L. Hunley submarine will be discussed.

Saturday, January 11 – 4:30 PM – Convention Centre: 204B

Riess, Warren, University of Maine

SYM-70.12 Designing the 1717 Princess Carolina, a Colonial Merchant Ship

In 1982 Warren Riess and Sheli Smith directed the excavation of the Ronson ship in Manhattan, New York. Subsequent research led to its identification as Princess Carolina, built in Charleston, South Carolina in 1717; an analysis of its hull led to a determination of how the shipwright designed the ship. It is somewhat different from the extant design manuscripts of the period. This paper is an illustrated presentation of the steps the shipwright took to design the shape of the hull and his probable reasons for this method.

Saturday, January 11 – 4:45 PM – Convention Centre: 204B

Cross, Matthew E., Illinois State Archaeological Survey
Branstner, Mark C., Illinois State Archaeological Survey

SYM-71.01 The Everett Site (11S801): An Early American Period Farmstead in Shiloh Valley Township, St. Clair County, Illinois

The American period colonization of southwest Illinois can be traced to the 1798 establishment of the Turkey Hill Settlement and the ca. 1802 founding of the Ridge Prairie Settlement, near modern Belleville in St. Clair County. Most of these early period settlers were transplants from the slightly earlier settlements of the trans-Appalachian Upland South. One of the earliest of these was David Everett, the son-in-law of a prominent Methodist circuit rider, Jesse Walker, who operated in Kentucky, Missouri, and Illinois. Everett and Walker jointly purchased several parcels of land and set up independent households prior to 1814. This paper will focus on recent excavations at the Everett homestead, which revealed a particularly strong ca. 1815-30 ceramic assemblage, with direct linkages to the neighboring Walker homestead (11S1060).

Saturday, January 11 – 1:30 PM – Convention Centre: 205A

Gabriel-Powell, Jennifer, Independent Researcher

SYM-71.02 A Case of a Missing House at Colonial Brunswick Town: The Rediscovery of the Wooten-Marnan Residence

Archaeological investigations by William Peace University Field Schools in 2009 and 2011 uncovered evidence of previously unexplored colonial period occupation at Brunswick Town. Initially identified by Stanley South in the late 1950s, town lot 344 was not further investigated as it was outside of the area being developed for public visitation. Upon correlation with the 2009 and 2011 base map with South's 1960 base map and C.J. Sauthier's 1769 plan of the town, a cluster of units corresponded with a colonial household. Historic deed transfers reveal this house was owned by a series of individuals, which included sailmaker Christopher Wooten, mariner Thomas Marnan, and carpenter Jonathan Caulkins. While excavations in this area revealed no architectural evidence of the Wooten-Marnan House, pattern analysis of recovered artifacts from the former household and yard space clearly indicate the presence of a colonial home.

Saturday, January 11 – 1:45 PM – Convention Centre: 205A

Miller, André, GRAO Consultants en archéologie

SYM-71.03 Historical archaeological discoveries of the Lordship Petite-Nation

The excavations carried out for three years in Plaisance Park, the cradle of the Lordship of the Petite-Nation, indicate that the remains and artifactual concentrations are associated with three separate houses, wooden houses, presumably piece by piece type. One of these house was clearly more rudimentary building so it is likely the Trading Post or Fort de la Petite-Nation. The second housing coated with plaster walls and structural elements of stone, seems to have been designed for continuous and prolonged occupation and would be the first house built in by the illustrious Papineau family in Lordship Petite-Nation. The third building is associated with the farm Valcourt (1826-1835). The excavations resulted in the collection of thousands of artifacts related to the three (3) homes built in late 18th and early 19th century.

Saturday, January 11 – 2:00 PM – Convention Centre: 205A

Bassett, Hayden, The College of William & Mary

SYM-71.04 Dwelling in Space through Knowledge of Place: Building on Epistemological Understandings of the Seventeenth-Century British Atlantic

Epistemologies of space, environment, dwelling, and the body are essential to the study of past individuals through their constructed spaces. Most important to this study is the notion that one's knowledge of the world is integral to the ways in which one dwells within it. This paper explores colonial English epistemologies of climate through an analysis of dwelling spaces of the 17th-century Chesapeake. Using Ingold's notion of the "weather-world", I consider Early-Modern perceptions of air, temperature, and the body as vital to understanding the various ways in which colonial landscapes were defined and shaped. To do so, I employ an analytical method known as Buildings Information Modeling (BIM) to understand the implications of 17th-century pit house construction, investigating the ways in which individuals interact with an environment, constructing and dwelling through a particular way of knowing the world. This paper ultimately demonstrates how archaeological evidence speaks to the material ways in which people manipulate their experience of place, to not only experience their surroundings, but shape them to fit the epistemological context that creates a 'knowledge of place'.

Saturday, January 11 – 2:15 PM – Convention Centre: 205A

Kirk, Matthew, Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc.

McQuinn, Corey, Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc.

Pykles, Benjamin, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints

SYM-71.05 Historical Archaeology at Emma and Joseph Smith, Jr's Farm in Harmony, Pennsylvania

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Church) and Hartgen completed excavations at the home of Church founder Joseph Smith, Jr. in Harmony Township, Penna., in advance of a new interpretive center. The visitors' center incorporates two important properties in Church history: the Smiths' home (c.1827-1830) where Joseph Smith translated the Book of Mormon; and, the home and farm of his father-in-law, Isaac Hale (c.1792'1843). A principal goal of the investigation was to gather data in support of the reconstruction of the two farmsteads. This paper focuses on the Smith house, which had a complex building history marked by attached houses, a ruinous fire, demolition in the twentieth century, and re-use of the property as a historical site. In addition to ascertaining the evolution of house components, archaeologists also uncovered sheet middens from the Smith-period. The Church has a long history with historical archaeology starting at Nauvoo, Illinois that began in 1961 and flourished for a time under J.C. 'Pinky' Harrington. The paper concludes by placing this work into the framework of Church archaeology with emphasis on recent studies at other interpretative sites.

Saturday, January 11 – 2:30 PM – Convention Centre: 205A

Stallard, Lindsey, Oregon State University

SYM-71.06 The Gorman House Project: An Inter-Disciplinary Approach to Historical Archaeology

On a residential lot that was once owned and lived on by two African American women in the mid-1850's, there is now a somewhat dilapidated house. Based on recent surveys it is now confirmed that this house is the original homestead of these women. This house is the remaining physical link to the unique story of Hannah and Eliza Gorman; a mother and daughter who crossed the Oregon Trail as domestic slaves. Once in Oregon, they gained their freedom and established their lives within the Corvallis community. Studying the built environment can contribute valuable information for studying domestic archaeological sites. By analyzing the construction materials, architectural styles and the phases of construction, it is possible to build a more accurate narrative of the experience of the Gorman women. Through the analysis of an above-ground site, one can better understand the concept of three-dimensional space; a concept that is often overlooked in archaeological sites.

Saturday, January 11 – 2:45 PM – Convention Centre: 205A

Rose, Chelsea, Southern Oregon University Laboratory of Anthropology

Tveskov, Mark, Southern Oregon University Laboratory of Anthropology

SYM-71.07 After They Drove Old Dixie Down: Identity and Isolation in a Southwestern Oregon Mountain Refuge

In the spring of 1872 the 'Carolina Company' wagon train left the war-torn Appalachian Mountains and headed to Oregon. Pulling up generations' worth of roots in a region particularly devastated by the infamous Stoneman's Raid of 1865, the group eventually found refuge on a remote mountain on the Southwest Oregon Coast, where they were given three years to 'starve out' by neighboring communities. Described as 'the bone and sinew' of the south, the Carolina Company soon established a mill, school, and small ranching settlement that endures to this day. While perceived as backwards by their urban neighbors, the community came to rely on their isolation for survival and sense of identity. At one time promoting itself as a utopian community, the largely self-sustaining colony created a successful, even if modest, existence. Recent investigations have provided new information about this poorly understood historical community and its modern legacy.

Saturday, January 11 – 3:30 PM – Convention Centre: 205A

Overfield, Zachary, University of Texas Arlington

SYM-71.08 Resurrecting Old Pattonia: Uncovering the Lifeways of a Nineteenth Century Shipping Port Community

An East Texas steamboat landing community, known as Pattonia, operated from 1843 to the late 19th century. This paper interprets the architectural features that once stood at Pattonia and their spatial organization. Additionally, I conduct a ceramic analysis of two household assemblages with unknown occupants in order to determine their relative socioeconomic status and reconstruct the social landscape of Pattonia. This research is based on data collected during two field seasons of excavation, archival resources, and oral history. I aim to illustrate the adoption of broad 19th century American consumerism by the inhabitants of the community, as expressed by their built environment and material culture. The Pattonia landscape was a place of struggle and perseverance, which was ultimately abandoned as it failed to endure beyond its capitalistic foundations.

Saturday, January 11 – 3:45 PM – Convention Centre: 205A

Carnes-McNaughton, Linda F., Cultural Resources Program, Fort Bragg

SYM-71.09 Diversity in Decor: Fireplace Tiles and Murals from the Overhills Estate on Fort Bragg

The Overhills Estate became property of the United States government in 1997. Previously the estate was a private, exclusive leisure and sports home for the vacationing Rockefeller family and their special guests, and later a working farm. Several residences were built on the estate, along with support structures and landscape features geared towards recreational activities of seasonal visitors. At its pinnacle, the furnishings of these domestic buildings represented affluence. Of particular interest were built-in decorative elements, some dating to the late 17th and mid-18th centuries, which remained in situ once the estate changed ownership. These tiles and murals testify to a penchant for indoor art. As the buildings pass into the archaeological record, destroyed by cultural and natural processes, evidence of this artwork now becomes artifacts of remembrance.

Saturday, January 11 – 4:00 PM – Convention Centre: 205A

Ingram, Sarah, Memorial University

**SYM-71.10 By which so much happiness is produced':
An Analysis of the Seventeenth-Century Kirke Tavern at Ferryland, Newfoundland**

One component of the Ferryland colony yet to be examined is the seventeenth-century tavern owned by the Kirke family. As affluent wine merchants, there is potential to learn not only how the Kirkes operated their tavern, but also more about the merchants, sailors, and colonists that populated the colony and frequented the tavern, as well as how this tavern relates to others in comparable contexts across seventeenth century North America. My research explores how the consumption patterns associated with the Kirke tavern can reveal information regarding tavern activities, their proprietors, and the Kirke tavern's place in a tradition of tavern and tippling houses in the colonies of British North America during the seventeenth century. Using a combination of historical and archaeological evidence, I will also be able to understand the different decision making processes behind the consumption of goods, and how these decisions affected the tavern and the Ferryland colony.

Saturday, January 11 – 4:15 PM – Convention Centre: 205A

Kelly, John, The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.
Mendenhall, Phillip, The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.

**SYM-71.11 An Examination of Mashantucket Pequot Social Activities and Identity Around
the Turn of the Nineteenth-Century Through On-Reservation Ceramic Assemblages**

Two recently excavated turn of the nineteenth-century Mashantucket Pequot households have offered a glimpse into the Native use of European manufactured ceramics on the reservation in southeastern Connecticut. The Schemitzun Site (72-208) and the 72-226 Site have allowed for a large-sample analysis of a variety of vessel forms and types of varying quality acquired by the Pequot residents of these localities during the colonial era. These Native owned ceramics provide insight into the social activities and daily practices that took place at these households and the strategies their inhabitants utilized to maintain social connections with other indigenous people. They also present an opportunity to evaluate how these material items intersected with Native identity, despite traditionally being considered strictly European identifiers due to their manufacturing origins.

Saturday, January 11 – 4:30 PM – Convention Centre: 205A

Herson, Chandler, Ohio Historical Society

**SYM-71.13 The Bimeler House Restoration: A Case Study in Historic Preservation
and Research Archaeology, Zoar Village, Tuscarawas County, Ohio**

In 2012, the Ohio Historical Society undertook efforts to restore and stabilize the damaged foundation of the Bimeler House in Zoar Village, Tuscarawas County, Ohio. This paper looks to examine how the research efforts at the Bimeler house have shone some light on how the Zoarites may have lived while also examining the CRM aspects in restoring a portion of an important home in Ohio history in a unique way.

Saturday, January 11 – 5:00 PM – Convention Centre: 205A

Kerns, Mechelle, Kerns CRM / University of Baltimore

**SYM-71.14 Clifton Park Mansion Archaeology: Henry Thompson, Johns Hopkins,
and the City of Baltimore, Maryland**

The Clifton Mansion was originally a two-story Federal style farmhouse, built ca. 1800 by Baltimore merchant Henry Thompson. The property was purchased by famed philanthropist Johns Hopkins and expanded between 1841 and 1853 into a Italianate villa that served as his summer home. The City of Baltimore purchased the Clifton Mansion property in 1895 from Johns Hopkins University. It was later home to the headquarters for the City of Baltimore Department of Recreation and Parks. Clifton Mansion fell into considerable disrepair during the last 25 years but is currently under renovation. The goal of this archaeological study is to recover data on the building sequence and the evolution of property use as well as documentation of landscape features.

Saturday, January 11 – 5:15 PM – Convention Centre: 205A

Hanselmann, Frederick, Texas State University
Martin, Juan G., Universidad del Norte
Horrell, Christopher, Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement
Ho, Bert, NPS Submerged Resources center
Diaz, Andres, NPS Submerged Resources center
Espinosa, Jose, Universidad del Norte

SYM-72.01 The Sunken Ships of Cartagena Project: Towards the Development of Underwater Archaeology, Research, and Capacity in Colombia

The Caribbean coast of Colombia is famous for being part of the Spanish treasure route, including Cartagena de Indias; a crucial port along the route. The call of gold and silver led to conflict between natives, Spanish fleets, privateers, pirates, and foreign navies, leaving numerous shipwrecks along the coast and in ports such as Cartagena. While it is known that many shipwrecks exist, very little has been done to document, study, and manage this underwater cultural heritage with some areas remaining unexplored. During the 2013 field season the Sunken Ships of Cartagena project began the search for and documentation of shipwrecks using remote sensing and diver visual surveys to locate and add them to the national database of archaeological sites, facilitating the development of a management framework and better understanding of the extent of the submerged heritage within Colombia's waters. Collaborative efforts also include workshops and training for Colombian professionals.

Saturday, January 11 – 8:30 AM – Convention Centre: 205C

Underwood, Christopher, National Institute of Anthropology, Argentina

SYM-72.02 Understanding Public Perceptions Of Underwater Cultural Heritage

Today, in the UK at least, it is generally acknowledged by heritage and archaeological organisations that public attitudes toward the underwater cultural heritage have changed for the better. Can this assumption be supported by evidence and if so, what have been the main factors? Has the change been due to the impact of the public archaeology initiatives that for over 25 years have raised awareness, or have other drivers such as the media played their part in shaping today's public attitudes? This paper will present the results of a research project that aims to answer these questions, which includes the analysis of two surveys. One sought the views of heritage professionals and archaeologists about public archaeology, with a second for avocational archaeologists and recreational divers that aimed at gaining an insight into their views on important issues such preservation in situ, protection and public access to underwater heritage sites.

Saturday, January 11 – 8:45 AM – Convention Centre: 205C

Barbash-Riley, Lydia, Indiana University Maurer School of Law

SYM-72.03 Application of Environmental Legislation to Protect Underwater Cultural Heritage on the Outer Continental Shelf

Although the law has significantly improved protection for Underwater Cultural Heritage (UCH) in state waters with the Abandoned Shipwreck Act, and in federally-designated sanctuaries under the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act, UCH, including Native American artifacts, outside of these areas on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) is still at risk. As shipwrecks often integrate with the natural environment, thereby becoming artificial reefs and fish aggregating devices, existing environmental legislation merits examination as a strategy for in situ preservation of UCH on the OCS consistent with the National Environmental Policy and National Historic Preservation Acts. Specifically, incorporating shipwrecks and other significant UCH into a plan for artificial reefs under NOAA's National Artificial Reef Plan could make activity on and around UCH subject to the NOAA and Army Corps of Engineers permitting requirements under this Act, the Rivers and Harbors Act, and perhaps other environmental regulations.

Saturday, January 11 – 9:00 AM – Convention Centre: 205C

Catsambis, Alexis, Naval History & Heritage Command

SYM-72.04 Preserving U.S. Navy submerged cultural resources: Implementing regulations for the Sunken Military Craft Act

The Sunken Military Craft Act of 2004 (SMCA) ensured that the United States government maintains title to its sunken military craft and associated contents regardless of time of loss, irrespective of location. The Department of the Navy, operating through the Naval History & Heritage Command, is presently in the final stages of establishing federal regulations implementing the SMCA and setting forth the parameters for a permitting program to enable activities that disturb U.S. Navy sunken military for archaeological, historical, or educational purposes. This paper will present an overview of the SMCA, the proposed regulations, and the effects of the new legislation on the preservation of submerged cultural resources in the form of both foreign and domestic sunken military vessels in U.S waters and abroad.

Saturday, January 11 – 9:15 AM – Convention Centre: 205C

Grussing, Valerie, National Marine Protected Areas Center

SYM-72.05 Cultural Resources Toolkit for Marine Protected Area Managers

Most marine protected areas (MPAs) in the U.S. were established to protect biological diversity and ecosystem resources, and MPA managers and staff often lack expertise on cultural resource management. The Cultural Heritage Resources Working Group of the MPA Federal Advisory Committee produced a white paper recommending a Cultural Landscape Approach for integrated management of cultural and natural resources within the National MPA System. Now, the group is taking the next step to put cultural resource information and tools in the hands of MPA managers. A virtual toolkit will consist of a modular approach to cultural resource management training and information, focusing on MPAs. A Fall 2013 workshop will beta test and refine the developing product, and this session will solicit input from conference attendees. Topics will include: 'Cultural Heritage MPAs 101: benefits, goals, management planning, monitoring; 'Cultural Landscape Approach; 'Jurisdiction in the marine environment; 'Tribal and indigenous issues: authority, rights, cultural resources, TEK, TCPs; 'Underwater archaeology training; 'Climate change and cultural resources.

Saturday, January 11 – 9:30 AM – Convention Centre: 205C

Varmer, Ole, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

Jordan, Brian, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

Barbash-Riley, Lydia, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

SYM-72.06 Underwater Cultural Heritage Law Study

The Departments of Interior Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) and Commerce National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) have produced a study on Underwater Cultural Heritage (UCH) Law and a website containing the relevant statutes, legislative histories, cases and other related documents. The study summarizes the application of U.S. statutes that may directly and indirectly protect UCH, provides an analysis of the gaps in the law protecting UCH on the Outer Continental Shelf, and then makes recommendations for filling those gaps, including proposed legislation. The study uses the 2001 UNESCO Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage as the point of reference for protection of UCH in the gap analysis. It also discusses how the U.S. could fulfill the obligations under that Convention should the U.S. consider becoming a party.

Saturday, January 11 – 9:45 AM – Convention Centre: 205C

Howe, Nathaniel, Northwest Seaport

SYM-72.07 Navigating the Temple of Doom: Shipboard Hazards for Archaeologists

Nautical archaeology is a field with numerous inherent dangers. Safety training for professionals focuses heavily on the hazards of diving--nitrogen narcosis, pulmonary gas embolisms, and the bends--but the dangers posed by the ships themselves, sunk or afloat, receive comparatively little attention. To work safely, nautical archaeologists and maritime museum professionals need to be familiar with common hazards found aboard ships and how to mitigate these threats. Fire, sudden flooding, unstable structures, and impaling hazards are ever-present dangers. Now that ships of the 20th century are frequently the foci of archaeological studies, chemical hazards such as asbestos, mercury, and lead require greater awareness and training. Northwest Seaport in Seattle, USA, has been studying these hazards as the organization undertakes archaeological investigations of its vessels in preparation for major restoration work. Collaboration with modern maritime industry safety professionals has been key in developing Northwest Seaport's own safety training and procedures.

Saturday, January 11 – 10:30 AM – Convention Centre: 205C

Khakzad, Sorna, East Carolina University

**SYM-72.08 Underwater Cultural Heritage sites on the way to be listed as World Heritage:
To ratify the 2001 Convention or not?**

Since 2001 there has been a lot debate about ratifying the Convention on Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage (UCH). Since the countries pioneering underwater archaeology have not yet ratified the Convention, thus the question rises that to what extent ratifying the 2001 Convention can be assisting the State Parties to enhance their UCH practices. New efforts at UNESCO aim at subscribing the best practices of underwater archaeological activities in the World Heritage List, which is considered a privilege for the State Parties. This paper aims at introducing the criteria which UNESCO considers for the best practices, and to present an evaluation of the best practices in the world, not only from the State Parties, but also from the countries which have not ratified the convention. A comparison analysis will take place among these practices based on the criteria for acceptable preservation and public presentation of UCH. The effect of joining the Convention in the present State Parties will be assessed. The paper will rise the question that if the new initiative at UNESCO regarding listing the best practices, will encourage other countries to join the 2001 Convention?

Saturday, January 11 – 10:45 AM – Convention Centre: 205C

Oxley, Ian, English Heritage

**SYM-72.09 Who owns England's marine historic assets and why does it matter?
English Heritage's work towards understanding the opportunities and threats,
and the development of solutions and constructive engagement with owners**

The understanding of historic asset ownership in the marine or terrestrial zones is a key step in enabling good heritage management aimed at realising values for the benefit of all. Marine heritage asset ownership is unclear, poorly documented, and there is a lack of constructive collaboration with owners leading to problems with a lack of appropriate reporting, archive development and museum engagement. Legal instruments relating to marine finds are neither comprehensive nor sensitive to contemporary heritage management. Owners, including Government Departments, often have little time or interest in historic asset management and they may be tempted by disposal to recover revenue. This paper summarises English Heritage's work to understand marine heritage asset ownership in English waters in order to develop projects to address the issues and to explore the potential for encouraging owners to participate in, and contribute to, the management of the common heritage.

Saturday, January 11 – 11:00 AM – Convention Centre: 205C

Brown, Daniel, East Carolina University

**SYM-72.10 Knocking on Davy Jones's Locker: The Unusual Circumstances
of War of 1812 Wrecks USS Hamilton and USS Scourge**

The War of 1812 was a pivotal conflict in defining both the infantile United States and laying the ground work for Canadian Confederation and the long road to Canadian Independence. In terms of nautical archaeology, little remains that allows the modern archaeologist to explore and understand this lesser known conflict. The catastrophic sinking of USS Hamilton and Scourge 200 years ago created extremely rare time capsules of material culture. Both ships came to rest intact on their keels in 90 meters below the surface of Lake Ontario. These modified merchant schooners comprise a remarkable archaeological site, invaluable in terms of underwater cultural heritage. These vessels deserve serious legal and ethical examination. This paper presents the historical background, circumstances of discovery, and legal paths of ownership and management of the site and the various stakeholders involved. Secondly, the paper discusses the archaeological and legal significance of each site, and explores ethical concerns regarding the wrecks' management, present day condition, and concerns for future preservation.

Saturday, January 11 – 11:15 AM – Convention Centre: 205C

Dillenia, Ira, Center of Marine and Coastal Resources Research and Development

SYM-72.11 Maritime Conservation Area Model for Underwater Archaeology Preservation in Morotai, Indonesia

Historically, Morotai had significant position in history of world war II, so variety of underwater archaeology remains, such as ancient military shipwrecks, ancient military aircrafts, old military harbors and lighthouses can be found in coastal and small island areas all around Morotai. They can be exploited of historical science, as well as for utilization of economically while supporting efforts to conserve, such as tourism, including marine tourism (diving, snorkeling and other special interest tours, such as a pilgrimage tour. In the other side, environmental degradation in the coastal and small island areas presents significant threats to the existence of underwater archaeology remains. This paper will discuss about Maritime conservation area as a model for underwater archaeology protection in coastal zone of Morotai. The preservation process in maritime conservation area is made parallel between sites and their ecosystem, because marine ecosystems will give influence of sites physical stability. They protect the sites from diving activities impact and unstable water condition.

Saturday, January 11 – 11:30 AM – Convention Centre: 205C

Kelly, Kenneth, University of South Carolina

SYM-73.01 Entanglement on the Guinea coast: archaeological research at three 19th century slave trade localities on the Rio Pongo

Following the 'abolition' of the slave trade in 1807/8 by Denmark, Britain, and the United States, the trade in captive Africans underwent substantial realignments as the now largely 'illegal' slave trade continued to service the ongoing demands from Brazil, the Spanish Caribbean, and to a lesser extent, the French West Indies and the United States. The focus of the slave trade shifted from the well-known, and highly visible, forts and castles of the Gold and Slave coasts, and entered a new phase of decentralized trade as American, European, and even African American traders established trading posts on the sheltered rivers of present-day Guinea. By entering into economic and biological relations with local elites, the traders profited from the 'landlord-stranger relationship' to develop enduring settlements that continued to engage in the slave trade as late as the 1860s. This paper discusses survey and excavations at three important slave trade ports on the Rio Pongo, and reports the results of this first historical archaeological research program in Guinea.

Saturday, January 11 – 1:30 PM – Convention Centre: 301B

Goldberg, Kelly, University of South Carolina

SYM-73.02 Experimental Metal Detection in the Investigations of Illegal Slave Trade Sites in Nineteenth Century Guinea

For centuries, European traders have influenced and altered the African landscape, playing a major role in identity formation, group memory, and trade relations. To enhance our understanding of the relationship between European traders and local citizens through occupation of space, experimental metal detection was employed at three sites located along the Rio Pongo in Guinea. Situated in an isolated region of West Africa, these clandestine sites were active throughout the illegal slave trade of the nineteenth century, further complicating issues of cultural entanglement. Through the identification of high-density metal deposition zones, we are better able to examine the spatial organization of these multicultural interactions. By integrating these preliminary data with GIS mapping we developed a clearer understanding of the relationship of these disparate groups as reflected through occupation of space.

Saturday, January 11 – 1:45 PM – Convention Centre: 301B

Agostini, Camilla, Universidade Federal Fluminense

SYM-73.03 Africans were not alone. A view over African experience and expression in relation to other 'subaltern' groups

During the illegal slave trade period, thousands of Africans arrived in Brazil. A coastal community in this period, where free, poor and white-mestizo (branco e pardo) group of pottery makers lived side by side with Africans and their descendants, will be the subject of this presentation. From the archaeological perspective, locally made pottery in these contexts is frequently seen by Brazilian researchers as having African influence. They can, however, be observed in another perspective, with the participation of the 'free and poor' population. The objective of this presentation is to bring up the question of the acquaintanceship among different groups in social and political disadvantage during Brazilian slavery period. It will be considered the material expression of a silent dialogue between slaves and the so called "poor and free laborers". How the production of pots by the white-mestizo population interacted with slaves, the main users of these objects in the domestic services? It would be argued that the aesthetic of these objects could express these social interactions and even trading venues and achievements of Africans in slavery.

Saturday, January 11 – 2:00 PM – Convention Centre: 301B

McIlvoy, Karen, University of Florida

SYM-73.04 Armed Slaves: The Possession of Firearms by Enslaved Persons at Kingsley Plantation, FL

Kingsley Plantation, in Duval County, Florida, is located on a tranquil island that has seen many dynamic eras in its past. Fort George Island's largest slave owner was Zephaniah Kingsley, the slave trading Africophile that owned the plantation in the early nineteenth century. Recent excavations of the slave quarters at Kingsley Plantation have revealed the presence of firearms of various types in every domestic context investigated. These weapons were of the most up-to-date technology available and in a variety of sizes, suggesting a purpose beyond the hunting of game animals. This paper will present the archaeological evidence of firearms at Kingsley Plantation and explore the social and political settings and circumstances that led Zephaniah Kingsley to arm his slaves.

Saturday, January 11 – 2:15 PM – Convention Centre: 301B

Ogborne, Jennifer, Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest

Lightfoot, Dessa, College of William and Mary

SYM-73.05 "'Very plain plantation fare'": Zooarchaeological Re-Analysis of the Wing of Offices at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest

The Department of Archaeology and Landscapes at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest is currently engaged in an extensive re-analysis of the Wing of Offices archaeological collection. The Wing was a dependency of four rooms designed for cooking and other domestic activities. It was added to Jefferson's octagonal retreat home in 1813 and removed around 1840. As part of this re-analysis, the faunal remains from the Wing are being revisited and re-evaluated. In this paper, we will build on the previous analysis of the Wing faunal materials by adding additional contexts and by exploring what information biomass and extensive butchery analyses can add to the interpretation of food remains at Poplar Forest. The end result is a richer interpretation of the cuisine served to Jefferson, his family, and his guests, as well an expanded understanding of the activities of Jefferson's enslaved cook Hannah and her assistants in the Wing.

Saturday, January 11 – 2:30 PM – Convention Centre: 301B

LaVoy, Catherine, Syracuse University

SYM-73.06 From Plantation to Playground: the Complex Transformation of the Sugar Plantation Monjope

In 1963, the sugar plantation Monjope in Pernambuco, Brazil was transformed into a camping club. Canals that had once fed the mill became swimming pools, tours went through the master's house, and the slave quarters that once held over 100 enslaved laborers became toilets and showers. This transformation is not just the story of changes in the built environment. Gilberto Freyre made the image of the Pernambucan sugar plantation political, proclaiming it the nexus of Brazilian culture and evidence of the racial equality of Brazil, an idea endorsed by Brazil's government during the mid-20th century. At the same time, Pernambuco was the center of the largest strike of Brazilian plantation workers ever in 1962, placing the modern sugar plantation in the center of a larger movement for workers' rights. In this context, children swam and played chess on the lawn of the Monjope. This paper will look at the changing landscape of the sugar plantation in Brazil as evidenced through popular culture, historical documents and the archaeology of Monjope to better understand the complex webs of historic, political and economic relations that formed this landscape.

Saturday, January 11 – 2:45 PM – Convention Centre: 301B

Smith, Johanna, University of Tennessee, Knoxville

SYM-73.07 Plantation Management and the Enslaved Community on the Estate of James Madison, Sr

In mid-eighteenth-century Virginia, an ambitious Piedmont planter came into his full inheritance. This planter was James Madison, Sr., the father of the fourth president. Madison shrewdly managed his property and social connections to establish himself and his family as powerful members of the elite of Orange County, Virginia. But these decisions, made to maximize his own prestige and profits, were not made in a vacuum; they would profoundly impact the lives of the enslaved Africans and African Americans who made his plantation profitable. Families and individuals were moved among quarter farms or relocated to work for other members of the Madison family. New moneymaking endeavors were begun that would require the redistribution of labor. To understand the makeup of the enslaved community on this estate, it is crucial to first understand Madison's plantation management decisions. By using both the archaeological and documentary records, this paper will investigate how Madison's changes to his plantation created challenges and opportunities for its enslaved community.

Saturday, January 11 – 3:30 PM – Convention Centre: 301B

Barton, Christopher, Temple University

SYM-73.08 'Stretching the Soup with a Little Water': Improvisation at the African American Community of Timbuctoo, New Jersey

This paper delves into the work at the African American community of Timbuctoo, New Jersey. The community was founded circa 1825 and operated as a terminus along the underground railroad. From 2010-2011 a group of descendants, scholars, volunteers and Temple University archaeologists conducted Phase III excavations of the Davis site located within Timbuctoo. Once the home to William Davis (1836-1914) after its abandonment (circa 1930s) the 12x16 feet foundation was used as a community trash midden. The 15,000+ artifacts recovered from the Davis site date between 1870s-1940s and reflect a complicated narrative of life at Timbuctoo. Through contextualizing the documentary and archaeological records with the oral histories of the community this paper offers a multifaceted interpretation of individual practice at Timbuctoo. Specifically, this paper focuses on the confluence of epoch structures of race and class, and yet challenges this repressive narrative through a discourse of individual desire.

Saturday, January 11 – 3:45 PM – Convention Centre: 301B

Puzey-Broomhead, Philippa, University of Oxford

SYM-73.09 Building (in) Black and White: landscape and the creation of racial identity in Shelburne, Nova Scotia

Shelburne in the late eighteenth century was a community in flux. Created out of the aftermath of the American Revolutionary War, its inhabitants were a disparate group with widely differing racial, class and geographical origins and having little in common other than a connection to the British which made it impossible or undesirable for them to remain in the United States. The process through which these individuals formed themselves into a community was chaotic and often painful, exacerbated by a climate unfamiliar to many, a landscape inimical to farming, an overstretched colonial bureaucracy, and an unstable local economy. This paper draws on archaeological and historical sources to discuss how the tensions and insecurities attendant on this situation were expressed through one particular aspect of identity, discussing how existing racial divisions were reified and recreated in and through the landscape of Shelburne and its surroundings. The ways in which this process was complicated by other facets of identity – class and religion in particular – are also considered.

Saturday, January 11 – 4:00 PM – Convention Centre: 301B

Elouga, Martin, Université de Yaounde 1

SYM-73.10 Les contours du champ épistémologique de l'archéologie historique au Cameroun

Il nous semble impératif de définir le champ épistémologique de l'archéologie historique au Cameroun. Des étudiants, ainsi que certains enseignants, mènent de plus en plus des recherches sur des thèmes se rapportant au champ de l'archéologie historique. Mais, c'est l'archéologie historique, telle qu'elle a été définie aux États Unis d'Amérique, donc dans un contexte différent de celui du Cameroun. Pourtant, ces étudiants et enseignants ont besoin d'être situés par rapport à l'extension chronologique du champ, à la thématique et à la méthodologie d'une archéologie historique définie conformément aux contextes historiques et archéologiques du Cameroun. Une telle précision terminologique les aiderait à mieux se situer par rapport à la sous discipline, et à dissiper définitivement la confusion, qu'il semble entretenir, entre l'archéologie historique et l'ethnoarchéologie. Si des précisions sont apportées sur le contenu et l'étendue du concept, le chemin sera alors balisé pour préciser les contours du champ

Saturday, January 11 – 4:15 PM – Convention Centre: 301B

Doroszenko, Dena, Ontario Heritage Trust

SYM-74.01 Respecting the Past: Archaeology and Aboriginal Burial Grounds

In September 2013, the creation of a large burial ground resulted from the aftermath of decades of archaeological investigations by the University of Toronto in the twentieth century. These projects were related to studying the burial practices and conducting population studies of the Wendat in Ontario. These large, mass burial pits known as ossuaries were observed historically by French explorers and missionaries (e.g. Samuel Champlain, Gabriel Sagard). This paper will discuss the development of best practices and aboriginal engagement that led to the creation of the Thonakona (King of Kanatha) cemetery and the reburial of 13 ossuaries representing the remains of over 1,700 ancestors.

Saturday, January 11 – 1:30 PM – Convention Centre: 302A

Sherratt, Jim, Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

SYM-74.02 Closing Pandora's Box: From Salvage Archaeology to In-Situ Preservation of Contact Period Aboriginal Sites in Ontario

The implementation of new policies in Ontario regarding archaeology signals a renewed commitment to in-situ preservation of archaeological sites in Ontario. The new policies provide opportunities for First Nations to participate in the decision making and for new partners in the effort to reverse the trend of mitigation of archaeological sites by excavation to a more sustainable model of in-situ preservation and conservation. This paper will explore the historical development and future directions of the archaeology of post contact Aboriginal sites in Ontario.

Saturday, January 11 – 1:45 PM – Convention Centre: 302A

Lambert, Vincent, Consultant

Pintal, Jean-Yves, Consultant

Noël, Stéphane, Consultant

SYM-74.03 Notre-Dame-de-Lorette, a late 17th century Wendat mission in the Quebec city area

In the early 1980's, some excavations revealed the remains of the < Chapelle Notre-Dame-de-Lorette > build in 1674 in L'Ancienne-Lorette, near Quebec city, by Father Chaumonot. This chapel was at the center of a late 17th century mission mainly occupied by Huron/Wendat. One has to remember that this chapel was built on the model of the Loretto church in Italy, a church that has been partly built with materials taken from the home of the Holy Family in Jerusalem. So, Notre-Dame-de-Lorette was a place of worship not only for the Huron/Wendat, but also for the surrounding French population and for some Iroquois. Further excavations in 2013 indicated that this site is in an outstanding state of conservation. Technics of construction used to copy the model of the Loretto church will be presented as well as the artefacts discovered, including some that have probably been worn by Wendats.

Saturday, January 11 – 2:00 PM – Convention Centre: 302A

Willmon, Renee, The University of Western Ontario

SYM-74.04 Incorporating historic archaeology to inform osteological interpretations of the Kleinburg ossuary skeletal collection

The Kleinburg ossuary is a protohistoric ossuary excavated in 1970 by the University of Toronto. The skeletal collection comprises a minimum of 561 individuals who are ancestral to the Huron-Wendat. The collection represents an ideal study population to test bioarchaeological questions due to the associated ethnohistoric records, as well as previous osteological, stable isotopic, and paleoethnobotanical studies. Described as two of the most common pathological conditions observed in human remains, the underlying cause of cribra orbitalia and porotic hyperostosis has recently been the subject of significant debate. Hypotheses of etiology cite iron deficiency anemia, megaloblastic anemia, the anemia of chronic disease and scurvy as potential causes of the lesions of interest. This paper describes how analysis of the Kleinburg crania incorporating a dietary reconstruction informed by several archaeological and ethnohistoric lines of evidence contributes to the debate concerning the etiology of cribra orbitalia and porotic hyperostosis.

Saturday, January 11 – 2:15 PM – Convention Centre: 302A

Hawkins, Alicia, Laurentian University

Malleau, Kaitlyn, Laurentian University

SYM-74.05 Fish and Fowl: An examination of changes in Wendat subsistence practices from the sixteenth to mid-seventeenth centuries

Located north of Orr Lake, Ontario, the Ellery site has been tentatively identified as Scanonaenrat, the principle village of the Tahontaenrat (Deer Nation) of the Wendat confederacy. Recent excavations by Laurentian University field schools have demonstrated that the site is multi-component; a mid-seventeenth century village was built in about the same location as a Wendat settlement that is about one hundred years older. In this paper we compare faunal remains from the two occupations with the aim of examining how Wendat subsistence practices may have changed as a result of the incursion of Europeans into Wendake. In particular, we examine how the Wendat responded to the societal changes that must have occurred as a result of the epidemics of the 1630's.

Saturday, January 11 – 2:30 PM – Convention Centre: 302A

Anselmi, Lisa Marie, SUNY, Buffalo State

SYM-74.06 Wendat Use of Introduced Copper-Base Metal: Evolution of forms and motifs from the Seventeenth to Nineteenth Centuries

European-introduced smelted copper and/or brass kettles and sheet metal were used as raw material by Native peoples in Northeastern North America beginning with their earliest contacts and it continued to be used well into the Colonial period. This material was recycled from the introduced shapes into forms, such as aglets, tubular beads and triangular projectile points, which were more useful to their creators. This paper presents the analysis of twelve assemblages of copper-base metal artifacts from Wendat sites in their traditional homeland, dating approximately from 1580 to 1649 A.D., combining ethnohistorical research into Wendat trading practices with visual examination of the artifact assemblages. This research defines the forms produced, delineates the manufacturing techniques used by Wendat metalworkers and investigates the distribution of these artifacts across this region. It further compares similarities and differences between these early forms and those used in later material culture objects, particularly those crafted for the souvenir trade during the Nineteenth Century.

Saturday, January 11 – 2:45 PM – Convention Centre: 302A

Heffner, Sarah, Aspen Environmental Group

SYM-75.01 MARS: A Unique Place for Storing Archaeological Collections

MARS, an acronym for the Mathewson Automated Retrieval System, is a mechanical system that houses older, seldom-used books, journals, and other materials, in the University of Nevada, Reno's (UNR) Mathewson-IGT Knowledge Center. Robotic arms can be programmed to store and retrieve one of over 700,000 items located in storage bins of various sizes and shapes. In addition to housing rarely-used print materials, MARS is home to over 1800 boxes of archaeological materials. In 2010, in response to repeated incidents of vandalism at an off-site storage facility for archaeological collections belonging to the UNR Anthropology Research Museum, these collections were moved to MARS for more secure storage. This paper discusses the challenges and benefits of using MARS to store archaeological collections and offers advice to museum and archaeological professionals who are considering using an Automated Retrieval System to store collections.

Saturday, January 11 – 1:30 PM – Convention Centre: 302B

White, Esther, Historic Mount Vernon

SYM-75.02 'Chicken Bones and Bags of Dirt': Virginia's Survey to Discover What's Stored Where and Why

The Collections Management Committee of the Council of Virginia Archaeologists (COVA) recently published a statewide inventory of archaeological collections recording where archaeological collections in Virginia are housed, what resources are curated and how these materials are used by the repositories and the public. Our survey also began to gather data on which archaeological collections have the most potential for additional research and which have the greatest potential to expand our understanding of Virginia's unique and rich past. This paper explores issues of ownership, inventory control, orphaned collections and change of institutional administrations that impact archaeological collections and presents some ideas for the future of our curated past.

Saturday, January 11 – 1:45 PM – Convention Centre: 302B

Rodgers, Jackie, University of West Florida

SYM-75.03 New Boxes, Old Tricks: Reexamining Previously Excavated Collections from Pensacola's Red Light District

Reanalyzing existing collections can be challenging, especially the task of reestablishing contexts from old excavations. The process, which may include archival research, informant interviews, material conservation, and artifact reclassification, can be rewarding when the results reveal unexpected materials and patterns. Professional terrestrial archaeology in Pensacola, Florida has tended to focus on the city's rich colonial past, while the city's more recent American period remains largely unstudied. This paper will focus on the on-going reanalysis of non-professionally and professionally excavated collections from Pensacola's Red Light District, and the insights that are emerging from part of the city's overlooked past.

Saturday, January 11 – 2:00 PM – Convention Centre: 302B

Briggs, Jenn, Thomas Jefferson Foundation
Sawyer, Elizabeth, Thomas Jefferson Foundation

SYM-75.04 Cross-mends that Cross Lines: A study of inter-structure cross-mended objects from Monticello's Mulberry Row

In this paper, we examine the spatial relationships between cross-mended sherds in a given object to evaluate depositional practices between structures and work areas on Monticello's Mulberry Row. When object distributions are evaluated in conjunction with previously established site chronologies, we are able to evaluate temporal patterns between archaeological deposits. With this, we challenge the traditional assumption of synchronicity between contexts that contain fragments of a given cross-mended object. We utilize data from the Mulberry Row Reassessment Project, which includes contextual and artifact data as well as intra- and inter-site chronologies of thirteen different sites. This research diverges from previous analysis at the sherd-based level of aggregation and instead focuses on object-level data from a curated collection.

Saturday, January 11 – 2:15 PM – Convention Centre: 302B

Breen, Eleanor, Historic Mount Vernon

SYM-75.05 The revolution before the Revolution? A Material Culture Approach to Consumerism

What made the 40-year period before the American Revolution unique was that access to goods appears to have opened up for larger segments of the colonial population through a more sophisticated and far-reaching system of distribution for imported items. How equal was this access? How democratic was this consumer revolution? Through a material culture approach that triangulates between three vital sources – George Washington's orders for goods through the consignment system, inventories from a local store in northern Virginia, and the archaeological record at Mount Vernon – the complexities of consumer access and motivation are revealed. Additionally, systematically analyzing objects within these three datasets lends insights into current methodological challenges in the field of historical archaeology. The outcome of this project (presented at www.mountvernonmidden.org) suggests cataloguing protocols and analytical tools necessary to study archaeological assemblages for evidence of the meaningful, myriad, and nuanced consumer behaviors that fueled life in the eighteenth century.

Saturday, January 11 – 2:30 PM – Convention Centre: 302B

Freeman, Mark, Stories Past

Breen, Eleanor, Historic Mount Vernon

SYM-75.06 The Mount Vernon Midden Project – presenting archaeological collections

The Mount Vernon Midden Project website showcases archaeological collections from Mount Vernon, George Washington's Potomac plantation. The midden website presents over 700 selected objects, each with catalog information, images and 'public text.' Additionally the objects are tagged, and linked to thematic articles (gender, consumerism etc.) and object types (shot, beads, tea etc.). The archaeological collections are also integrated with several primary documentary sources: a local account book, and Washington's orders and invoices. Both in design and content the site is intended to serve audiences outside of archaeology, while maintaining a scholarly focus. This paper examines how this website promotes the use of primary archaeological data, and how it attempts to integrate multiple primary sources, and other contextual material.

Saturday, January 11 – 2:45 PM – Convention Centre: 302B

Sanford, Douglas, University of Mary Washington

SYM-75.07 Research Implications for Archaeological Collections Management at a Small Academic Institution

This paper illuminates the common issues of archaeological collections management from the standpoint of a small, liberal arts college, the University of Mary Washington. As seen at other repositories, while collections management has not been a neglected aspect of our archaeological endeavors, it has suffered as a lower priority, contributing to problems that compound over time. My perspective has gained from teaching a new course on the topic, one that confronted our collections' needs and enhanced what can be accomplished as to educational, public outreach, and research objectives. A key outcome and recommendation was that in order to enhance research goals, whether one's own or others', archaeologists must address the curation crisis while making information more available and collections more accessible. In order to do so, both current professionals and undergraduate and graduate students need more collections management training and exposure. We must consider philosophical and practical means for responding to the professional and ethical legacies of our institutions' significant archaeological collections.

Saturday, January 11 – 3:30 PM – Convention Centre: 302B

Warner, Mark, University of Idaho

SYM-75.08 Turning Inwards: Collections-Driven Research and the Vitality of the Discipline

Popular perceptions of archaeology is that the money and the recognition goes to field work, and lip service is paid to the collections that result. This paper explores the potential ramifications for historical archaeology by not confronting the unique circumstances of managing and working with historical collections. Collections-driven research is a crucial part of establishing an ethically-defensible position regarding collections management. Put simply turning inwards to explore the vast research potential of the millions of artifacts already on our shelves is essential to the continued well-being of historical archaeology

Saturday, January 11 – 3:45 PM – Convention Centre: 302B

Batt, Michael, Associate member of the Centre de recherches archéologiques et historiques médiévales (CRAHAM-UM)

SYM-76.01 Post-Medieval earthenware production centres in western Brittany

This communication will outline the main post-medieval production centres in western Brittany. It aims to identify the centres whose productions have been identified outside their immediate area of manufacture. Examples of Breton earthenware production sites will be presented in their geographical context, their place in the landscape, their situation in relation to towns and ports, and discuss the social context within which the potters worked and the manner in which they commercialised and distributed their products. We will present not only pots but also other forms of earthenware produced in Brittany which may well have crossed the North Atlantic. The productions from a handful of Breton sites, for example Pabu near Guingamp, reached North America, in particular Newfoundland. We will look at the range of vessels, and where possible illustrate with archaeological evidence from production sites.

Saturday, January 11 – 1:30 PM – Convention Centre: 303A

Monette, Yves, Canadian Museum of Civilization

Loewen, Brad, Université de Montréal

Piques, Stéphane, Université de Toulouse II – Le Mirail

Minovez, Jean-Michel, Université de Toulouse II – Le Mirail

Lassure, Jean-Michel, Université de Toulouse II – Le Mirail

SYM-76.02 Garonne Valley coarse earthenware.

Characterization of Cox productions, 16th – 18th centuries

Questions of transatlantic diffusion of 16th-18th century coarse earthenware may be addressed by the geochemical analysis of ceramic pastes. The Atlantic Ocean acted as a 'filter' that blocked the diffusion of certain ceramic productions while allowing others to voyage thousands of kilometres to colonial sites. Within the Garonne Valley pottery centres of southwest France, export production may have emanated from only a few workshops, with a majority of workshops targeting the local or regional market. Retracing the European provenance of ceramic objects found on colonial sites in Canada is a process of narrowing production sites down to precise localities, where only a few kilometres can spell the difference between statistically negative and positive geochemical correlations. Our study focuses on the characterization of ceramics from Cox production centres, Haute-Garonne and on their possible correlates found in Canadian archaeological contexts. Different workshop wasters were recovered and analyzed through ICP-AES and MS. Discussion will focus on the interpretation of the compositional data and its use for future provenance studies.

Saturday, January 11 – 1:45 PM – Convention Centre: 303A

Labaune-Jean, Françoise, INRAP

SYM-76.03 Late 18th century tin-glazed earthenware factories in Rennes (Brittany, France)

En 2008 et 2011, deux interventions ont permis de mettre au jour des rejets de productions correspondant à des faïenceries situées au nord/est de la ville de Rennes (Ille-et-Vilaine), en périphérie du faubourg moderne. Le dernier en date a livré ces rejets en comblement d'une cave se rattachant à la faïencerie dite du Pavé Saint-Laurent située immédiatement au nord du terrain fouillé et fondée en 1748 par Jean Forasassi dit Barbarino. Une partie des installations de cette dernière avait été exhumée et rapidement fouillée en 1981 lors de la construction de l'immeuble (Bardel 1981). En 2008, ce sont des fosses d'extraction d'argile remblayées à l'aide de ratés de cuisson qui ont été mises au jour, à quelques rues de là, boulevard de Chézy. Pour cette présentation, en appui sur les données d'archives, un catalogue peut être établi à partir des formes produites par ces ateliers ainsi que des éléments en terre cuite liées aux pratiques de cuisson à partir des deux opérations archéologiques.

Saturday, January 11 – 2:00 PM – Convention Centre: 303A

Calderoni, Paola, Institut National de Recherches Archéologiques Préventives

SYM-76.04 The Decaen faïencerie in Harfleur (1802-1821). The rediscovery of a lost production

Ce poster porte sur les résultats d'un diagnostic réalisé à Harfleur, ancienne ville portuaire située dans l'estuaire de la Seine près du Havre en Normandie. Des installations liées au travail de l'argile ont été découvertes sur une parcelle jouxtant la faïencerie Decaen qui a fonctionné entre 1802 et 1821. Une des structures a livré des biscuits d'assiettes en faïence fine. Cette production n'était connue que d'après la description des échantillons, présentés à l'exposition de Paris de 1806 comme une imitation de faïence anglaise.

Saturday, January 11 – 2:15 PM – Convention Centre: 303A

Metreau, Laetitia, CELAT, Laval University

Rosen, Jean, CNRS-ARTEHIS

SYM-76.05 Revising traditional attributions of some French tin-glazed earthenware through archeological data and geochemical compositions of the bodies

Significant amounts of French tin-glazed earthenware, also known as faïence, are found during archaeological excavations of Quebec colonial sites. Those artifacts are usually identified using morpho-stylistic typologies based on subjective criteria. The development of the archaeology of French production sites allowed a better understanding of specific technical characteristics of some manufactures. According to these data and with the help of geochemical compositions of the bodies, i. e. using objective criteria, traditional attributions have been revised. Thus, by establishing reference values based on manufacturing waste from faïence factories dumps, the attribution of several collection pieces was revised. For example, some tin-glazed earthenware so far attributed to La Rochelle or Le Croisic were identified as coming from Nevers. These advances are particularly important regarding the material culture studies in the former colonies of the Atlantic. Indeed, they challenge the archaeological typologies and some interpretative models related to the socio-economic organization of the institutions of New France.

Saturday, January 11 – 2:30 PM – Convention Centre: 303A

Fajal, Bruno, CNRS, CRAHAM-UMR 6273, Université de Caen Basse-Normandie

SYM-76.06 The Normandy stoneware kilns: elements for a typology (14th-20th century)

La Normandie est une des régions françaises où ont été mis au point les premiers grès, dès la fin du Moyen Âge. Pour les produire, les potiers ont utilisé d'abord de petits fours oblongs, dont les restes ont été observés sur les lieux mêmes de l'extraction de l'argile grésante. Par la suite, accompagnant l'essor et l'engouement pour ces productions de grès, les ateliers se sont multipliés, parfois même au sein de « villages potiers » et les fours sont devenus plus volumineux. D'un centre potier à l'autre, des solutions techniques innovantes ont parfois été mises en œuvre. L'objet de cette communication est de faire le point des connaissances sur les fours utilisés en Normandie de la fin du Moyen Âge au XX^e siècle pour fabriquer ces grès.

Saturday, January 11 – 2:45 PM – Convention Centre: 303A

Guillot, Benedicte, Institut National de Recherches Archéologiques Préventives

Lecler-Huby, Elisabeth, Institut National de Recherches Archéologiques Préventives

SYM-76.07 A 15th to 19th century housing district in the center of Elbeuf

La fouille d'un quartier d'habitations dans le centre-ville d'Elbeuf en Haute-Normandie a permis d'étudier l'évolution de l'occupation entre le 15^e et le 19^e siècle. Le site comprend des îlots constitués de petites maisons associés à des cours et des jardins comprenant silos, latrines et fosses d'aisances. Le mobilier comprend une importante quantité de faïences et de céramiques communes reflétant la vie quotidienne de ce quartier à l'époque moderne. La communication s'attachera plus particulièrement à la présentation d'un lot mettant en évidence la composition du vaisselier et précisera l'origine des approvisionnements de cette petite ville en bordure de Seine.

Saturday, January 11 – 3:30 PM – Convention Centre: 303A

Ravoire, Fabienne, INRAP

SYM-76.08 Ceramics used in the Paris and Ile aristocratic circles in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries according to archaeological sources

The Louvre, Versailles, through the castle of Roissy-en-France, the excavations of several aristocratic settings of Paris and the Paris region helped to highlight supply earthenware, stoneware, earthenware, porcelain and more exotic ceramics in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in these privileged backgrounds. This paper aims to better understand, through the prism of the elites of the capital, supplies ceramic affluent populations living in contemporary American colonies.

Saturday, January 11 – 3:45 PM – Convention Centre: 303A

Guillot, Benedicte, Institut National de Recherches Archéologiques Préventives
Lecler-Huby, Elisabeth, Institut National de Recherches Archéologiques Préventives
Calderoni, Paola, Institut National de Recherches Archéologiques Préventives

SYM-76.09 An Exceptional 18th-Century Apothecary Furniture Set Found in Evreux Ditches: Ceramics, Glass and Masséot-Abaquesne Faiences

En 2007 a été fouillé une parcelle comprenant l'ancien fossé médiéval longeant le château d'Evreux. Ce fossé a été comblé au 18^e siècle et parmi les remblais a été mis au jour un lot de céramiques et de verres très bien conservés. La plupart des pots couvrent une période allant du 16^e au 18^e siècle. Ils doivent provenir d'une apothicairerie car les formes couvrent toute la gamme des ustensiles utilisés en pharmacie: ampoule en verre, albarello, pot canon ou pot à onguent, pilulier, bouteilles, vase couvert, jarre, cruche et chevrette. Parmi ce lot se trouvent plusieurs faiences de l'atelier de Masséot-Abaquesne portant sa signature et une chevrette d'importation anversoise, ainsi que de la vaisselle commune.

Saturday, January 11 – 4:00 PM – Convention Centre: 303A

Eichinger, Daniel, URS Corporation

SYM-77.01 The Changing Face of Manhattan: From Forested Hills to City Hall Park

When considering Manhattan's landscape, one envisions a level and gridded metropolis. This was not the face that Manhattan presented to Henry Hudson in 1609 or even to John McComb Jr. when the construction of his new City Hall began in 1803. Where skyscrapers now form the upper canopy and lesser buildings comprise the urban underbrush, the landscape consisted of teeming forests, marshes, streams, and many hills and gullies. In fact, the island was so hilly, it was named 'Mannahatta' or The Land of Many Hills by its Lenape inhabitants. In less than 200 years, the 'Mannahatta' of 1803 would little resemble that of 1609. Lower Manhattan became gridded streets and housing, the remaining island was comprised of small villages and farms. By 1811, a plan was put into place to expand the city grid across the island, beginning its evolution into modern Manhattan. What human-wreaked changes would change 'Mannahatta' into Manhattan?

Saturday, January 11 – 1:30 PM – Convention Centre: 303B

Kaktins, Mara, Temple University

SYM-77.02 Swept Under the Rug: Strategic Placement of Almshouses in New York City and Philadelphia

Cities from the colonial period until the present day have tried to conceal their 'problem populations' from the view of the general public. These 'unworthy' individuals, housed in Almshouses, penitentiaries, asylums, and the like have traditionally been hidden by placing such institutions on the outskirts of urban centers. Substantial walls, lavish gardens, and formal architecture were also utilized to disguise the true nature of these complexes. Inevitably, rapidly growing cities eventually overtake their rural environs and buildings originally meant to be out of public view often end up in the middle of urban areas. This paper examines almshouses in New York City and Philadelphia through time and how each city attempted to strategically locate, hide, and disguise their growing poor populations.

Saturday, January 11 – 1:45 PM – Convention Centre: 303B

Janowitz, Meta, URS Corporation

SYM-77.03 Smoking Pipes, St. Tammany, the Masons, and New York City Patronage Jobs

Among the smoking pipes found during the New York City Hall excavations are a number with Masonic motifs and a few with an unusual motif: a figure with a headdress holding a spear along with a shield or coat of arms topped by flames. The figure might be the mythical St. Tammany. When most modern people hear the name of 'Tammany' they usually recall the immensely powerful and corrupt political organization that controlled New York politics from the early nineteenth into the mid-twentieth centuries. The ideals and reasons for the existence of the original Sons of King Tammany, however, were not the same as those of its political descendant, Tammany Hall. These pipes could be a link between the original ideals of the Sons and the political machinations of its offspring, as well as illustrations of connections between Masons and Tammany.

Saturday, January 11 – 2:00 PM – Convention Centre: 303B

Geiger, Lisa, Chrysalis Archaeology

SYM-77.04 Brothels and Bones: What City Hall Has Taught Us About 19th-Century Women and Sex Work

Set amidst a burgeoning downtown populace, the Commons now housing City Hall Park was a blurred boundary between soldiers, legislators, prisoners, and laborers from across the cityscape. Often lost in this picture, however, are the intimate activities of women living in the nineteenth century. Examining material finds related to feminine hygiene and health care and engaging with the historic and modern taboos of female sexuality and sex work brings to light the everyday experiences of women usually relegated to the fringe or footnote.

Saturday, January 11 – 2:15 PM – Convention Centre: 303B

Loorya, Alyssa, Chrysalis Archaeology

SYM-77.05 Extreme Makeover: Transforming New York City's Common

New York's City Hall Park has exhibited three distinct identities since the founding of New Amsterdam. Originally utilized to extend the Dutch tradition of Common lands in the new world its remote location made it an ideal setting to house unwanted populations in the eighteenth century. Following the Revolutionary War and the ensuing expansion of the city this parcel of land was transformed into the municipal crown of New York City. Archaeology has documented the transformation of these institutional grounds into a gentrified public park and icon of the City.

Saturday, January 11 – 2:30 PM – Convention Centre: 303B

Moore, James, Queens College

SYM-78.01 The changing fiscal landscape of early nineteenth-century New England: State-chartered banks and the access to capital

In the first half of the Nineteenth Century, New England's fiscal landscape was transformed by the growth in state-chartered commercial banks. Between 1784 and 1860 the number of state-chartered local banks in New England increased from 1 to 505. In the currency-starved Early Republic, the expansion marks an explosive growth in access to short-term commercial loans for merchant's purchase of inventory. Moreover, as these banks spread across New England's town commons, there was an institutional transformation. The institutional means for the aggregation of capital for local projects replaced personal loans limited to the established elite. Capitalization for mill, factory, canal and railroad became localized. This project maps the changing fiscal landscape by tracking the spatial pattern of state-chartered bank expansion, and the changing spatial patterns of loan capitalization. One aspect of the capital penetration of the early nineteenth-century New England is revealed.

Saturday, January 11 – 3:30 PM – Convention Centre: 205B

Baxter, Jane, DePaul University

SYM-78.02 An Archaeology of Community Investment: The Old Edgebrook Schoolhouse in Chicago, Illinois

Many contemporary communities use refurbished schools to house historical societies and museums, and they are valued as part of local history. One-room schoolhouses also may be used to explore community investment and identity in the past; as such schools were built using locally donated land, labor, funds, and materials. Community members made deliberate choices in how to design and furnish their school. Such choices were investigated at the Old Edgebrook Schoolhouse in northwest Chicago, and the material remains of the school were compared with guides distributed by the State of Illinois setting standards for 'ideal' one-room schools. This comparison illuminated the types of decisions a community faced when investing in a school, and revealed how a community came together in the past to invest cooperatively in education and to display collective values and identity. This analytical strategy offers a different way to understand and interpret these structures and connect communities past and present.

Saturday, January 11 – 3:45 PM – Convention Centre: 205B

Young, Allison, University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Damm, Stephen, Smithsonian Institution

SYM-78.03 Archaeology Goes Underground: The Potential for Historical Archaeology in Wind Cave

Caves offer a unique point of intersection between the natural and cultural worlds. While caves have often been the topic of discussion in archaeological literature, this discussion has primarily focused on prehistoric uses, and more often than not equates cave with rock shelter. In contrast, we will be discussing historic uses of caves with extended dark zones. Using data from Wind Cave National Park (WICA) collected during explorations, we hope to elucidate how the historical uses of caves offers valuable insight into how modern capitalist expansion manifests in these unique environments, and how a part of the world typically removed from the mundane experiences gets incorporated into social and economic developments. These insights will help us understand not only how these processes affect caves but how this interaction plays out across the world and in all ecosystems.

Saturday, January 11 – 4:00 PM – Convention Centre: 205B

Victor, Megan, The College of William & Mary

SYM-78.04 Rogue Fishermen and Rebel Miners: Informal Economy and Drinking Spaces in Maine and Montana's Resource Extraction Communities

This paper examines the way that frontier spaces shaped their inhabitants' interactions, considering informal economy, trade and exchange, and the negotiation of social capital through commensal politics, as seen in the archaeological record. The processes at work within frontier locales influence inhabitants in such similar ways that they can be examined broadly across time and space. Frontier spaces are central to a more nuanced understanding of the trade networks that spanned the Atlantic and the North America. Studying these spaces can reveal the ways that economic and social capital was negotiated within exchange networks and local regimes of value. This paper addresses the microeconomics at the Isles of Shoals' fishing station comparatively; the fishermen deployed their economic gains drawn from marine resources to negotiate social capital and carry out transactions within an informal economy inside the local tavern. I hypothesize that the same processes were going on at the mining town of Highland City, in Montana, where mineral rather than marine resources were at the heart of the negotiations.

Saturday, January 11 – 4:15 PM – Convention Centre: 205B

Werner, William, Syracuse University

SYM-78.05 Vital Records and Landscape: Mobility, Family, and Commercial Agriculture at the Hacienda El Mirador, Veracruz, Mexico, 1830-1910

El Mirador was an expansive sugarcane and coffee estate established in the 1830s by European capital among a sparsely populated landscape of ranchers and smallholders in central Veracruz state, Mexico. Archaeological survey of the hacienda's central processing facilities indicates the labor demands of the estate, while research into the civil and ecclesiastical records of births, marriages, and deaths among the resident workforce details the social and familial circumstances of these laborers. This paper considers how demographic data on population growth, geographic mobility, and age and sex ratios can be integrated into an archaeology of global capitalism. These patterns are understood to be the cumulative results of decision-making by individuals who strategically engaged with El Mirador's enterprise, revealing both opportunities and constraints engendered by the expansion of commercial agriculture in the region. The impact of industrial sugar cane production on family structures is explored, as are the social transitions experienced during the late nineteenth-century shift in commercial emphasis to coffee. Reading the vital records with attention to the concrete space of El Mirador and its environs calls for an archaeological approach that interprets the hacienda as one among many nodes on a cultural landscape with a much broader reach.

Saturday, January 11 – 4:30 PM – Convention Centre: 205B

Platt, Sarah, Syracuse University

Roth, Madeline, St. Mary's College of Maryland

McCague, Elizabeth, St. Mary's College of Maryland

Jennings, Kaitlin, St. Mary's College of Maryland

Gijanto, Liza, St. Mary's College of Maryland

SYM-79.01 Hands-On Experience; Reflections Upon Student-Led Research at Cremona Estate

In the spring of 2012 and 2013, two undergraduate anthropological research methods courses from St. Mary's College of Maryland undertook preliminary archaeological survey at Cremona Estate. The large property in southern Maryland was a part of the land grant to the Ashcom family in the 1640s, later renamed Cremona by subsequent owner William Thomas in 1819. Full excavation followed in the summer of 2013 based upon the results of these initial surveys. From its inception, the archaeological survey and excavation at Cremona Estate was driven by student developed projects and research guided by Dr. Liza Gijanto. This paper will offer an exploration of the value of intensive student involvement in research design and development as well as a discussion of preliminary site findings.

Saturday, January 11 – 3:30 PM – Convention Centre: 206A

Ames, Christine, District of Columbia Historic Preservation Office

SYM-79.02 Archaeology in 140 Characters: The Efficacy of Social Media in Archaeological Heritage Management

Social media outlets such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube and others, have significantly altered the way information is transmitted, globally. Social media has expedited communication, reaching but also appealing to wider audiences. However, the efficacy of social media in archaeological heritage management (AHM) has not been measured. This paper assesses the effectiveness of the District of Columbia Historic Preservation Office's and other local group's efforts to utilize social media in AHM. This paper will assess the varying degrees of their effectiveness. Does use of social media bolster our commitment to preserve the archaeological record, disseminate research, collaborate with the community, and engage in educational outreach, without compromising our ethical standards as archaeologists? How might social media redefine these practices based on the wider audiences they generate? These critical questions hope to better identify and define archaeology within the 21st century.

Saturday, January 11 – 3:45 PM – Convention Centre: 206A

Berliner, Kelley M., Independent

Hall, Valerie M.J., Museum of the Grand Prairie

SYM-79.03 Entertaining or Educating to Engage the Public? Marketing Archaeology and Shaping Public Perceptions Without Compromising Scientific Standards

While public outreach and education have succeeded on some levels, recent budget cuts, limited job opportunities, and tense relationships with stakeholders indicate the public is not fully engaged and does not perceive archaeology as an important cause for which to fight. The two Jamestowns serve as an example: thousands engage with the historical park at Jamestown Settlement without realizing it is not an archaeological site; meanwhile, the Jamestown Rediscovery crew quickly publicizes finds and markets the Fort site to source funding for the project, engaging and entertaining the public while colleagues disparage them for not publishing in peer-reviewed journals. We analyze this and other case studies to discern whether we can entertain the public and market archaeology, while maintaining scientific standards. We suggest archaeologists can respond to public interests and desires without losing sight of research goals: survival means a combination of collaborating, teaching, and marketing.

Saturday, January 11 – 4:00 PM – Convention Centre: 206A

Barbe, Nathalie, Archéo-Québec

SYM-79.04 The Archéo-Québec network: a review and forthcoming projects

Since 1999, the Archéo-Québec network has been working to raise public awareness of the importance of Québec's archaeological heritage. Since the beginning, it has managed to engage the community by promoting synergy between various stakeholders in the cultural and tourism sectors. Now comprised of the driving forces in Québec archaeology, Archéo-Québec has some one hundred institutional and individual members dedicated to conservation, to research, and to highlighting our archaeological heritage. Archéo-Québec offers support and advice to its members, and coordinates unifying, high profile activities such as Archaeology Month, which offers an exceptional showcase for research projects and presentation venues throughout Québec, and now, in Ottawa (ON). With the implementation of a variety of projects (Web portal, training, education kits for schools, archaeological guides for municipalities, etc.), Archéo-Québec has become a key player in the field of archaeology in Québec. This lecture will provide a glimpse of the group's achievements, as well as its upcoming projects.

Saturday, January 11 – 4:15 PM – Convention Centre: 206A

Harrenstein, Tristan, Florida Public Archaeology Network

SYM-79.05 The Pensacola Pin Series: Promoting Historic and Archaeological Sites through Free Stuff

Social media has fantastic potential for promoting heritage resources, however, a 'critical mass' of participants is often necessary before a program can become effective. This year, the Florida Public Archaeology Network (FPAN) began using the social media site Foursquare to promote local historic sites and museums. To stimulate traffic, FPAN released a series of six collectible lapel pins which participants were required to attend events and check-in on Foursquare to acquire. After the Pin Series Program ran for three months, the number of participants involved in both the program and Foursquare were used to measure the effectiveness of the collectible series as a promotional tool. This paper describes the program and its results in the hope that others can make use of similar methods to promote heritage tourism in their area.

Saturday, January 11 – 4:30 PM – Convention Centre: 206A

Ray, Eric, Museum of the Coastal Bend

SYM-79.06 500 Years of Experience at a Ten-Year Old Museum: Positives And Pitfalls of Avocational Cooperation

The Museum of the Coastal Bend in Victoria, Texas, has a large prehistoric collection, largely collected by avocational archaeologists. This is not unusual for a museum. What is perhaps more unusual is the extent to which ongoing research is conducted under the aegis of the museum. In an era of tight budgets, when many universities have had to cut back fieldwork, the museum's field research program is expanding. The research program is active at multiple long-term sites, as well as providing ongoing analysis of the existing collection. This paper discusses both the positives and negative aspects of a professional/avocational/museum archaeological relationship, and makes suggestions for implementing such a program in other communities.

Saturday, January 11 – 4:45 PM – Convention Centre: 206A

Savard, Manon, Université du Québec à Rimouski

Beaudry, Nicolas, Université du Québec à Rimouski

SYM-79.07 Excavating local myths in the St. Lawrence estuary

St. Barnabé Island lies in the St. Lawrence estuary off Rimouski, the administrative center of eastern Québec. As the backdrop of the natural amphitheater formed by terraces overlooking a bay, the long and narrow island protects the city's lower tier from northern winds but blocks its horizon. While most locals have never set foot on it, the island dominates their imagination as much as their landscape. It is the stage of tales of a lover turned hermit, shipwrecks and burials, beached whales, look-outs warning of British ships or German submarines, bootlegging, fashionable hunting parties, all alive in a vivid oral and written history. Archaeological fieldwork has been carried on the island since 2009 by a new team from the Université du Québec à Rimouski at the invitation of the local tourism board. While fieldwork has now turned into an archaeological field school, outreach remains a key objective. Engaging with the mythical characters and narratives of the island contributed to the visibility of the project locally, and to building an interest for archaeology in a region where archaeological activity had been carried by outsiders and seldom made accessible to the public.

Saturday, January 11 – 5:00 PM – Convention Centre: 206A

Brighton, Stephen, University of Maryland

SYM-79.08 When there is no 'X' to mark the spot: Questioning the Validity of the Archaeologist, Community Collaboration, and The Study of Transient Immigrant Labor

Over the past twenty-five years, historical archaeology has shifted focus asking different questions concerning the subaltern and how our studies can have an impact on and is relevant to contemporary communities. In terms of community interests and collaboration, the question raised here is what to do when archaeological data does not meet demands and expectations of interest groups? Does a lack of data in a long-term archaeological study represent failure? The case presented here involves an on-going community collaborative project searching for transient Irish immigrant laborers and their families constructing and living around the Blue Ridge Railroad fifteen miles west of Charlottesville. Aside from contractor and census records, the only evidence of their existence is made manifest through the presence of tracks, cuts, and tunnels. This presentation details the trials and tribulations of doing community-based archaeology and trying to locate a transient collective residing along the Blue Ridge Mountains.

Saturday, January 11 – 5:15 PM – Convention Centre: 206A

Leventhal, Richard, University of Pennsylvania

Cain, Tiffany, University of Pennsylvania

SYM-79.09 A Spirit of Rebellion Lives On: The Tihosuco Heritage Preservation and Community Development Project

What benefit can practicing archaeology bring to a developing community? How do communities balance the need for economic development and the desire to maintain and explore their cultural heritage? The Tihosuco Heritage Preservation and Community Development Project is a cooperative, community-based project in the town of Tihosuco, Quintana Roo, Mexico. Tihosuco rests at the epicenter of the Caste War (1847-1901) when Maya rebelled against Mexico. The town remains part of a much larger story of Maya resistance throughout the Yucatan peninsula which still resonates today as the core of local identity. Through archaeological explorations at nearby Tela, a town abandoned during the war, we seek to enrich what the community knows about the Caste War in this region. Further, the project is considering the potential for sustainable tourism development surrounding the rich revolutionary history of Tihosuco, Tela, and other nearby towns. We argue that this project has the potential to spur economic growth in the town while challenging commonly held conceptions of Maya identity and cultural heritage throughout the Yucatan where an ancient Maya heritage so often dominates.

Saturday, January 11 – 5:30 PM – Convention Centre: 206A

Weik, Terrance, University of South Carolina

SYM-80.01 Reconciling African Enslavement and Chickasaw Removal

Native American removal from lands east of the Mississippi River is often recounted in narratives that emphasize injustices (e.g. physical stressors of migration). However, the paper-trail documenting the Chickasaw semi-forced migration provides glimpses of people of African descent whose lives were shaped by generations of displacement in captivity. These enslaved migrants made a significant difference in the fortunes of indigenous slaveholders, playing a role in issues such as the amount of land U.S. officials allocated to Chickasaws (based on household headcounts, including slaves). Archaeological research is picking up on the trails of Chickasaws and Africans in Mississippi and Oklahoma, and in the process attempting to reconcile contradictions of interest and historical interpretation. An Archaeology of Chickasaw-African Removal also has the potential to shed light on neglected gender histories and the complexities of identity transformations.

Saturday, January 11 – 3:30 PM – Convention Centre: 302A

Jackson, Morris K., Texas Archeological Stewardship Network
 Jackson, Morris K., Texas Archeological Stewardship Network
 Middlebrook, Tom, Texas Archeological Stewardship Network
 Avery, George, Stephen F. Austin State University

SYM-80.02 Archaeologies of Removal: The Adaeseños of late 18th century Spanish Texas

The strategic importance of the presidio and missions on the eastern boundary of the province of Texas was diminished just prior to the end of the Seven Years War when France ceded its holdings west of the Mississippi River to Spain in 1762. Much of French Louisiana became Spanish, and the Spanish decided to close the three missions and presidio in the area of Los Adaes in 1773. Hundreds of Adaeseños were removed to San Antonio some 400 miles away. Many eventually returned in 1779 to the location of one of the closed missions and started the town of Nacogdoches, Texas roughly 100 miles west of the closed presidio at Los Adaes. Archaeological investigations at the site of Presidio Los Adaes and several late 18th century sites in Nacogdoches allow for a comparative examination and evaluation of cultural changes and/or continuities in the Adaeseño community resulting from its removal and resettling.

Saturday, January 11 – 3:45 PM – Convention Centre: 302A

Chandler, Tonya, University of West Florida

SYM-80.03 A Tale of Two Removals: Fort Hampton, Alabama (1810-1817)

This paper will investigate the material and structural remains of Fort Hampton, an American military installation established in 1810 near a branch of the Elk River, in present-day Limestone County, Alabama. Fort Hampton was constructed to remove Anglo settlers from Native American-owned lands prior to the Chickasaw cession of 1816, and was in operation between 1810 and 1817. This was a short-lived, but significant era in the history of Anglo and Native American habitation of northern Alabama: one in which the American government seemingly protected the Native American cause. The site of Fort Hampton is investigated from a landscape perspective, and is interpreted as a place of cultural negotiation due to its desirable and strategic characteristics. The aims of this project are to locate the site of Fort Hampton, to use archaeological and documentary evidence to construct a habitation history of the site from Anglo 'intruders' to present day, and to interpret the two Removals – that of early Anglo settlers, and that of the Chickasaw people post-1816 – from a landscape perspective.

Saturday, January 11 – 4:00 PM – Convention Centre: 302A

Lee, Lori, Randolph College

SYM-80.04 Situational Identity and The Materiality of Illegal Immigration

This paper centers on a material culture analysis of the contents of an abandoned emigrant's backpack found in St. John, U.S. Virgin Islands. Documents and objects identify the emigrant as a young Haitian man. These objects are remnants from the long, arduous journey of a displaced individual from a politically and economically conflicted homeland to a contested U.S. territory. The objects are tangible artifacts of struggle, persistence, and agency. They are simultaneously artifacts of identity—expressions of self-definition as a Haitian emigrant in transit. The material culture provides a means of accessing the multifaceted identity of a Haitian migrant, his sense of self, and how it was historically constructed within the society in which he lived. The search for the identity of 'Ulysses' serves as a microcosm for understanding broader Haitian immigration processes and the recontextualized identities of displaced Haitians in transit and upon arrival in new territories.

Saturday, January 11 – 4:15 PM – Convention Centre: 302A

Woehlke, Stefan, University of Maryland, College Park

SYM-80.05 White Washing an African American Landscape: A Look at "Self-Deportation" Strategies in 19th Century Virginia

Following emancipation in Orange County, Virginia, a dramatic shift in demographics from a predominantly African American population to one dominated by White Americans began. Through a combination of political, legal, economic, and social pressures, the cultural landscape was shaped by diverse strategies aimed at the subjugation and removal of African Americans, paralleling many of the 'self-deportation' strategies used against immigrant communities today. The archaeological investigation of this period not only highlights the dire effects of this process, but the strength of the African American community, and the success of their endurance strategies over the last 150 years.

Saturday, January 11 – 4:30 PM – Convention Centre: 302A

Fracchia, Adam, University of Maryland

SYM-80.06 Worth(Less): Value and Destruction in a Nineteenth and Twentieth-Century Quarry Town

The small industrial town of Texas, Maryland, employed hundreds of Irish immigrants in quarrying and burning limestone during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. This paper examines patterns of value based on categories of class, ethnicity, and race that were influenced by and necessary to ensure the profitability of the quarry industry. Using historical records and material culture, it is possible to see shifts in these values over time and understand the marginalization of people that led to their removal and the destruction of their property. Ultimately, the preservation of the town is governed by notions of value tied to the current mode of production and a static perception of the town's heritage that indirectly supports its destruction.

Saturday, January 11 – 4:45 PM – Convention Centre: 302A

Botwick, Brad, New South Associates, Inc.

SYM-81.01 Historic Mineral Industries of Georgia: Contexts and Prospects for Archaeology

Although Georgia is usually viewed as an agricultural state, it contains numerous economically significant minerals, many of which were extracted and/or processed on a large scale. To better understand these industries and their archaeological correlates, and to assist in evaluating their significance, Georgia Department of Transportation sponsored a historical context that described the development of mining and quarrying in the state. Among these industries, crushed stone was important in the Lithonia-Stone Mountain area east of Atlanta. While early production focused on dressed stone, the quality of the material ultimately required quarrymen to seek new markets. They found these in the expansion of highway construction, harbor and oceanfront development, and the growth of industrial poultry farming, among others. Crushed stone production also led to changes in the organization and technology of quarries. This paper summarizes the Lithonia-area industry to illustrate an approach toward understanding the archaeology of Georgia's mineral resources.

Saturday, January 11 – 3:30 PM – Convention Centre: 303A

Giambastiani, Dayna, ASM Affiliates

Mahoney, Shannon S., ASM Affiliates

SYM-81.02 Charcoal Burners on the Pancake Range: Charcoal Production in Eastern Nevada during the late 19th century

The success of the mining industry in eastern Nevada during the late nineteenth century was heavily reliant upon regional charcoal production. Charcoal burners (colliers) converted the surrounding pinyon and juniper woodland into fuel for the smelters used to process mined ore. The colliers, who were primarily Italian-Swiss charcoal burners known as Carbonari, strategically located camp and production sites in order to keep up with the continuous demand for charcoal as the wood supply dwindled. They also found themselves in an economic system that left them vulnerable to exploitation and led to a violent altercation in 1879. The unique working and living conditions of the charcoal burners left a distinctive archaeological signature which is recognizable in hundreds of sites surrounding the Eureka and White Pine mining districts. ASM Affiliates conducted excavations at twenty-three of the collier's working and living camps in the Pancake Range that have been recommended as potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. We will discuss the results of our field work and discuss their importance within the regional collier and mining industries.

Saturday, January 11 – 3:45 PM – Convention Centre: 303A

Pelto, Brendan, Michigan Technological University

SYM-81.03 Archaeology of a 19th Century Miner's Boarding House Yard

The Clifton site (20KE53), located on the Keweenaw Peninsula of Michigan's Upper Peninsula, was the settlement site for the Cliff Mine, the first profitable copper mine in Michigan. Operating throughout the 1850s and 60s, the town of Clifton began to disappear around 1871 when the Boston and Pittsburgh mining company ceased operations and began to lease out the land to individual prospectors. The Industrial Archaeology program at Michigan Technological University has been performing field work at the Cliff site for the last four years, with the last year of work being focused on the site of the town itself. One of four trenches dug at 20KE53 was labeled as 'Trench A' – the A representing the beautiful apple tree that covered the trench. This trench was designed to look at how yard space of a boarding house would have been utilized in a mid 19th century mining town of diverse ethnic background. Ceramic analysis and zooarchaeology will be utilized to portray life in the boarding house as well as how the space between the house and the road was organized.

Saturday, January 11 – 4:00 PM – Convention Centre: 303A

Blondino, Joseph, Dovetail Cultural Resource Group

SYM-81.04 'Matters are Very Well Handled There, and No Expense is Spared to Make Them Profitable': Accokeek Furnace and the Early Iron Industry in Virginia

In the summer of 2012, Dovetail Cultural Resource Group conducted Phase II investigations at Accokeek Furnace, an 18th century ironworks in Stafford County, Virginia. While the furnace's historical claim to fame may be its association with George Washington's father, Augustine, it was well-known during its heyday as a large, profitable, and well-managed operation producing some of the highest-quality iron of any of the local works. Although the complex around the furnace comprised hundreds of acres and as many workers involved in both the operations of the ironworks itself as well as myriad supporting roles, Dovetail's investigations focused on the industrial core of the site. A major component of the archaeological study involved the detailed mapping of the many above-ground features present. The resulting data provide much insight into the layout and operation of Accokeek Furnace and other Virginia ironworks of the period.

Saturday, January 11 – 4:15 PM – Convention Centre: 303A

Westmont, V. Camille, University of Maryland

SYM-81.05 From Homespun to Machine Made: the Rise of Women Wage-Earners in the Pennsylvania Anthracite Region

Archaeologists from the University of Maryland have been investigating labor history in the towns of Lattimer 1 and Lattimer 2, both located in the anthracite coal region of Northeastern Pennsylvania. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, men and young boys were frequently employed in the coal industry, while women and girls were employed in the silk and the textile industries, which had moved into the area to bypass the unionization efforts of textile workers in New England. The rise of women wage earners in the anthracite region changed household economies and traditional family norms. An exploration of the archaeological resources and historical records help to identify this changing lifeway.

Saturday, January 11 – 4:30 PM – Convention Centre: 303A

Lewis, Quentin, Durham University

Green, Adrian, Durham University

Yarrow, Thomas, Durham University

SYM-81.06 Towards an Archaeology of Energy: The Materiality of Heat, Light, and Power in 17th and 18th century Durham, England

This paper proposes an archaeology of energy, probing the historical materialities of heat, light, and power. Our modern high carbon world is the result of a series of historical and material processes in which objects, peoples, spaces, and relationships coalesced into regimes of energy. The traces of these regimes are visible in material things and can be investigated archaeologically. We offer up a case study from an epicenter of the transition to a high carbon world: 17th and 18th century Durham, in England. During this time, gentry families like the Bakers from Durham shifted from agricultural production to raw material extraction, particularly coal mining, as their primary means of livelihood. This transition, which powered the industrial revolution, required and constituted new materialities, spaces, and social relations. We offer data from Judith Baker's account books, as well as comparative data, to situate this family within a regime of energy, and to exemplify our approach.

Saturday, January 11 – 4:45 PM – Convention Centre: 303A

Scarlett, Timothy James, Michigan Technological University

SYM-81.07 New Opportunities for Students in Industrial Archaeology and Industrial Heritage

Michigan Technological University has established a cluster of interdisciplinary degree programs in Industrial Archaeology (MS) and Industrial Heritage and Archaeology (PhD), pioneering new areas among our partner and allied institutions around the world. Concurrent with a generational turnover of faculty, the university has introduced new degrees programs, including a new collaborative MS in Industrial Archaeology developed in partnership with the AmeriCorps Volunteer in Service To America program (VISTA) and the United States Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement. This program creates opportunities for students to bring archaeological perspectives on mining history and heritage to communities struggling with the social and environmental consequences of industrial wealth production. We created these unique degrees to fill a critical void in the modern intellectual and professional landscape. No other existing disciplinary degree programs place the complex situations of industrial society at the core of their curricula, linking public research fieldwork with heritage analyses engaged with the placemaking efforts of local and stakeholder communities.

Saturday, January 11 – 5:00 PM – Convention Centre: 303A

McQuinn, Corey, Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc.

Kirk, Matthew, Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc.

SYM-82.01 Repopulating a Prospect of the Past: Archaeological Analysis of a Late Eighteenth-Century Manor House Dependency in Albany, New York

The Ten Broeck Mansion (originally called Prospect for its views of the Hudson Valley) in Albany, New York, was built for Abraham and Elizabeth Ten Broeck in 1798 shortly after a devastating fire burned the family out of their townhouse. The mansion serves as an interpretive house museum administered by the Albany County Historical Association. Between 2011 and 2013, Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. and volunteers participated in an annual public archaeology event that focuses on examining the remains of a set of dependencies, or formal outbuildings. Acting on information from a newly rediscovered plan of the grounds, archaeologists identified structural remains consistent with a brick, nearly square structure, possibly used as a summer kitchen. Analysis of the site and cultural materials have revealed a formation process history that suggests the dependency was built contemporaneously with the mansion and was torn down in the late 1830s or early 1840s as facilities on the interior of the mansion were modernized and expanded. In addition to identifying a previously unknown archaeological resource on the mansion grounds, the study also expands the interpretive scope of the ma

Saturday, January 11 – 3:30 PM – Convention Centre: 303B

Maghrak, Theodor, CUNY Graduate Center

SYM-82.02 Over against the Sign of the black Horse: Landmarks and wayfinding in early eighteenth-century New York City

Navigation can prove a challenging task regardless of one's familiarity with any specific environment, especially dense urban environments. As New Amsterdam grew and became New York in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the city increasingly became a jumble of streets, lanes, parks, markets, and buildings. How did residents of eighteenth-century New York materially and conceptually navigate the city? An examination of historical newspaper advertisements provides an answer to this question. By interrogating the advertisements for landmark and spatial references in addition to information about the merchandise for sale, a picture of the city appears in detail, highlighting important places in the city, while at the same time providing a window into the nature of the city's market. Integrating psychological theory, this project reveals that residents of the city had access to a vast array of material goods and were faced with an increasingly complicated physical environment. To navigate the city's winding streets, residents integrated landmarks into their cognitive maps of the city, helping to guide their way. A similar pattern continues into the present-day city.

Saturday, January 11 – 3:45 PM – Convention Centre: 303B

Horn, Claire, Binghamton University, SUNY

SYM-82.03 Health and Identity at a 19th Century Urban Site

Health care provides insights into aspects of identity, including class, ethnicity, age, gender, and religious affiliation. This presentation examines changes in health care practices within the Binghamton Mall site in downtown Binghamton, New York. The site contains multiple properties within an urban block. These properties were occupied from the early 19th century through the early 20th century. Inhabitants included elites, middle class and working class individuals and families. The project area mirrors the rise and fall of Binghamton's fortunes, with increasing prosperity over the 19th century giving way to urban decline in the 20th century. Excavations conducted by the Public Archaeology Facility provide the material culture to examine the health-related practices of multiple households within this urban area.

Saturday, January 11 – 4:00 PM – Convention Centre: 303B

Dodds, Tricia, California State Parks

SYM-82.04 Uncovering the Southern Pacific Railroad: 2011 Excavations at Los Angeles State Historic Park of the River Station in Los Angeles, California

The Southern Pacific Railroad transported people and supplies across southern California. Connecting Los Angeles to the eastern United States, it sparked a commercial agricultural boom for the region. Established in 1875 and active until 1992, Southern Pacific Railroad's River Station was the first station in the area, serving as the city center and transforming the small pueblo into a bustling metropolis. At Los Angeles State Historic Park, California Department of Parks and Recreation excavated the station in 2011 to learn more about it. Focusing on the hotel depot, water closet, and ice house, archaeologists uncovered exterior brick wall foundations, terracotta pipes, ceramics, and glass bottles.

Saturday, January 11 – 4:15 PM – Convention Centre: 303B

Stabler, Kim, Stabler Heritage/The Rose Theatre Trust

SYM-82.05 The Rose Revealed: conserving and presenting an Elizabethan playhouse

The Rose Theatre, built in 1587 on London's Bankside, is a rare archaeological survival. The theatre is one of only a handful of playhouses, and its repertoire included plays by Marlowe, Kyd and Shakespeare. Surviving contemporary account books provide a unique understanding of the Elizabethan stage and players. The theatre was rediscovered during routine investigations prior to the re-development of the site in 1989, and thanks to a vocal grass-roots campaign, it was saved from destruction at the eleventh hour. The exposed two-thirds of the theatre footprint were immediately re-buried and saturated in order to enable the site's preservation. It now sits in the basement of an office block, flooded, with a small exhibition area and stage. Recently, the Rose Theatre Trust has received a grant from the UK's Heritage Lottery Fund to develop plans to replace the conservation systems, exhibit the remains appropriately and re-invigorate the Rose as a performance centre. The question is one of balance: how to enable the preservation of the fragile remains, yet at the same time create a meaningful public experience of an internationally significant archaeological site.

Saturday, January 11 – 4:30 PM – Convention Centre: 303B

Geismar, Joan H., Joan H. Geismar, Ph.D., LLC

SYM-82.06 175 Water Street to Washington Square Park: is flexibility the key to urban archaeology?

Thirty years ago, during what could be called the 'Golden Age' of New York City archaeology, I served as PI on a block-wide urban project in Lower Manhattan. The field methods were traditional, albeit with the help of a backhoe, and the findings spectacular. Three decades later, as 'Project Archaeologist' for the reconstruction of a park in historic Greenwich Village, the archaeology relied even more on heavy equipment and was limited to monitoring or testing associated with the introduction of infrastructure. Although both projects were carried out under the advocacy of New York City's Landmarks Preservation Commission and both followed established environmental laws, urban archaeological practice has apparently become more flexible. Moreover, it has become clear that historical research, before and after fieldwork, is a precious tool available to the urban archaeologist. While the restraints of time, of money, and of extent abound, the findings in an urban context continue to be both valid and rewarding.

Saturday, January 11 – 4:45 PM – Convention Centre: 303B

Posters / Affiches

Godfrey, Jayne, University of West Florida

POS-98.01 “Coined” in the New World: The Conservation and Importance of Coins from a 1559 Spanish Colonization Shipwreck

From the bottom of Pensacola Bay, where the 1559 Don Tristán de Luna y Arellano colonization fleet now sits, many artifacts have been recovered annually from the University of West Florida’s maritime field schools. During the 2012 field school, a small disc-shaped concretion was brought up in the dredge spoil and taken to the lab for analysis. Radiographic images indicated that enough metal remained within the concretion for proper conservation methods to be employed. The concretion yielded a 2 Reale coin, which lent itself to further conservation. This poster presents the conservation techniques utilized and the importance of the coin’s diagnostic features in relation to the Spanish fleet.

Thursday, January 09 – 12:30 PM – Convention Centre: Québec Convention Centre, Room 200

Puckett, Neil, Texas A&M University

POS-98.02 Diving in the Dark: Underwater Excavation Methods in Jefferson County, FL

Many sites require an extremely high level of accuracy and precision regarding excavation, identification, and documentation of cultural materials. The dark water and compact sediments in Florida’s Aucilla River create unique challenges for recording an acceptable level of detail. Here, traditional underwater excavation and documentation techniques such as hand fanning, photogrammetry, and photo-modeling are not applicable. Instead, common terrestrial tools such as line-levels, stick rulers, string grids, and trowels are invaluable for scientifically documenting artifacts and recording spatial information during the excavation process. In situ artifact identification in the tannin stained waters requires adequate light and controlled use of sediment removal devices (such as water dredges or air lifts). Finally, unique use of lasers, total stations, meniscus tubes, and excavation frames expand excavators’ abilities to establish consistent points of three-dimensional spatial reference across and between excavation areas. Many techniques developed over three decades of excavation in the Aucilla River have been used in the 2012-13 Page Ladson excavation in Jefferson County, FL.

Thursday, January 09 – 12:30 PM – Convention Centre: Québec Convention Centre, Room 200

Hébert, Thérèse-Marie, CRAHAM, Université de Caen

POS-98.03 Potiers et poteries de Martincamp (France)

L'invention du grès a entraîné à la fin du Moyen Âge et à l'époque moderne le développement de grands centres de potiers. En Haute Normandie, le seul endroit favorable à cette production a été le pays de Bray, dans le nord de la Seine-Maritime. Là, le hameau de Martincamp, s'est installé à proximité de la forêt d'Eawy, où les potiers pouvaient se procurer les grandes quantités de bois nécessaires à la cuisson du grès. Beaucoup de potiers ont utilisé la même terre pour fabriquer une poterie commune originale, décorée à la corne de coq, chevaux et d'une grande variété de motifs décoratifs. Le grès et la poterie commune de Martincamp, produits en quantité par des centaines de potiers, étaient ensuite écoulés vers Paris, Rouen, la Picardie, mais surtout vers Dieppe, où elle était souvent embarquée, soit comme vaisselle de bord, soit dans les bagages des migrants normands qui partaient pour l'Amérique. On la retrouve sur les côtes françaises, anglaises et américaines de l'Atlantique. Une étude typologique faite à partir des rebuts de cuisson permet d'identifier les tessons mis au jour par les fouilles archéologiques sur les sites de consommation.

Thursday, January 09 – 12:30 PM – Convention Centre: Québec Convention Centre, Room 200

Lecler-Huby, Elisabeth, Institut National de Recherches Archéologiques Préventives

Guillot, Benedicte, Institut National de Recherches Archéologiques Préventives

POS-98.04 Deux dépotoirs de la fin du 18^e -19^e siècle trouvés en Haute-Normandie (Rouen et Neufchâtel-en-Bray)

Lors de fouilles archéologiques à Rouen et à Neufchâtel-en-Bray, deux petits dépotoirs ont livré des ensembles céramiques illustrant le vaisselier domestique de la fin du 18^e-19^e siècle. Ils associent de la vaisselle commune issue des ateliers locaux et des faïences attribuables soit à la production rouennaise, soit d'origine plus lointaine.

Thursday, January 09 – 12:30 PM – Convention Centre: Québec Convention Centre, Room 200

Lecler-Huby, Elisabeth, Institut National de Recherches Archéologiques Préventives

POS-98.05 Seventeenth-Century Ceramics Related to an Enameler's Workshop in Rouen

la réalisation en 1993 d'un parking souterrain en plein centre ville de Rouen a permis la découverte d'un ensemble de céramiques associées aux rebuts d'un atelier d'artisan verrier. Le mobilier comprend de nombreux éléments de matière première, des objets de parure (perles, boutons, bagues, anneaux, résilles...), des verreries et des céramiques à usage domestique et culinaire.

Thursday, January 09 – 12:30 PM – Convention Centre: Québec Convention Centre, Room 200

Morales, Ana María, Universidad San Francisco de Quito

POS-98.06 Afrodescendientes en el Ferrocarril del Norte: Memorias y Materialidad de Pueblos Fantasmas del Valle del Mira (Carchi – Ecuador)

La historia oficial ecuatoriana desconoce el rol de Afrodescendientes del Valle del Mira (Carchi) en la construcción del Ferrocarril del Norte y su impacto en estas. Este proyecto fue parte de la agenda progresista que surge en el S XVIII, del cual el Ferrocarril del Norte fue el último tramo que se construyó (1957) y funcionó hasta la década de los 90. Unió Ibarra con San Lorenzo, transformando los poblados del trayecto que emergieron con las vías férreas pero que luego se vieron abandonados, formando parte de la construcción local identitaria. Esta investigación contrasta los testimonios de Afrodescendientes del Valle que construyeron las vías y estructuras del Ferrocarril del Norte. La cultura material analizada son los restos de Estación Carchi (Valle del Mira, Carchi), esta es una comunidad que nace con la construcción de esta estación y que en la actualidad es un 'pueblo fantasma'. También se analiza las vías y estructuras más pequeñas como bodegas, puentes o estantes del Ferrocarril del Norte en el Valle. Así, esta conjunción da forma a lo que sus protagonistas narran y completa un episodio histórico.

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Beranek, Christa, University of Massachusetts Boston

Steinberg, John, University of Massachusetts Boston

Goldstein, Karin, Plimoth Plantation

Bowers, Kellie, University of Massachusetts Boston

Warner, Jerry, University of Massachusetts Boston

Landon, David, University of Massachusetts Boston

POS-98.07 Project 400: Plymouth Colony Archaeological Survey

The approaching 400th anniversary of the founding of the Plymouth Colony (1620-1691) provides a unique opportunity for research and education on early colonial Massachusetts. The Fiske Center for Archaeological Research, in conjunction with Plimoth Plantation, has begun a series of collaborative initiatives focused on this quatercentenary. In cooperation with other scholars and stakeholders, we plan to develop a public archaeological research and training program to help create a scholarly legacy for the 400th anniversary, teach students and teachers the archaeology and history of Plymouth and its place in the 17th-century Atlantic World, and engage the public in a meaningful consideration of the period and its impact on both Colonial and Native communities. Our scholarly focus is on developing more complex understandings of the interaction between Colonial and Native individuals and on studying environmental and landscape changes. The first phase of work includes surveys of previous archaeology, the compilation of a GIS database of site locations, analysis of existing collections, shallow geophysical survey with GPR, limited shovel test pit excavations, and public outreach.

Thursday, January 09 – 12:30 PM – Convention Centre: Québec Convention Centre, Room 200

Budsberg, Nicholas, Texas A&M University

POS-98.08 Revisiting the Highbourne Cay Wreck: How modern methods can help re-interpret a shipwreck site

The Highbourne Cay wreck presents a unique opportunity for researchers to study the degradation of a previously investigated site. Originally discovered and salvaged in the 1960's and dated to the early 16th century, researchers from Texas A&M University re-visited the site in the 1980's as it appeared to be contemporaneous with a neighboring shipwreck. This partial excavation reported astonishing results as a large portion of the main mast step of the vessel was well preserved and intact. Due to time and budgetary restrictions, the site was re-covered with ballast and sediment in an effort to preserve it for future study. In October, a group revisited the Highbourne Cay wreck and performed a survey of the site using modern technological methods. As the first of three intended phases of survey and excavation, it provided a baseline for the future seasons as the site is studied and disturbed, and will continue to allow for comparable studies with the data that was recorded during the previous investigations.

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Gabe, Caroline, University of New Mexico

Jones, Emily, University of New Mexico

POS-98.09 Got meat?: Old World Animal Domesticates in Early Historic New Mexican Contexts

European contact brought many changes to the New Mexican landscape, including the introduction of domesticated animals with origins in the Old World. By the 19th century, these new animals had transformed the Southwestern landscape, both culturally and biologically. In the pre-Pueblo Revolt Colonial period, however, the abundance and significance of Old World domesticates in New Mexico is much less well understood. The zooarchaeological record of 17th and 18th century New Mexico shows remarkable diversity in representation of Old World domesticates, with variance both by region and by site type. This poster documents the representation of these new animals in different archaeological contexts across New Mexico, and explores potential causes for the variation in representation.

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Moloney, Brenna, Wayne State University

Ryzewski, Krysta, Wayne State University

POS-98.10 Detroit, City Beautiful: Excavations of a Displaced 19th-century Community in Corktown

Brenna Moloney (Primary) and Krysta Ryzewski
 Keywords (3): Detroit, Displacement, City Beautiful
 Abstract: Popular histories of the now-ruined Michigan Central Railroad Terminal and the adjacent Roosevelt Park celebrate the building and its landscape as pioneering monuments of the early-20th-century 'City Beautiful' movement in Detroit. These histories disguise the struggles involved in the creation of such public works, in this case the protracted resistance raised by the Corktown community's residents, who were forcibly displaced during the construction process. Little is known about these working-class residents and the conditions of their urban community in the late-19th-century period leading up to the demolition of their neighborhood. This poster presents an overview of the archaeological research into four of the over 100 households buried beneath Roosevelt Park. Artifacts excavated from these households by Wayne State University students in 2012 provide direct insight into the material world of the displaced, their socio-economic position in pre-automobile Detroit, and the contours of this lost community.

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Barbosa Guimarães, Marcia, Universidade Federal de Sergipe

Rodrigues, Marcia, Universidade Federal de Sergipe

POS-98.11 Urban Archaeological Landscapes in Laranjeiras, Sergipe State, Brazil

The Project's 'Urban Archaeological Landscapes in Laranjeiras, Sergipe State, Brazil' goal is to reach a better understanding of the different social constructions of the urban landscape. We will focus on the less privileged groups, such as African and African-descendent, slaves and freemen, the main labor providers in the Vale do Cotinguiba throughout the 17th and 19th centuries. The construction of the Retiro church in 1701 and the Comandaroba Chapel in 1734, mark the beginning of the occupation of the city of Laranjeiras. Both are considered milestones of the arrival of Society of Jesus in Vale do Cotinguiba. In sum, the river ports and churches defined the urban layout of the city. This way, the project focus its investigations in the warehouses, churches and other constructions of the Laranjeiras historic downtown, built between the 17th and 19th centuries. The research has been successful in comprehending the process of urbanization of the city through its main agents, the African and African descendant populations.

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Young, Allison, University of Nebraska-Lincoln

POS-98.12 A Model for Heritage Managers at World War II Prisoner of War Camps

The Second World War was a transformative global conflict with lasting impacts for all nations involved. The military operations of the conflict resulted in the capture of thousands of prisoners of war (POWs) by both the Axis and the Allies. The taking of prisoners had major logistical implications for these modern militaries. The prisoners needed to be housed in a secure location for the duration of the conflict. The archaeological investigation of World War II POW camps is an emerging research interest around the world. This paper discusses a research design for heritage managers to employ at these sites based on an investigation at the Indianola POW camp in southwestern Nebraska. This paper synthesizes successful methodologies for data collection and presents an analytical model for assessing these sites based on the Geneva Convention.

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Lane, Ervin, East Carolina University
Lane, Brent, First Colony Foundation

POS-98.13 Stories Bricks Can Tell: Elizabethan texts and 3-D Scanning Inform Archaeological Interpretation of Roanoke Colony Metallurgical Research

The first English settlement attempt in the New World, organized by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1585, included a contingent of 'mineral men' led by a metallurgist from Prague named Joachim Ganz. At the colony's settlement on Roanoke Island, North Carolina, Ganz established what archaeologist Ivor Noel Hume describes as 'America's First Science Center' to assay and smelt ore specimens. Evidence of this earliest metallurgical work in North America consists of a few excavated items: charcoal, crucible fragments, smelted copper and assaying furnace remnants. These modest findings are significant as the clearest guideposts for ongoing archeological efforts to locate the colony's settlement site. Evidence of this research activity includes a few dozen locally produced whole and partial bricks, many of which were apparently specially shaped. Their presence and potential use long puzzled archaeologists and historians. Evidentially they were interpreted as remnants of a make-shift assaying furnace possibly constructed to replace one lost in a maritime accident. This compelling hypothesis was tested by comparing 3-D of the bricks with furnace construction instructions of 16th century texts.

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Santos, Jenilton, Universidad Federal de Sergipe
Abadia, Beijanizy, Universidad Federal de Sergipe

POS-98.14 Arqueología e Memoria: La Mujer Borrada

El artículo es fruto de investigaciones arqueológicas desarrolladas en la restauración de un edificio histórico, ubicada en Plaza de S& 227; o Francisco, Patrimonio de la Humanidad, en la ciudad de S& 227; o Cristóv& 227; o/SE Brasil. La investigación se ha limitado al entendimiento del espacio construido y del rescate de las memorias asociadas al monumento restaurado. Los hallazgos revelaran una pequeña casa del siglo XVIII cuyos restos materiales han sido usados en la edificación del siglo XIX. La puesta en valor de nuevas memorias como la de Adriana Freire en detrimento del mítico Ouvidor ha hecho con que los datos de esta investigación hayan sido suplantados hasta los días actuales por el discurso oficial.

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Lavier, Catherine, UPMC-UMR8220-CNRS-LAMS
Locatelli, Christine, LEB2d
Pousset, Didier, LEB2d

POS-98.15 Archéodendrométrie et artefacts, de la fouille au musée

En France, de très nombreux artefacts sont exhumés des chantiers de fouilles en plus ou moins bon état. On se propose d'exposer toutes les étapes nécessaires à un suivi scientifique efficace de ces objets à leur mise en valeur muséale. Cette présentation sera illustrée d'exemples montrant qu'à chaque phase, des données essentielles peuvent être récoltées aussi bien pour fournir des informations sur l'essence employée, la datation à l'année, la provenance, les modes de façonnage et d'usage, la restitution du geste et l'emploi de l'outil ... tous témoins de la vie quotidienne de nos ancêtres sur plus de 2000 ans.

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Heidtman, Emma, University of Rhode Island

POS-98.16 Community, Conflict and Archaeology in Acre, Israel

In 2001, the Old City of Akko, Israel was declared a UNESCO World Heritage site. This status is based on the Old City's intact Ottoman and Islamic-era town, and the partly subterranean ruins of the once-thriving Crusader port. Old Akko lies within a larger, mostly Jewish community, and it remains a living Arabic town, where tourist shops have not yet replaced vegetable markets and the marina is still dominated by small fishing boats. Akko's Arab community is economically depressed and understandably skeptical of official efforts to develop the port for tourism. Undertakings such as the preservation of the Crusader legacy and the recently discovered Hellenistic port underneath the town's walls have been vehemently resisted. The conflict between community and archaeology, and the danger of privileging a dominant history in regions of ethnic and religious strife, are old and familiar problems. Akko, however, has been experimenting with some new cultural heritage plans, which this poster seeks to evaluate.

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Houle-Wierzbicki, Zocha, Université de Montréal
Le Roux, Yannick, APPAAG

POS-98.17 Ethical issues at Loyola's settlement, French Guyana: digging up a dark history

At the end of the 17th century, Loyola's settlement represented one of the most important economic complexes of the French Guyana. It was created by Jesuits for production of sugar cane, coffee and indigo. In 1763, Loyola was closed, and the settlement counted over 500 Native or African slaves (Le Roux 1995:7). Introduction of the Black Code reminded every master to inhume their baptized slaves in the parish cemetery (Black Code 1768: 14). Our estimation shows that more than 1,000 individuals could be inhumed in the Loyola's cemetery during this period. The new archaeological project planned for the summer 2013 will take place in the sacred area, raising important ethical questions: 1) How archaeologists can convince descendants of the slaves of the project's legitimacy treating the darkest period of their history? 2) How archaeologists can help to reconcile their past and the present, while valuing the cultural identity of the descendants? Keywords: Loyola's settlement ' Parish cemetery – slavery

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Derlikowski, Andrew, University of West Florida

POS-98.18 The Rediscovery of The City of Tampa, a 19th-Century Single Screw Steamboat

In 2013, the City of Tampa, a locally important 19th-century steamboat, was rediscovered in Blackwater Bay. The wooden-hulled vessel moved people and goods between Milton, Bagdad, and Pensacola. The City of Tampa burned to her waterline in 1921 during repairs, and was considered a complete loss. In 1991, Dr. Roger Smith, Florida's State Underwater Archaeologist, and his team set out to survey the state's underwater cultural resources. During this survey, only City of Tampa's boiler material was recorded. She was rediscovered in 2013 with a considerable amount of hull and machinery exposed, though the extent of looting is unknown, sufficient archaeological material is available to warrant further investigation. Visible components at the time of this poster include: port and starboard framing, ceiling and hull planking, machinery, and drive shaft terminating with the still-intact four-blade propeller. This poster discusses the results of the 2013 investigations.

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Whitridge, Peter, Memorial University of Newfoundland

Rankin, Lisa, Memorial University of Newfoundland

Fay, Amelia, Memorial University of Newfoundland

Harris, Alison, Memorial University of Newfoundland

Grimes, Vaughan, Memorial University of Newfoundland

POS-98.19 Identifying dog remains from protohistoric and post-contact Inuit archaeological sites in Labrador using stable carbon and nitrogen isotope analysis of bone collagen

Dogs have been an integral component of Inuit life through their role in hunting and transportation, companionship and as a food resource. Archaeologically, these roles can be investigated through the gross morphological analysis of dog remains, however, the bones of wolves are also found at Inuit archaeological sites and can be similar in size and shape to those of dogs, making an accurate species identification difficult. This poster presents ongoing research using stable carbon and nitrogen isotope analysis of bone collagen to distinguish between domestic (dog) and wild (wolf) canid remains recovered from protohistoric and post-contact Inuit dwellings in Nain, Kongu, Nachvak, and Pigeon Cove, Labrador. These data give insight into the changing nature of the Inuit-dog relationship and may serve as a proxy when comparing Inuit diet, before and after the European colonization of Labrador.

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Strezewski, Michael, University of Southern Indiana

POS-98.20 Outside the Fort: Investigations at a Kickapoo Village Adjacent to Fort Ouiatenon, Tippecanoe County, Indiana

Fort Ouiatenon was a French fur-trading outpost constructed in 1717 on the Wabash River. Wea, Kickapoo, and Mascouten villages were located in the surrounding floodplain. The area remained a focal point of Native American habitation and fur trade through 1791. In past years, extensive excavations have been conducted within the fort proper, resulting in a fair amount of knowledge of the non-indigenous inhabitants of the area. Little attention, however, has been paid to the Native American residents of the Ouiatenon vicinity. The current project consisted of extensive magnetometry across site 12-T-9, coupled with targeted excavations of a structure of probable Kickapoo construction. The 6.2 meter diameter structure was circular, built by digging a shallow trench, into which saplings were placed. It was covered with bark. The structure was also burned, likely intentionally. These excavations add considerable information to our knowledge of eighteenth century Kickapoo lifeways and subsistence.

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Tumberg, Tim, Minnesota Historical Society

POS-98.21 Digging up Whiskey Row: An Archaeological Investigation of the Historic Townsite of Agate Bay

During the summers of 2007-2011, the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources conducted archaeological investigations at the historic townsite of Agate Bay, located within the present day limits of the City of Two Harbors. Agate Bay was developed in the mid-1880s in conjunction with the opening of the Vermilion Iron Range. During its few short years of existence, Agate Bay acquired a reputation as a rough-and-tumble frontier settlement and many historical accounts refer to an especially notorious section known as Whiskey Row. The site provided an appropriate venue for a historical archaeology investigation because much of it was capped by a wooden platform and then by a concrete slab from shortly after abandonment in the late 1880s until October 2006. This poster summarizes the site's rather atypical formation processes and the artifact assemblage recovered as a result of those processes, and it concludes by demonstrating how historical archaeology was used to present the most complete and accurate possible interpretation of life in a frontier-era settlement on the north shore of Lake Superior.

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Casavant, Abigail, University of Rhode Island

POS-98.22 Hatmarim Beach Wrecks: Historical Archaeology in Akko Harbor, Israel

While Israel is often associated with the archaeology of ancient peoples, civilizations, and cultures, the modern history and archaeology is also essential to the study of Akko's maritime activities. Three targets along Hatmarim Beach in Akko were discovered during the Israel Coast Exploration Project's 2011 survey, as well as a fourth target via aerial photographs in 2012. It is possible that one or more of these ships belonged to the Egyptian fleet commanded by Admiral Osman Nour-ed-din Bey in the First Egyptian-Ottoman War. Osman's fleet comprised seven frigates, four corvettes, six brigs, a single bomb vessel, and several transport ships and gunboats, and was no doubt attended by many other support vessels as a constant stream of them are described as heading back and forth between Egypt and Akko during the siege. The poster focuses on the role of Akko as a coastal base and thus as a center of sea power and naval identity during the 19th century rule of the Ottoman Empire, while also highlighting the importance of historical archaeology in Akko through the study of the Hatmarim Beach Wrecks.

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Bassett, Hayden, College of William and Mary

Conolley, Ivor, Falmouth Heritage Renewal

POS-98.23 Beneath the Dome: An Archaeological Investigation of Falmouth, Jamaica's "Phoenix Foundry"

From the late-18th to the early-19th c., Falmouth, a British harbor on the north coast of Jamaica, developed into one of the most prosperous ports in the Caribbean. Housing and harboring merchants, sailors, the planter elite, free and enslaved craftsmen, the town relied upon its weekly markets, post office, hospital, taverns, and specialized workshops to dwell urban - moving goods, people, and information in, out, and within northern Jamaica. Begun in 2010, the "Dome Site" project has continued to investigate one of Falmouth's early 19th c.-urban workshops - the Phoenix Foundry. This poster synthesizes two seasons of excavation at the foundry complex, exploring its community role, regional significance, and vast Atlantic and global connections grounded in a single, local presence of industrial life and labor. Through archaeological and architectural analysis, this research reveals how the global and regional entanglements of an emerging Industrial Atlantic integrated small workshops like the foundry for the shaping and maintenance of colonial landscapes. The project situates these findings within the changing role of Jamaican port towns from the late-18th to the early-19th c.

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Dielissen, Sandie, Simon Fraser University

POS-98.24 Being A 'Good' Girl: Crafting Gender in Indian Residential Schools

There is a growing interest in exploring the feminine and sexual attributes of colonialism, particularly in an effort to unravel the often hidden, complex, and contradictory history of Aboriginal women's lives during colonization. Institutions such as the Indian residential schools shaped the lives of Aboriginal girls by embedding western ideals of femininity in habitus. Modelled behaviour, appearance and clothing, personal possessions, and household goods informed respectability, and Aboriginal girls were taught a Christian home life geared towards removing them from their otherwise savage, morally degraded, and uncultured behaviour. This poster introduces how emphasis on the materiality of residential schools changed notions of femininity among Aboriginal girls. Specifically, this research examines customary gender roles and identities of Aboriginal girls and women, including alternative identities (eg. manly-hearted women and two-spirited) to understand how gender was created and shaped through the Christian-run Indian residential schools, transforming Aboriginal girls into 'good' girls and 'proper' womanhood.

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Haas, Mallory R., Cleveland State University

POS-98.25 Constructing a War: WW II oral histories of shipbuilding and racial policy

The Liberty 70 project is a collection of research pertaining to the Liberty ship The James Eagan Layne (JEL), who was beached and sank in Whitsand Bay near Plymouth, England, on March 1945. The Liberty 70 project seeks to record all aspects of the JEL from birth to her sinking. The James Eagan Layne is also believed to be the most dived wreck in the UK, and for many she has been their first experience wreck diving. One such research aspect is the history of her birth and construction from Mildred Aupied at the Delta Shipyard which was located in New Orleans, LA. Ms. Mildred at a youthful 90 years old told us of her time in the Delta Shipyard welding Liberty Ships like the JEL, encountering the social stresses of working in a divided south at a shipyard, when actions and views supporting social skilled labor equality during WWII was a dangerous language. This poster will present the preliminary research of oral histories such as Mildreds and many others in hopes to better understand demand for labor, racial conflict and the catalysts forming the civil rights movement during WWII within the United States.

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Day, Grant, AMEC

POS-98.26 Window Glass Analysis

Investigations by historical archaeologists reveal that window glass gradually increased in thickness throughout the nineteenth century. Numerous equations and methods have been derived for predicting an initial building construction date based on the thickness of window glass fragments recovered from a site. However, there are questions concerning the accuracy and application of these approaches, especially when dealing with sites that have a long period of occupation. By modifying and combining previous approaches it may be possible to conduct window glass dating analysis at sites that were considered less than perfect candidates. This approach may also provide information about the length of occupation, the building of additions or remodeling, and the use of scavenged materials.

Thursday, January 09 – 12:30 PM – Convention Centre: Québec Convention Centre, Room 200

Corbin, Sarah, Territory Heritage Resource Consulting
Hoff, Ricky, US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs
Cassell, Mark, Territory Heritage Resource Consulting

POS-98.27 Material and Social Landscapes of Federal Education for Alaska Natives, 1905-1951

Between 1905 and 1951, the U.S. Department of the Interior was solely responsible for the education of Alaska Natives. The architecture and ideology of Native education in Alaska was created and implemented by the federal government, first by Bureau of Education after 1905, and after 1931 by the Office of Indians Affairs and its administrative descendants (Alaska Indian Service, Alaska Native Service, and finally the Bureau of Indians Affairs). This poster describes continuity and change in material and social landscapes of federal control of Native education in early-mid-20th century Alaska.

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Moizan, Emmanuel, INRAP Grand Sud-Ouest

POS-98.28 Overview of the evolution of a city block in Fort-de-France (Martinique, France)

In the centre of Fort-de-France, a 2012 archaeological dig conducted by INRAP revealed several large-scale construction phases that took place between the end of the 17th century and the beginning of the 20th century. The primitive late 17th century facilities suggest they serviced the urban island. Urbanization occurred during the 18th century with the construction of a first series of buildings which were likely for the Intendant. In the middle of the century, a new building, referred to as the Palace was established. During construction, a sandy deposit reflects the effects of a tsunami. It might correspond to that which followed the 1755 earthquake in Lisbon. In the middle of the 19th century, a final phase of construction suggests a substantial building for the Direction of the Interior. The results of this intervention allow us to better understand the evolution of this island and to combine iconographic and archaeological data.

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Vigeant, J., Université de Montréal

Caron, D., Université de Montréal

Ribot, I., Université du Québec à Montréal

Stevenson, R., Université du Québec à Montréal

POS-98.29 Settlement in Colonial Quebec: Implications from a Stable Isotope Study of Enamel Carbonate from Montréal and Québec City

Notre-Dame cemetery in Montréal (1691-1796) and St. Matthew's cemetery in Québec City (1771-1860) are major sources of information about colonization in Québec. We analyzed stable isotopes of enamel carbonate ($\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$) of teeth formed between the ages of 2 and 8 years for 92 individuals to address questions regarding immigration provenance. Results show that in Montréal, individuals were mainly established colonists (52%), while 35% came from regions with higher $\delta^{18}\text{O}$, and 13% from regions with lower $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values. They confirm that this sample represents a later period after the foundation of Montréal when a larger in-born population appeared as birth rate increased. In contrast, results for St. Matthew's cemetery, established shortly after the British Conquest, show significantly more immigrants (56% from $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ -enriched region; 9% from $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ -depleted region) than established colonists (35%). These isotopic results confirm that Notre-Dame and St. Matthew's cemeteries correspond to two different migratory waves and historical contexts.

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Toupin, Rémi, Université de Montréal

Ribot, Isabelle, Université de Montréal

Hélie, Jean-François, UQAM

Morland, Fanny

Caron, Denny, Université de Montréal

POS-98.30 Dietary behaviors and identity through stables isotopes analysis in the protestant cemetery of St. Matthew, Quebec City (1771-1860)

The objective of this study is to use stable isotope analysis on human remains of a sub-sample of the St. Matthew's cemetery (Quebec, 1771-1860), to explore how dietary behaviors could have varied in relation to mobility patterns. As diet is closely related to original or adopted culture of an individual, it partly informs us on identity and 'cultural' changes through life. Preliminary stable isotopic projects focusing on bone collagen (C and N) allowed us to confirm that this Canadian population had a rather European-like diet. Further analyses focusing on the enamel portion (C, O, Sr) of second molars supported the various origins of the people buried in this cemetery as suggested by archives and gravestones. The latest study adds isotopic data (C, N, S) from the dentin (M2, M3), and results are compared with previous data to explore dietary variations throughout life, especially for those who migrated.

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Dumont, Annie, UMR 6298 ARTeHIS

Moyat, Philippe, UMR 6298 ARTeHIS

Stock, Agnès, Laboratoire de chrono-environnement Besançon (CNRS, UMR6249)

POS-98.31 A Modern Boat Mill on the Doubs River (France, Burgundy Region)

An underwater survey in the Doubs River uncovered well-preserved remains of a floating post-medieval mill. The site consists of piling rows ("bouchot, benne, or banne" in Old French) and two boat hulls (Corte and Forain) supporting the machinery. Seven consistent C14 dates were obtained from the pilings, ranging from the fifteenth century to the first half of the seventeenth century. A sample from one of the two boat hulls is dated in the same interval. Two test pit excavations have yielded metal ware and other objects suggesting an accidental sinking of the vessels. Written sources indicate that such mills were common on this river, with its waters known to show rapid changes in speed and level. Vessels supporting the floating mills, even if they do not differ much from other boats that sailed in this river basin, were built specifically for this purpose. We know that shipwrights specialized in this type of building were settled on the Doubs River until the nineteenth century.

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Johnson, Amanda, College of William and Mary

POS-98.32 "Double-Barreled Chimnies": Discovering an Irish Landscape in Central Virginia

In the 1850s, over 2000 Irish immigrants were brought to an area 20 miles west of Charlottesville, Virginia to construct the tunnels and cuts associated with the Blue Ridge Railroad. The dangerous and lengthy work transformed this transient immigrant population into a semi-settled community for the duration of the decade long project. During the summer of 2013, a field school from the University of Maryland focused excavation efforts on dry-laid stone platforms above the tracks near the eastern portal of the Blue Ridge Railroad Tunnel. The Irish inhabited impermanent shanty structures on the side of Afton Mountain while constructing the tunnel, changing the landscape to suit their needs. The aim of the project is to examine historical and archeological findings to provide an intimate glimpse into the daily lives and experiences of the Irish laborers and their families and to connect these experiences to the Irish larger diasporic community.

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DeMuth, Robert Carl, Indiana University
Fuerst, David N., New River Gorge National River

POS-99.01 Coal company towns as early American suburbs. An examination of standardized community construction in Appalachian work camps

Similar to the construction of modern suburbs, the houses in American work camps were often built in according to standardized plans such that each house in the town was the same. This study argues that this standardization exists, usually but not always, as a result of the coal companies desire to create housing options for their employees as cheaply and efficiently as possible in an otherwise remote area. This idea of cheaply and efficiently built housing is a trait that is often mirrored in our social understanding of modern suburbs. We use multiple lines of evidence to explore this standardization process by examine the roles of governing and administrative bodies that created these towns, as well as how this standardization process affected Appalachian mining families. Additionally, this study examines the similarities and differences between these coal towns and modern suburbs both in their construction techniques and the social functions they serve.

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Lavier, Catherine, UPMC-UMR8220-CNRS-LAMS
Chaillou, Anne, Sous-Direction à l'archéologie – Ministère de la Culture et de la Communication

POS-99.02 La gestion des vestiges archéologiques en France: des fiches méthodologiques pour leur évaluation, leur sélection et leur conservation sélective. L'exemple du bois

La sous-direction de l'archéologie, direction générale des patrimoines, ministère français de la Culture et de la Communication, a lancé en septembre 2011 une réflexion à l'échelon national sur l'évaluation, la sélection et la conservation sélective des archives du sol. Outre un gros volet juridique, cette réflexion doit permettre d'organiser des protocoles d'évaluation et de conservation sélective du matériel archéologique en élaborant des fiches méthodologiques qui seront mises à la disposition des prescripteurs des services régionaux de l'archéologie, des responsables d'opération et des gestionnaires de mobilier. Pour permettre de travailler plus facilement, dix sous-groupes par matière ont été créés: revêtements muraux ou de sol, céramique, restes humains, bois, lithique, mobilier monumental et fragments d'immobilier, faune, métal, verre et terre cuite architecturale. Ce poster présente les résultats de la réflexion du groupe en détaillant les prescriptions et recommandations de terrain, de cheminement des artefacts, d'étude scientifique, de restauration, de conservation (dépôt et milieu muséal) et d'éventuels renfouissements voire de destruction.

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Armstrong, Alan, Northwestern University

POS-99.03 Surveillance in the Wake of Rebellion in Barbados

A series of signal towers were constructed in Barbados in reaction to a slave rebellion in 1816. This study uses GIS and GPS to plot and assess the view-sheds of surveillance and control created by the construction of a series of six signal towers (1816-1819). 'Bussa's Rebellion which began resulted in damage to 54 plantations and the death of well over 200 enslaved laborers (in battle or by execution). The rebellion sent ripples of fear through the island's planter, business, and military communities. It also illuminated the horrors of slavery and galvanized abolitionist sentiment in England. Today the rebellion is commemorated as a defining act of resistance against the institutions of slavery. This study plots the tower sites, examines vectors of communication from tower to tower, and projects for view-shed from each tower. A series of nine plantation sites, currently being considered as part a UNESCO plantation landscapes theme, were also plotted to allow an assessment of bi-directional observation. The study illustrates the tower's utility as control and communication devices.

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Guillot, Benedicte, Institut National de Recherches Archéologiques Préventives
Lecler-Huby, Elisabeth, Institut National de Recherches Archéologiques Préventives

POS-99.04 A 16th-Century Public Dump in Rouen

Un site destiné à recueillir les déchets des habitations voisines au nord-ouest du centre-ville historique de Rouen, aux abords du château de Philippe-Auguste, a été fouillé en 2012. Cet immense dépotoir a livré une grande diversité de mobilier archéologique illustrant la vie quotidienne de la ville de Rouen au 16^e siècle. L'abondante céramique domestique associée à quelques pièces plus luxueuses, témoigne d'une consommation locale et extra-régionale (céramiques du Beauvaisis ou grès bas-normands) ou plus lointaines avec des majoliques.

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Best-Mizsak, Dana, The Walhain-Saint-Paul Project

POS-99.05 An Interdisciplinary Approach to Archaeology and Public Participation

The Walhain-Saint-Paul Project in Belgium, founded in 1998 as a partnership between the Centre de Recherches d'Archéologie Nationale in Belgium and Eastern Illinois University as an archaeological field school, seeks to promote not just archaeology, but also historic preservation to our students and the surrounding community. A protected site since the 1980's, the 12th century castle has been preserved for further study and cultural heritage. Field schools provide us with teaching opportunities, community interaction and valuable research time. When the aim is writing the full history of a protected site and monument, documenting it for future use and the protection/conservation of an archaeological site is this type of interdisciplinary project enough? And, must we absolutely develop sophisticated 21st century technologies in order to ask the good questions on a historical site? In an age of technology, we find that it is necessary to engage broader audiences for continued interest. But, tried and true techniques in the field have proven to be the best course of action on the site. We are able to employ a variety of methods to ensure that the research goals are met.

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Mumford, Meghan, University of West Florida

POS-99.06 Preliminary Investigation of Pensacola's Colonial Jail

The British occupation of Pensacola Florida resulted in the regularization of a 'proper' and formulized town plan with distinct locations for institutions. The Colonial jail, or public gaol, was an integral edifice in the early landscape of Pensacola. The British built the public gaol around 1765, and it operated as one of the few substantive brick buildings in the town that was subsequently used by the sequential Spanish occupants. This poster will explore the preliminary findings from the examination of the collection materials excavated by the University of West Florida in 1986, in an effort to better understand this institution's role in colonial Pensacola.

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Hess, Sarah, Musées de la Ville de Saintes

POS-99.07 Les céramiques de La Chapelle-des-Pots dans la collection des Musées de Saintes

Le village de potiers de la Chapelle-des-Pots (France, Charente-Maritime) a produit entre le XIIe et le XXe s. un vaste répertoire de formes diffusées localement mais aussi exportées, notamment en direction du Nouveau Monde. Les musées de la Ville de Saintes conservent une importante collection reflétant cette production. En présentant ces formes traditionnelles et en tentant de faire la part des exportations, de cerner les choix formels qu'elles impliquent éventuellement, nous nous proposons d'offrir un éclairage particulier sur l'histoire des migrants et leurs conditions de vie dans les nouveaux territoires outre-atlantique.

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Flewellen, Ayana, University of Texas at Austin

Dunnavant, Justin, University of Florida

POS-99.08 Black Experiences within the Field of Archaeology

African American historical and heritage sites have increasingly become the center of archaeological attention in America; however members of the African Diaspora, both within and outside the academy, such as graduate students, project organizers, field excavators and community collaborators, remain largely underrepresented. The Society of Black Archaeologists (SBA) was created in 2011 with five goals in mind; one of which is to highlight the past and present achievements and contributions that Blacks have made to the field of archaeology. With this in mind SBA is currently working towards collecting and archiving oral history interviews from members of the African Diaspora to gain a better understanding of their roles and experiences in order to bring about a more diverse future within the field of archaeology. This poster showcases the progression of SBA's Oral History Project by highlighting some of the current interviews collected and illustrating central themes that run throughout the interviews.

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Fields, Shawn, University of Illinois- Urbana Champaign

Moloney, Brenna, Wayne State University

POS-99.09 Underworld Archaeology: Exploring a Rumored Detroit Speakeasy

This poster highlights the 2013 investigations by Wayne State University students of a rumored speakeasy associated with the notorious Purple Gang located in the basement of a Detroit bar. During Prohibition, 1919-1933, the sale of liquor was the second-most profitable business in Detroit after the automobile industry. As immigrants and industries transformed the Prohibition-era landscape, so too did powerful criminals as they took advantage of the social and political conditions to consolidate and expand their wealth and power. The Purple Gang, a predominantly Eastern-European Jewish crime syndicate, dominated Detroit's illegal liquor trade and also managed prostitution rings and extortion operations. Known for their ruthlessness, the Purple Gang still hold a prominent place in the oral history and urban legends of Detroit. Though this history has captured the popular imagination, its clandestine nature makes it difficult to trace through the historical and archaeological record.

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Cipolla, Craig, University of Leicester

POS-99.10 Mohegan Field School 2013: Entangled Histories, Entangled Methodologies

This poster summarizes the 2013 season of the Mohegan Archaeological Field School, a collaborative endeavour between the Mohegan Tribe of Connecticut and the University of Leicester. This summer the school brought together an incredibly diverse group of participants from across the globe, including Indigenous, American, and British students and staff. Participants worked together to study evolving relations between Mohegan, Anglo, and Anglo-American occupants and visitors to the Cochegan Site in Uncasville, Connecticut from the eighteenth century up to the present. The poster focuses largely on the collaborative process, its intended outcomes, and the actual results. We also delve briefly into this summer's finds.

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Lavier, Catherine, UPMC-UMR8220-CNRS-LAMS

Lira, Nicolas, Université Paris 1-Musée du Quai Branly

POS-99.11 Indigenous navigation tradition in North Patagonia: connections, contacts and routes between theoriental and occidental slopes of the Andes

This research is presented as a study of indigenous navigation and their boats (dugouts and plankboats) for the north Patagonia lakes region, and as an effort to systematize the findings on this subject that are spread and out of context in this area, with the aim of contributing to an understanding of the practices and technologies of indigenous sailing tradition and origin. The taxa identification (wood anatomy), typology and morphology, traceology (tool traces, manufacture and use wears), as well as dendrochronology, let us study wooden remains not only as chronological and ecological markers, but also capable of giving economic, cultural and technological information. The aim of this work is, by the study of the wooden boats, to make a contribution in the comprehension of the practices and technologies of the indigenous tradition navigation in north Patagonia ; helping to understand the history of mobility, the use of space and its transformations by the indigenous communities from prehispanic periods until XXth century.

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Pippin, Douglas, SUNY Oswego

POS-99.12 The Officers' Barracks and Current Archaeological Investigations at Fort Haldimand, Carleton Island, New York

During the American Revolutionary War, the British outpost on Carleton Island was an integral connection between the cities of Montréal and Québec, and frontier military posts in the Great Lakes. The British military in Canada struggled throughout the war to maintain supply lines over great distances, and provide adequate provisions to these garrisons. Situated at the head of the St. Lawrence River, the diverse activity on Carleton Island included a military fortification, naval base, shipyard, merchant warehouses and civilian refugee settlements. Archaeological excavations at the fortification, Fort Haldimand, recovered evidence about soldiers' diet, living conditions and the availability of market goods on the frontier. Information will be presented on new research questions being explored at Fort Haldimand, and recent excavations related to the officer's quarters.

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Breene, Morgan, University of Rhode Island

POS-99.13 The 1799 Siege of Acre: A Re-evaluation of the Historical and Archaeological Record

Napoleon's failed siege of Acre, Israel in the spring of 1799 was a turning point in his eastern campaign. Had he succeeded in gaining control of the port, he would have been well-positioned to challenge Britain's influence in the East. It was only through the assistance of the British naval commander Admiral William Sidney Smith that the city was able to withstand the siege; Smith kept up a constant bombardment of Napoleon's position from his fleet for over two months. Understandably, underwater archaeologists have been eager to discover evidence of the siege in the port, but the task is complicated by the presence of wreckage from naval conflicts of the 1830s and 1840, and also the persistence of certain misinformation about how Smith conducted Acre's defense. Using historical maps, letters, drawings, and other documents, this poster presents a new interpretation of the 1799 siege of Acre, and introduces two recently-discovered shipwrecks, one or both of which may have sank as a result of Smith's strategy.

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Shaw, Matthew, University of Missouri

Dresler, Petr, Masaryk University

Dietz, Michael, College of DuPage

Staeck, John, College of DuPage

POS-99.14 Early Medieval Slavic Industry: Na V'elách, a Great Moravian Craft Production Suburb

During summer 2013, an American archaeological team, in association with colleagues from Masaryk University in Brno, excavated a suburban settlement beyond the perimeter of Pohansko, a fortified, 9th-century Great Moravian stronghold in the southeastern Czech Republic. High population density maintaining stone-built structures was revealed, along with the hardware associated with craftworking in industrial fashion, something heretofore not documented among early Central European Slavic centers. Significant remains that share identical dimensions associated with textile production, as well as casting implements used in fine metalworking, demonstrate mass production, as do wheel-thrown graphite-polished ceramics in abundance. These industries, taken together with the expense of stone-built structures in Great Moravia, indicate either wealth or status not before expected among non-elite settlements in Early Slavic Europe. Ongoing excavations will assess the extent of this suburb in time and in space.

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Noack Myers, Kelsey, Indiana University Bloomington

POS-99.15 Another Look at Fort Ouiatenon: Native-European Creolization and the Frontier Meat Diet

Newly excavated faunal remains from an 18th century Native structure near the walls of Fort Ouiatenon have been considered alongside previously excavated Native, European and Euro-American materials excavated in previous decades from the fort site and its environs. The excavation of Native contexts, particularly structures, from this temporal period in the Midwest is rare. The fort was built on the northern banks of the modern day Wabash River in Indiana in 1717 by the French and saw successive and concurrent use by ethnically French traders and settlers, American settlers, the British military, and surrounding local Native groups including the Wea. The European settlers and military troops who conducted trade with the Natives in this area did so without seeking to directly affect the cultural operations of the groups with which they made contact. It has been suggested that both Native and non-Native groups existed on a 'level playing field' in terms of cultural exchange and domination. The interesting cultural implications of these circumstances also provide a unique view of the population at Ouiatenon through its subsequent archaeological remains.

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Roth, Madeline, St. Mary's College of Maryland

POS-99.16 Life on the Patuxent: An Analysis of Brick Material Culture at Cremona Estate

In the spring of 2012, students from St. Mary's College of Maryland began directed surveying Cremona Estate, located on the Patuxent River in Southern Maryland. The property was originally purchased as a plantation in 1653 by John Ashcom; a protestant living in the Catholic controlled colony. Research was undertaken to enhance understanding of Cremona's historical role. Students initiated preliminary investigations of locus three, colloquially termed 'Brickfield' for the relatively high abundance of brick collected. In the summer of 2013 excavation of Brickfield was carried out. The analysis of the artifact, and in particular brick distribution, constructs a spatial and temporal landscape which illustrates occupation and site use of a plantation that sits at both the physical and religious frontier of colonial Maryland. Study of material remains at sites such as Cremona can provide insight into questions of identity and the roles people adopted with colonization of the New World.

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McCague, Elizabeth, St. Mary's College of Maryland

Gijanto, Liza, St. Mary's College of Maryland

POS-99.17 Impacts of Atlantic Trade on Ceramic Manufacture in Berefet, The Gambia

The village of Berefet in the Gambia, West Africa was once the site of a British run out-factory used during the Atlantic trade from the 17th to 18th centuries and continued to exist following colonial occupation of the settlement in the 19th century. This poster will address ceramic manufacture at the site using collections recovered in 2010 and 2012 as part of archaeological investigations under the direction of Dr. Liza Gijanto. The low-fired earthenware ceramics will be analyzed to compare vessel form and attribute differences including temper, firing, decoration, and color in order to assess change in manufacture and use between the Atlantic era and colonial period inhabitations of the site. This exercise will offer a greater understanding of the impact commercial colonial involvement on local communities during the Atlantic world era through the production and use of everyday material culture.

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Morrand, Kate, Naval History & Heritage Command

POS-99.18 Conservation of Howell Mark I Torpedo No. 24

Conservation of a 19th century Howell Mark I torpedo is currently underway at the Naval History & Heritage Command's Archaeology & Conservation Laboratory in Washington DC. This torpedo, one of only 50 produced and one of only three surviving examples, was discovered in spring 2013 off the coast of San Diego by trained dolphins from the US Navy's Marine Mammal Program. Designed by a US Navy officer, this revolutionary weapon was the first American-manufactured steam-powered locomotive torpedo. The artifact itself is a complex of precise mechanical components made up of copper alloy, iron alloy, and organic materials. This poster will present a brief history of the torpedo, discuss its significance in US naval warfare technology, and detail initial conservation research and treatment procedures.

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McGraw, Matt, Louisiana State University

McLain, Rebecca, Louisiana State University

Clement, Beverly, Louisiana State University

POS-99.19 Sharing the Sweet Life: Public Archaeology in practice at a historic Louisiana sugar mill

The LSU Rural Life Museum conducted Phase III data recovery excavations at the sugar mill portion of the Chatsworth Plantation site (16EBR192) now in Baton Rouge, Louisiana from January to June 2013. Chatsworth Plantation existed as a sugar producer along the banks of the Mississippi River from the 1840s until the property was sold at a Sheriff's sale in 1928. The purpose of this poster is to demonstrate the efforts made by the project team to engage the public with historic archaeology. The Chatsworth Plantation project that includes cultural resource management (CRM), academic, and museum archaeology creates an opportunity for a mixture of ways to engage the public. As excavations and research continue, efforts to develop relationships with the community have, and will continue to include: a Facebook page, field school student blog, site tours, museum displays, newspaper articles, and television reports.

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Gunter, Madeleine, College of William and Mary

POS-99,2 Finding the “Best Clays”: A Geoarchaeological Approach toward Understanding Redware Production in Colonial Barbados

Through much of the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, enslaved African and poor white potters produced redware vessels in eastern parishes across the British Caribbean Island of Barbados. While potters predominantly catered to the burgeoning Barbadian sugar industry, they also produced domestic vessel forms that emerged as key fixtures in local markets. Despite their economic impact, Barbadian potters are archaeologically invisible, largely because the utilitarian wares they produced are nearly identical to European-made vessels. Siedow's (2010, 2011) Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) studies of Scotland District wares, however, suggest that radiolaria, a holoplanktonic protozoa also found in local clay deposits, may serve as a diagnostic marker of at least some Barbadian-made earthenwares. Building on Siedow's work, this project identifies, maps, and characterizes the 'raw' clays used by Scotland District potters, with the goal of comparing their radiolarian 'signature' with that of associated redware assemblages. These analyses are an important next step towards understanding the social and economic lifeways of Barbadian potters.

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Wells, Benjamin, University of West Florida

POS-99.21 Blackwater Maritime Heritage Trail: A Model for Site Interpretation

Maritime heritage trails are a valuable technique to share cultural and historical resources with the public in a manner that emphasizes the availability and responsibility local citizens and visitors have to enjoy and care for them. The major issue confronting those responsible for developing such projects is the degree to which these sites should be interpreted. The proposed Blackwater Maritime Heritage Trail is ideally positioned to bridge this gap. This project seeks to develop a model for public interpretation that ranks sites based on key components such as significance, accessibility, preservation, and several other factors. The portion of the river under proposition extends from Bagdad, Florida, north to the town of Milton. Both towns and the area between have been home to prehistoric and historic peoples and is rich in both natural and historic assets. Originating from local impetus, this project will bring together economical, historical, and communal interests while following an archaeological approach that properly manages the sites for those enjoying the Blackwater Maritime Heritage Trail.

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Chénier, Ani, McMaster University

POS-99.22 Remembering place(s): Changing commemorative traditions in and across Chinese diaspora cemeteries in North America and Hawaii, 1900-1960

This poster presents research on grave markers and other monuments from Chinese cemeteries in four Pacific ports: Honolulu (Hawaii), San Francisco (California), Vancouver and Victoria (British Columbia). These cities were among the major hubs for travel, communication and trade between China and Chinese diaspora communities in the Americas. Documenting patterns of change in commemorative practices at these sites allows for an exploration of the relationship between local, national, and transnational social networks. Certain broad changes in commemorative practices occurred across all of these cities and cemeteries, but came about in different ways in different local contexts. This pattern evinces the influence of trans-Pacific circulations of ideas and information to and from China, but also of circulations between diaspora communities in North America. It also attests the important ways in which concrete interactions by individual people coming together in real places mediated these circulations.

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Cooper, Leslie, Thomas Jefferson Foundation

**POS-99.23 Vaughan and Curriboo: A New Look
at Two Eighteenth-Century Low Country Plantations**

A Save America's Treasures grant allows researchers, for the first time, the ability to examine data from excavations conducted in the 1980s at Vaughan and Curriboo plantations in the South Carolina Low Country. The sites represent some of the most extensively excavated slave quarters at that time in South Carolina. They are unique both in terms of the phenomenal amount of colonoware recovered from them as well as the presence of architectural evidence for a slave quarter building sequence from early trench wall to later post wall construction, previously interpreted as change over time from African to European-influenced design. How might these two aspects be related? We use colonoware data as well as feature artifact data to explore slave consumerism over time and how that relates to architectural change over time.

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Roy, Natasha, Centre d'études nordiques and Department of geography of Laval University

Bhiry, Najat, Centre d'études nordiques and Department of geography of Laval University

Woollett, James, Centre d'études nordiques and Department of history of Laval University

Delwaide, Ann, Centre d'études nordiques and Department of history of Laval University

**POS-99.24 The Human-Environment relationship at Oakes Bay 1 (HeCg-08), Dog Island (Labrador):
A dendrochronological approach**

In Nunatsiavut, recent studies have shown that major changes of the landscape have occurred over the last centuries. Most of them have been related to climate changes. At the Oakes Bay site located at Dog Island (Nain), we have showed that spruce (*Picea* sp.) declined after ca. 600 BP and that this decrease coincided with an increase in charcoal. Although the precise cause is not yet known, this decline may be due to the arrival of the Inuit and subsequent wood harvesting and consumption. In order to document the impact of the human-environment relationship, a dendrochronological study was undertaken in conjunction with excavations at the Inuit winter settlements of Oakes Bay 1 (HeCg-08). We tested the hypothesis that changes in forest dynamics were triggered mainly by climate. However, the Inuit would have had some local impact on the environment since they made extensive use of trees for house construction and heating.

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Catsambis, Alexis, Naval History & Heritage Command

POS-99.25 The maritime heritage questionnaire – abridged results

The Maritime Heritage Questionnaire (MHQ) formed part of the author's doctoral research on coastal and submerged heritage management and consisted of a multi-faceted survey intended to capture the activities, impact and influence of the more than 75 institutions that contribute to the United States' maritime heritage preservation framework. The survey, a state-of-the-field assessment comprised of 30 carefully considered questions, was divided into sections addressing organizational information and staffing, research and resource management activities, legislative and policy issues, as well as perceived accomplishments and challenges associated with organizations and the field at large. Through considering input from a wide array of organizations in government, academia, the museum and non-profit sector, avocational groups, and cultural resource management firms, the MHQ provides insights into current professional trends, highlights legislative and policy gaps, and identifies areas where efforts should be redoubled in order to maintain the nation's tangible connection with its maritime past.

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Jégouzo, Anne, INRAP

POS-99.26 Archéologie préventive et monuments historiques coloniaux dans les départements d'outremer français: quels enjeux?

Cette communication cherche à présenter les contraintes et les intérêts d'opérations d'archéologie préventive réalisées sur des Monuments Historiques ou des bâtiments devant être conservés de la période coloniale dans les DOM américains. Cette présentation s'appuie sur différents types d'opérations allant du suivi de travaux à la fouille proprement dite dans le cadre de projets de restauration menés en Guadeloupe et en Martinique (Fortifications, habitations). Elle cherchera ainsi à mettre en exergue les différentes contraintes rencontrées: techniques, méthodologiques et scientifiques, mais aussi les enrichissements de telles recherches à la fois pour l'archéologue, comme pour le restaurateur et le propriétaire.

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Oseni, Dr Kolawole, Lagos State Ministry of Home Affairs and Culture

POS-99.27 Historical Sites as Cultural Resources in Lagos State: A typological analysis

At the Pan African Festival held in Algiers in 1969, cultural leaders and decision makers from most of the African countries proclaim that any African cultural policy should enable the people to acquire knowledge and education in order to assume responsibility for their cultural heritage and development. The recent Declaration of the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity adopted by General Conference of UNESCO on 2 November 2001 is also borne out of the conviction that culture takes diverse forms across time and space. As a source of exchange, innovation and creativity, cultural diversity is as necessary for human kind as biodiversity is for nature. In the same vein Governor Babatunde Raji Fashola of Lagos State, in his inaugural address, promised a government with a clear compelling purpose to give Lagos a strong cultural identity, to make it one of the top 10 mega cities in the world in terms of urban living indices. The government realizes that this goal cannot be fully realized without incorporating cultural heritage into the development agenda. Yet, there is no systematic cultural resource database that could guide the formulation and implementation sustainable policy. The goal of this presentation then is to start the process of documenting the diversity of cultural resources in Lagos State. I will particularly pursue a typological analysis of historical and archaeological sites, discuss their significance, as well as their educational potentials.

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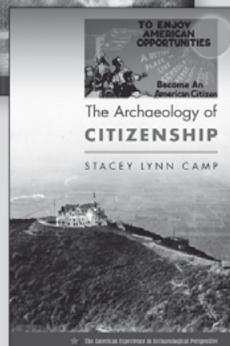
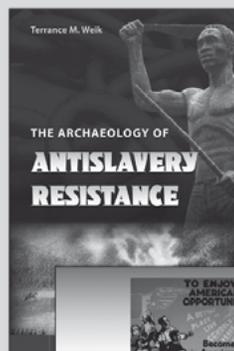
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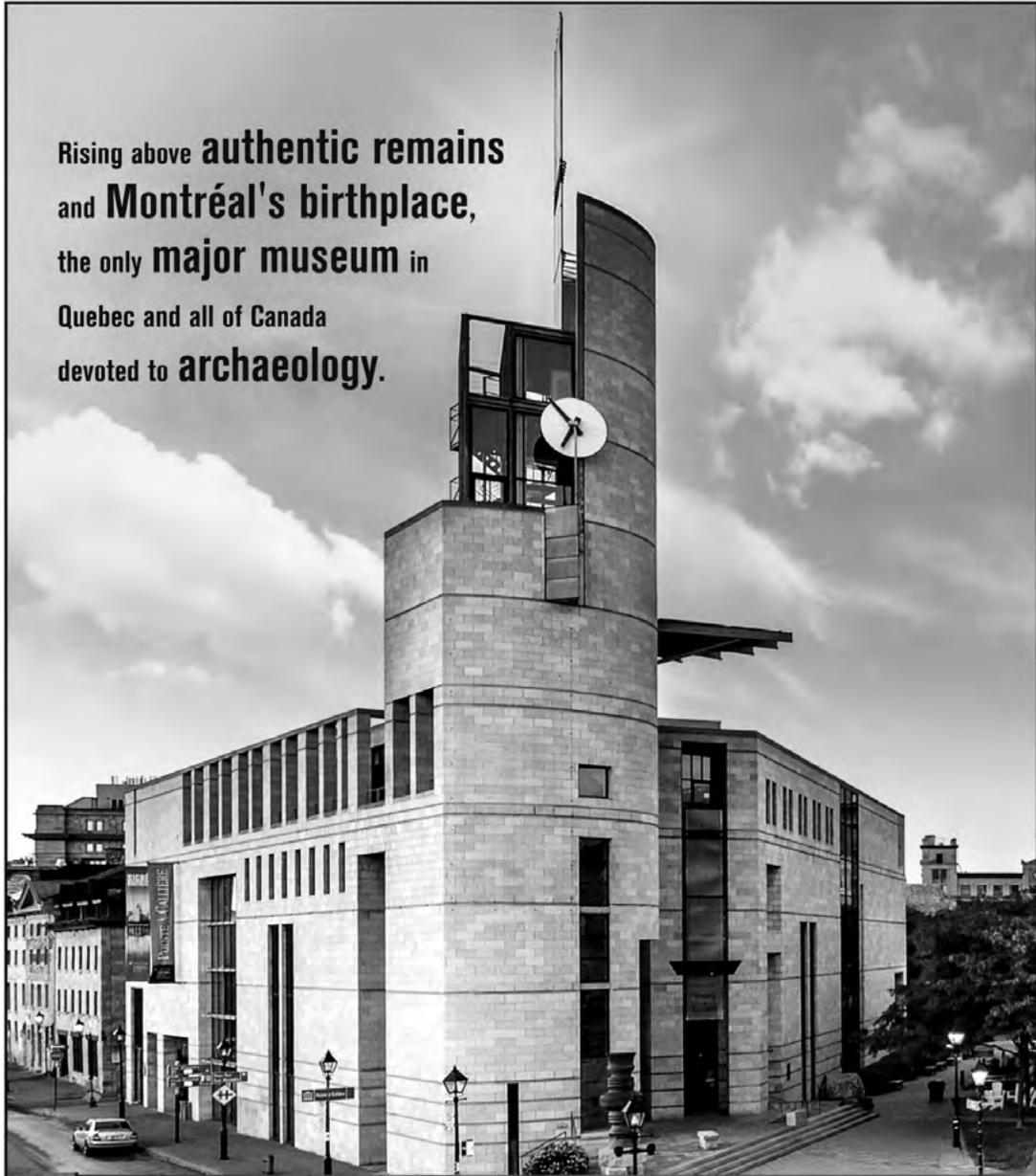
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