

COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY



Conference Program and Abstracts

October 20-23, 2005

THE COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology (CNEHA) is a non-profit organization dedicated to archaeological scholarship in the American Northeast, including Canada and the United States. Its purpose is to encourage and advance the collection, preservation, and dissemination of knowledge derived from the practice of archaeology on historical sites. CNEHA is concerned with the entire historical period, from the beginning of European exploration in the New World to the recent past.

The Council invites professional and avocational archaeologists, historians, material cultural specialists, historic preservationists, and students to become members. All members receive the journal *Northeast Historical Archaeology*, and a regular newsletter. Members also enjoy a special registration rate for the annual meeting and conference, held in October and located at various locations throughout eastern Canada and the northeastern United States.

For additional membership information and an application, stop at the Conference Registration Table.

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Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

2005 Annual Conference Trenton, New Jersey Program

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20

- 6:00-9:30 CNEHA Board Meeting: Thomas Edison State College

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21
MORNING AND AFTERNOON

REGISTRATION DESK

- 8:00-12:00 Trenton Marriott at Lafayette Yard, 1 West Lafayette Street, Trenton, New Jersey

WORKSHOPS AND TOURS

- 2:00-6:00 Workshop A: Machine-Made Bottles for the Archaeologist, with George Miller, URS Corporation and Tony McNichol, McGill University
- 10:30-12:30 Workshop B: Identifying and Interpreting Artifacts of Personal Adornment, with Carolyn White, University of Nevada-Reno
- 8:30-5:00 Tour 1. The Revolutionary War and More: The Monmouth Campaign of 1778, including Crosswicks, Historic Walnford, Old Tennent Meeting House, Monmouth Battlefield and the Covenhoven House, with Garry Wheeler Stone, NJDEP State Park Service
- 8:30-4:00 Tour 2. The Mercer Mile: Fonthill, the Mercer Museum, and the Moravian Tile works, with David Orr, NPS and Temple University
- 8:30-4:00 Tour 3. Ghost Towns of the Pine Barrens: Batsto, Atsion, and Weymouth, with David C. Mudge, NJDOT
- 1:00-4:00 Tour 4. A Trenton Historic Sampler (William Trent House, South River Walk Park, Riverview Cemetery, Trenton City Museum at Ellarslie), with Richard Hunter, Hunter Research, Inc.

RECEPTION

- 7:00-9:00 Evening Reception at the Old Barracks Museum with welcome address by Marc Mappen, Executive Director of the New Jersey Historical Commission.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22 - MORNING

SESSION 1: SALON A

**TRENTON MAKES, THE WORLD TAKES:
THE RISE AND FALL OF THE CERAMIC INDUSTRY IN TRENTON
CHAIRED BY META JANOWITZ**

Trenton was one of the most important centers of production in the United States for factory-made tea, table, and sanitary wares throughout much of the 19th and 20th centuries. Trenton-made vessels of whiteware, white granite, yellowware, ironstone, and porcelains fine and coarse found their way to places in the Northeast and further afield. Archaeologists and ceramic historians in this session will discuss the history of the Trenton ceramic industry and present examples of objects both excavated and collected.

- 8:30-9:20 **Country Pottery, City Factory - Industrializing New Jersey Earthenwares.**
 Richard Hunter
- 9:20-9:45 **Trenton's Porcelain, 1865-1965: Sublime and Sanitary.**
 Ellen Denker
- 9:45-10:05 **BREAK**
- 10:05-10:55 **Trenton's Ceramic Wasters: One Potter's Trash is an Archaeologist's Treasure.**
 William Liebeknecht and Rebecca White
- 10:55-11:40 **Interpreting Trenton's Kiln Furniture: Not Just Props.**
 Rebecca White and William Liebeknecht
- 10:40-12:05 **Trenton Pots Today: Landfill, Collectors and Historians.**
 Meta Janowitz .

SESSION 2: SALON B

**CONTRIBUTED PAPERS
MODERATED BY SHERENE BAUGHER**

- 8:30-8:55 **The 1798 Wreck of the HMS DeBraak: Helping to Unravel the Histories and Mysteries of Women Aboard Ships in the Great Age of Sail.**
 Carin Bloom
- 8:55-9:20 **"Go Straight Ahead": Salem's Rise to Global Entrepôt as Reflected in the Archaeological Assemblage from the Captain Stephen Phillips House.**
 George Schwartz

- 9:20-9:45 **Using Undergraduate Excavations of Historic Farmsteads to Deepen Local Histories.**
Wendy Garratt-Reed
- 9:45-10:05 BREAK
- 10:05-10:55 **Indiana's West Field: A Statistical Analysis.**
Shan Ling
- 10:55-11:20 **Reconstructing Cultural Landscapes: A Preliminary Look at the Botanical Remains from New York's African Burial Ground.**
Sharon Gudaitis
- 11:20-11:45 **Partnering with the Public: Cornell Outreach Projects in 2005.**
Daniel Costura and Sherene Baugher

SESSION 3: SALON C

STATUS AND MATERIAL CULTURE IN THE NORTHEAST CHAIRED BY CHRISTA M. BERANEK AND CHRISTINA J. HODGE

This session is inspired by the many current, innovative research projects treating complex relationships between material culture, consumption, and social status in the Northeast. Material culture played a central role in defining and enacting the shifting divisions of status as it related to other aspects of personal identity. In turn, these processes were intertwined with broader trends of colonization, Georgianization, Americanization, urbanization, globalization, and the consumer and industrial revolutions. Papers represent a variety of approaches, social perspectives, situations, and analytical contexts, ranging from landscape to the body, rural to urban, domestic to industrial, and colonial to capitalist. While recognizing no essential definition of status, offerings are united by their focus on the manners, materials, and motives with which people in the past and present have deployed material culture to negotiate their place in the world.

- 8:30-8:55 **A Parcel of Land in the County of Middlesex Bounded and Described as Follows.**
Christa M. Beranek
- 8:55-9:20 **Status and Identity at the West Point Foundry: The Material Culture of Workers' Households at a 19th-century Iron Foundry.**
Michael J. Deegan
- 9:20-9:45 **"Tolerably Furnish'd for an Ordinary Man": Implications of Franklin's Consumerist Critique.**
Christina J. Hodge
- 9:45-10:05 BREAK
- 10:05-10:55 **The Status of Labor at King Manor.**
Christopher N. Matthews
- 10:55-11:20 **Schuyler Flats: Analysis and Interpretation of an Early Seventeenth Century Dutch Faunal Assemblage from Upstate New York.**
Marie-Lorraine Pipes

- 11:20-11:45 Exploring Creativity, Status, and Symbolism Through the Material Culture of Ironmaking in Rural Rhode Island.
Krysta Ryzewski and Kaitlin Deslatte
- 11:45-12:10 The Other Side of the Privacy Hedge: 1850 Feltville and the Importation of Class into the Central New Jersey Hinterland.
Matthew S. Tomaso, Maureen Kick, Liza A. Gijanto, Samuel P. Snell and Barbara Anello
- 12:00-1:15 LUNCH BREAK (On your own)

SATURDAY AFTERNOON

SESSION 4: SALON A

MILITARY SITES ARCHAEOLOGY CHAIRED BY DANA LINCK

- 1:15-1:40 Arquebus and Musket: Identifying 17th Century Ammunition in an Archaeological Context.
Adrian O. Mandzy
- 1:40-2:05 Revolutionary War Musket Ball Typology – An Analysis of Lead Artifacts Excavated at Monmouth Battlefield State Park.
Daniel M. Sivilich
- 2:05-2:30 The Battle of Monmouth: Archaeologists, Cartographers, and Historians Rout Confusion.
Garry Wheeler Stone and Daniel M. Sivilich
- 2:30-2:45 BREAK
- 2:45-3:10 Valley Forge: Ground-Truthing the Revolution II.
Julia Steele
- 3:10-3:35 Seeking Yankee Doodle's "Elegant" Barrack – Archaeological Investigation of the Warner House Foundation Failure, Constitution Island, USMA, West Point, New York.
Dana Linck
- 3:35-4:00 Revolutionary War Mass Graves at Langhorne, Pennsylvania.
Michael Stewart
- 4:00-4:25 "Buried Secrets of the Revolutionary War: The Forensic Analysis of Jane McCrea."
David R. Starbuck

SESSION 5: SALON B

ONCE UPON A TIME IN NEW BRUNSWICK
CHAIRED BY REBECCA YAMIN

A rare document—the journal of Rachel Van Dyke—and the re-investigation of a site in downtown New Brunswick are the inspiration for this session. Starting with a discussion of the journal by the historian who transcribed it, and employing storytelling techniques, the session will use the archaeological investigation of the block where Rachel lived to bring New Brunswick to life before, during, and after Rachel's time. Other excavations in the area and a video will add to the story of this small city that was a thriving port in the eighteenth century, an industrial center in the nineteenth, and a candidate for urban renewal in the twentieth. Topics considered will include the city's role during the Revolutionary War, its relationship to the hinterland, its emergence as an urban place, the impact of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, the rise of industry, demographic shifts in the population over time, and the dramatic changes in transportation that led to the city's decline.

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| 1:15-1:40 | "A Prospect Truly Delightful": Rachel Van Dyke's Life in Early Nineteenth-Century New Brunswick.
Lucia McMahon |
| 1:40-2:05 | The World that Rachel Never Knew: Vignettes Based on the Archaeological Investigation of the Route 18/27 Interchange Site, New Brunswick, New Jersey.
Rebecca Yamin, Alex Bartlett, Tod Benedict and Juliette Gerhardt |
| 2:05-2:30 | Wintering in the Raritan River Valley: The Private Correspondence of a British Officer.
Wade P. Catts |
| 2:30-2:45 | BREAK |
| 2:45-3:10 | Patriots, Tories, Inebriates and Hussies: Archaeology at the Abraham Staats House, South Bound Brook, New Jersey.
Richard Veit and Michael Gall |
| 3:35-4:00 | Archaeological Investigation of the Connolly & Palmer Stoneware Pottery (1866-1901).
Judson Kratzer |
| 4:00-4:25 | A 21st Century Recordation of an 18th-19th Century Site.
David Zmoda |

SESSION 6: SALON C

INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE MID-ATLANTIC
CHAIRED BY LAUREN COOK

The Mid-Atlantic region is characterized by abundant fuel and raw materials such as timber, coal, metal ores, clay, and sand, as well as extensive agricultural production. In addition, it contained population centers that provided a ready workforce and a nearby market for finished products, and boasted extensive transportation networks. It is hardly surprising that the Mid-Atlantic developed early as a center for industry, and maintains that dominance to this day. Industrial archaeologists working in the region have investigated a wide variety of sites, from urban factories that employed thousands to small rural workshops with only a few craftsmen. The papers in this session explore a few aspects of the diverse industrial heritage of the region, its material expressions, and its present-day ramifications.

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| 1:15-1:40 | The Archaeology of Industrial Process.
Lauren Cook |
| 1:40-2:05 | People Who Work in Glass Houses: The Eighteenth-Century Stanger Glassworks.
Gerard Scharfenberger |
| 2:05-2:30 | Identifying Foundry Bricks: Building an Industrial Landscape at the West Point Foundry.
Timothy Scarlett |
| 2:30-2:45 | BREAK |
| 2:45-3:10 | Intellectual Property Protection: Identifying Thomas A. Edison's Secret Underground Patent Vault.
Michael Gall |
| 3:35-4:00 | From Double Knits and Drill Pipes to Disney: Industrial Sites as Heritage Tourism Destinations in the Mid-Atlantic Region.
Kelly M. Britt |
| 4:00-4:25 | Discussant: David Orr |

SATURDAY EVENING

BANQUET AND ENTERTAINMENT

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| 6:30-7:00 | Open Cash Bar, Masonic Temple |
| 7:00-8:00 | Banquet and Musical Entertainment |
| 8:00 | Presentation of Service Award to Ed Lenik |
| 8:30 | Tour of the Masonic Temple |

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 23 - MORNING

Breakfast Business Meeting

- 7:30-9:00 Business Meeting with complimentary breakfast.
Announcement of Student Paper competition winner. Raffle drawing.

SESSION 7: SALON A

CONTEXT DEVELOPMENT FOR INTERPRETING PENNSYLVANIA FARMSTEADS: A REGIONAL APPROACH CHAINED BY WADE P. CATTS AND JOHN W. LAWRENCE

It should be abundantly clear to all archaeologists working on historic sites in Pennsylvania that there is a need to develop thematic and interpretive contexts in which to assess our findings from the field. This session is a first step towards developing such a context for the most ubiquitous of all rural historic site types: the farmstead. Using the Delaware River watershed as the geographic focus, data from archaeological investigations in and outside of the commonwealth will be used to construct an interpretive context for farmsteads. Themes serving to direct the presenters include Economic Change and Farm Life, Farmstead Material Culture, Farmsteads and Ethnography, Farmsteads and Community, the Farming Landscape, and Religious Life and Farm Life. Papers will present individual thematic contexts in which combined archaeological and historical research can provide significant insights into our rural agrarian past.

- 9:05-9:30 From the Mountains to the Sea: Farmstead Archeology in the Delaware River Watershed.
Wade P. Catts and John W. Lawrence
- 9:30-9:55 Labor, Farm, and Farmstead: A Cautionary Tale from Southeastern Pennsylvania.
Richard Affleck
- 9:55-10:20 Home on the Grange: An Examination of Siting at the Krause Site 36Lh240, Upper
Macungie Township, Lehigh County Pennsylvania.
Barbara Chi Hsiao Silber
- 10:20-10:45 By Their Pottery Ye Shall Know Them? Consumption, Tradition, and Ethnicity in
Southeastern Pennsylvania.
John W. Lawrence and Daniel N. Bailey
- 10:45-11:10 Perspectives on Agricultural Heritage from the First State.
Lu Ann De Cunzo and Rebecca Sheppard
- 11:15-11:35 Earthfast Frontier to Agricultural Hinterland: The Archaeology of Farmsteads and Rural
Domestic Sites in Western New Jersey.
Michael L. Young

SESSION 8: SALON B

CONTRIBUTED PAPERS
MODERATED BY SCOTT STULL

- 9:05-9:30 Exploring the Material Culture of Slavery and Freedom: An Archaeological Analysis of the Quarterpath Road Quarter and Tenant Site in Williamsburg, Virginia.
Jason Boroughs, Grace Turner, and Ywone Edwards-Ingram
- 9:30-9:55 "Plantation versus Farm": Consideration for Examining Rural Domestic Sites of the 18th and 19th Centuries.
Grant S. Quertermous
- 9:55-10:20 A Landscape of Social Inequality in Southern New England: Continued Archaeological Research On and Around a Provisioning Plantation in Connecticut.
Gerald Sawyer
- 10:20-10:45 The Second Level, Plus 35.
William Sandy
- 10:45-11:10 The Erie Canal and the Growth of Cities in Western New York.
Scott D. Stull

SESSION 9: SALON C

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES ON EARLY AMERICAN TAVERNS
CHAIRRED BY PHIL DUNNING

Taverns were once a commonplace feature of the American landscape. They served as secular centers of social life in early America. Today they are regularly-studied archaeological sites. Nevertheless, the body of published literature on taverns and their interpretation is limited. The papers in this session provide a variety of perspectives on the study of taverns and highlight the potential of these interesting, and often complicated sites, to provide new information about the past.

- 9:05-9:30 Rumney's Tavern and Freeman's Ordinary: A Comparative Study of Two 18th Century Taverns in Anne Arundel County, Maryland.
Mechelle Kerns-Nocerito, Caralyn Roviello Fama, and Al Luckenbach
- 9:30-9:55 Its "STILL" There - Preliminary Excavations at an 18th Century Farm/Distillery in Pennsylvania.
Patricia E. Gibble
- 9:55-10:20 Nineteenth Century Taverns and Innkeepers in Northern Delaware's Socio-Economic Landscape: The Blue Ball Case Study.
Heather A. Wholey
- 10:45-11:10 A Place to Stop on the Road from Philadelphia to New York.
Brenda Springsted

11:10-11:35 **Setting A Publick Table: Food and Food Service at a Colonial and Early American New Jersey Tavern.**
Megan E. Springate

11:35-12:00 **In Praise of Punch.**
Phil Dunning

SUNDAY AFTERNOON

1:00-4:00 Tour 5. **Colonial Trenton** (on foot), with Ian Burrow, Hunter Research, Inc.

PAPER ABSTRACTS

Richard M. Affleck

Sunday Morning—Session 7

Labor, Farm, and Farmstead: A Cautionary Tale from Southeastern Pennsylvania

The farmstead was the domestic core of the larger farm property, and was also the center for work activities, apart from labor associated with the farm's agricultural fields, orchards, pastures, and woodlots. The household (whether lease-holding tenants or owners) on late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century southeastern Pennsylvania farms supplied much of the labor to plant and harvest crops, care for the animals, and to carry out all the other tasks required to maintain a viable agricultural operation. Many farmers satisfied their labor requirements by also hiring wage laborers, or by working enslaved African Americans or indentured servants, and often these individuals lived with their employers. By the second half of the eighteenth century, yet another class of worker, the cottager, had become increasingly common. Cottagers usually rented their living quarters on the farm, and sometimes a small tract of land, and were paid wages for helping with farm tasks. This paper will explore some of the effects that the system of rent-paying wage labor may have had on the agricultural landscape, and will discuss some of the implications for the archaeology of the southeastern Pennsylvania farm.

Barbara Anello, see Matthew S. Tomaso

Saturday Morning—Session 3

The Other Side of the Privacy Hedge: 1850 Feltville and the Importation of Class into the Central New Jersey Hinterland

Daniel N. Bailey, see John Lawrence

Sunday Morning—Session 7

By Their Pottery Ye Shall Know Them?: Consumption, Tradition and Ethnicity in Southeastern Pennsylvania Farm Life

Alex Bartlett, see Rebecca Yamin

Saturday Afternoon—Session 5

The World That Rachel Never Knew: Vignettes Based on the Archaeological Investigation of the Route 18/27 Interchange Site, New Brunswick, New Jersey

Sherene Baugher, see Daniel Costura

Saturday Morning—Session 2

Partnering with the Public: Cornell Outreach projects in 2005

Tod Benedict (John Milner Associates), see Rebecca Yamin Saturday Afternoon—Session 5

The World That Rachel Never Knew: Vignettes Based on the Archaeological Investigation of the Route 18/27 Interchange Site, New Brunswick, New Jersey

Christa M. Beranek

Saturday Morning-Session 3

A Parcel of Land in the County of Middlesex Bounded and Described as Follows

Land, as it was transferred, owned, rented, shaped, or colonized, is a common element to most archaeological projects. Like more traditional elements of material culture, a piece of land can be invested with multiple meanings by its succession of owners, occupants, and outside observers. This paper will examine the changing meanings of a large parcel of land in Massachusetts for a sequence of owners and observers in the context of ideas about land and farming around the time of the Revolution. The archaeological deposits from the property represent a limited time period, therefore examining land allows for a more diachronic study. Ideas about the land varied greatly based on differences in status, political orientation, age, sex, and profession. The paper will focus on the frequent differences between the meaning envisioned or intended by the owners and that perceived by observers or purchasers.

Carin Bloom

Saturday Morning-Session 2

George Washington Slept Here

Historical archaeology has its roots in the study of the elite. Papers in this session assess the intersection of archaeology with the man "first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen." How has archaeology taught us about George Washington himself? In what ways have sites associated with the father of his country broadened our understanding of the era in which he lived, or of the eras that preceded and followed? What does the practice of archaeology at sites where "Washington slept" mean for the discipline and contemporary society? Our aim is to highlight the range of archaeology encouraged by the Washington mystique and to examine the many implications of this research.

Jason Boroughs, Grace Turner and Ywone Edwards-Ingram

Sunday Morning-Session 8

Exploring the Material Culture of Slavery and Freedom: An Analysis of the Quarterpath Road Quarter and Tenant Site in Williamsburg, Virginia

Recent excavations of the Quarterpath Road site, near the Historic Area of Colonial Williamsburg, uncovered evidence for a dwelling with a substantial brick hearth, an adjacent cellar feature, and a fence line as well as a variety of domestic artifacts including glass containers (especially medicinal bottles), ceramics, coins, and buttons. The archaeological evidence suggests that the dwelling was built by the fourth decade of the nineteenth century and stood until the early twentieth century. This paper discusses these major findings and their implications for understanding consumer culture and other lifeways at this emancipation-era quarter/tenant site.

Kelly Brit

Saturday Afternoon-Session 6

From Double Knits and Drill Pipes to Disney: Industrial Sites as Heritage Tourism Destinations in the Mid-Atlantic Region

As history and archaeology have shown, the industrial age allowed many Mid-Atlantic industrial cities to define their local economy and community identity through the economic and social products of their local industry. Now in a post-industrial economy, cities are once again turning to industry to define themselves. Although the commercial industries of many of these cities are no longer in service, the industrial history, identity and material remains are being culturalized and being made marketable. Industrial heritage tourism is a new tool for urban revitalization and means for economic redevelopment in many of these once prosperous industrial cities from the Lowell, MA in the Northeast to Bethlehem, PA in the Mid-Atlantic. This paper will look at industrial sites in the Mid-Atlantic, their use of industrial heritage tourism and the role of the archaeologist and archaeology is this new post-industrial age.

Wade P. Catts and John W. Lawrence

Sunday Morning-Session 7

From the Mountains to the Sea: Farmstead Archeology in the Delaware River Watershed

Covering portions of Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York, the Delaware River Watershed contains over 13,550 square miles and is fed by 216 tributaries, the largest being the Schuylkill and the Lehigh Rivers. Geographically the watershed includes Coastal Plains, Piedmont and Mountain physiographic zones. Historically the watershed witnessed some of the earliest colonial settlements in the Middle Atlantic, and the drainages served as major transportation and communication routes. The watershed served as the basis for the definition of urban Philadelphia's economic backcountry or hinterland well into the twentieth century. Farmstead sites have been the focus of numerous historical, archeological, and architectural investigations in this region, due principally to extensive development pressures. This paper will serve as an introduction to the session, summarizing our state of knowledge about these sites and applying a broad synthetic approach to the study of the region's farmsteads.

Lauren J. Cook

Saturday Afternoon-Session 6

The Archaeology of Industrial Process

The archaeologist investigating industrial sites in the Northeast confronts the problem of interpreting a complex material record with limited data sources. The site formation processes on industrial sites often resemble those at work in cities; later developments and features disturb or obscure earlier features, making interpretation of site development difficult. Researchers have approached this dilemma in various ways. Some have focused on site-specific histories, and others on elucidating the lives of industrial workers. One very useful means of organizing and interpreting the archaeological record of industrial sites is a process approach, which begins by establishing the basic industrial processes carried out at a site, and the range of technologies that could have been used over time to carry out those processes. A process approach offers information that links to other data sources and research topics, including the history of technology, labor, and business. Examples are drawn from work on sites in the Mid-Atlantic and Northeast.

Daniel Costura and Sherene Baugher

Saturday Morning-Session 2

Partnering with the Public: Cornell Outreach Projects in 2005

Archaeologists are becoming more concerned with sharing the results of their work with the public. "Presenting Archaeology to the Public" through tours, lectures, and exhibits has become not only acceptable but desirable. And some archaeologists have even gone a step further to "partner with the public" through collaborative efforts with a diverse public including educators, allied professionals, interested laymen, and members of descendant communities. Since 1998, archaeologists from Cornell University have been involved in both a multi-year excavation of a 19th century hamlet and a partnership with descendants of this former community to bring their story to the public. From the beginning of the project the archaeologists have been actively involved in outreach work through tours of the site, public presentations, and temporary exhibits, and by involving the members of this former community in research and laboratory work. In 2004/2005, at Robert H. Treman State Park, New York community members, park staff, and archaeologists have been working together in creating new permanent outdoor archaeological exhibits, a film, and a permanent indoor exhibit in the historic Mill Museum all on a relatively modest budget.

Lu Ann De Cunzo and Rebecca Sheppard

Sunday Morning-Session 7

Perspectives on Pennsylvania Agricultural Heritage from the First State

Delaware has several historic contexts and management plans that guide the study and preservation of the state's agricultural heritage. Our experience as authors and users of these documents leads us to raise the following issues in a regional conversation. Our contexts often don't start with the question, Whose past

is it? Who does/ should/ can decide what thematic and interpretive contexts offer meaningful insights into the histories of our agricultural cultures and are therefore significant to develop? How can we broaden participation in the decision-making process and promote a sense of 'ownership' in this heritage? Our contexts also do not often reflect on the implications of our studies occurring in and for the present, and how our 'views' of agricultural heritage places are refracted through the lenses of our present purposes, needs, and interests. Finally, we continue to develop our contexts within a structural system that segregates anthropological, archaeological, architectural, and landscape studies, and, by extension, histories 'written' with oral, textual, architectural, landscape, and below-ground material evidence. Historical archaeological contexts in particular do not often incorporate an ethnographic approach to evaluating how contemporary farming landscapes and practices inform people's thinking about farming in the past, or how contemporary farmers think about the 'historic' agricultural landscapes they have inherited and how they act on those understandings. In this paper, we discuss current practices in Delaware relating to these issues, and seek to provoke, contribute to, and benefit from a regional discussion.

Michael J. Deegan, Jr.

Saturday Morning-Session 3

Status and Identity at the West Point Foundry: The Material Culture of Worker's Households at a 19th – Century Iron Foundry.

Material culture analysis is pivotal when investigating archaeological sites devoid of primary historical resources. This is the case at the East Bank House, a cellar ruin adjacent to the West Point Foundry, in Cold Spring, New York. The foundry was one of America's largest and most successful ironworks throughout the 19th century. Perched atop of a leveled terrace overlooking much of the industrial complex, the East Bank House structure is virtually absent from the historic record. Archaeology is therefore challenged to reconstruct the lives of its residents by regarding and recognizing artifacts as symbols and status indicators. This paper is a case study in the use of privy goods to determine consumption patterns, diet, health, socioeconomic position, and social identity at an archaeological site where the material record is prevalent while the historical record is lacking.

Ellen Denker

Saturday Morning-Session 1

Trenton's Porcelain, 1865-1965: Sublime and Sanitary

The porcelain made in Trenton from 1865 to 1965 covered a wide range of ceramic bodies and uses, from award-winning porcelain art to humble toilets and everything in between. The factors that encouraged such diversity included a concentration of potters, designers, and workers; ready capital from enthusiastic investors; large markets close at hand, especially in Philadelphia and New York; and a sophisticated transportation system to move the fuel and materials in to town and the finished goods out. This paper reviews these factors by looking at the goods produced and the people – potters, workers, and investors – who made them.

Kaitlin Deslatte, see Kysta Ryzewski

Saturday Morning-Session 3

Exploring Creativity, Status, and Symbolism through the Material Culture of Ironworking in Rural Rhode Island

Phil Dunning

Sunday Afternoon-Session 9

In Praise of Punch

From poetry and paintings to archaeological finds, evidence attests to the importance of punch in 18th-century convivial drinking. This paper examines the origins of punch, popular recipes, customs, and rituals, and the material culture associated with it. The paper will be followed by a session of "experimental archaeology" in which the participants will practice imbibing an accurate reproduction of the original.

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| Ywone Edwards-Ingram , see Jason Boroughs
<i>Exploring the Material Culture of Slavery ad Freedom: An Analysis of the Quarterpath Road Quarter and Tenant Site in Williamsburg, Virginia</i> | Sunday Morning-Session 8 |
| Caralyn Roviello Fama , see Mechelle Kerns-Nocerito
<i>Rumney's Tavern and Freeman's Ordinary: A Comparative Study of Two 18th Century Taverns in Anne Arundel County, Maryland</i> | Sunday Morning-Session 9 |
| Michael J. Gall
<i>Intellectual Property Protection: Identifying Thomas A. Edison's Secret Underground Patent Vault</i> | Saturday Afternoon-Session 6 |
| This presentation will discuss the results of archaeological fieldwork conducted in 2001 at the site of Thomas Edison's non-extant Menlo Park Laboratory as part of Monmouth University's annual field school in archaeology. Excavations revealed a long-forgotten subterranean vault used by Edison between 1878 and 1882 to store patent drawings, scientific laboratory notebooks, office records, and other valuable documents associated with the operation of his pioneering industrial research and development facility. The vault highlights Edison's concern with the collection and protection of company documents and his intellectual property, as well as his ongoing attempts to control the dissemination of information regarding his inventions. | |
| Wendy Garratt-Reed
<i>Using Undergraduate Excavations of Historic Farmsteads to Deepen Local Histories</i> | Saturday Morning-Session 3 |
| Nineteenth century farmstead sites, often considered ubiquitous in the Northeast United States, nevertheless provide an excellent opportunity for undergraduate archaeology students to gain experience in excavation and site management, as well as an outstanding opportunity to deepen local histories. Students benefit from being able to take more control of the project and play a more active role in the planning and execution of the dig, while local communities benefit from an expanded sense of local history and exposure to archaeological research. Excavations conducted in St. George, Maine, during the summer of 2005, with parallel documentary research, leading to an undergraduate thesis, demonstrate the value of nineteenth century farmsteads in the Northeast as a teaching tool for undergraduate archaeology students, and as a contribution to the local historical record. | |
| Juliette Gerhardt , see Rebecca Yamin
<i>The World That Rachel Never Knew: Vignettes Based on the Archaeological Investigation of the Route 18/27 Interchange Site, New Brunswick, New Jersey</i> | Saturday Afternoon-Session 5 |
| Patricia E. Gibble
<i>Its "STILL" There - Preliminary Excavations at an 18th Century Farm/Distillery in Pennsylvania</i> | Sunday Morning-Session 9 |
| When British and continental farmers immigrated to the newly colonized American frontier, they sought to transplant many economic and social traditions from their former homelands. Domestic distilling of alcoholic spirits had always been an important economic enterprise in European contexts, supplementing agricultural incomes through the sale of whiskey, rye, applejack and other fermented and distilled liquors. Early 18 th century Pennsylvania farmers produced a variety of distilled beverages, which they sold for cash or bartered for a variety of imported and domestic goods. This presentation highlights the archaeological excavations that took place in summer of 2004-2005 at the Alexander Schaeffer Farm/Distillery. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the site presents archaeological evidences of this early cottage industry. Brick and tile fireboxes that held fuel and supported large copper stills were uncovered, representing tangible physical evidence of an early distillery operation in the Pennsylvania province. | |

Liza A. Gijanto, see Matthew S. Tornaso

Saturday Morning-Session 3

The Other Side of the Privacy Hedge: 1850 Feltville and the Importation of Class into the Central New Jersey Hinterland

Sharon Gudaitis

Saturday Morning-Session 2

Reconstructing Cultural Landscapes: A Preliminary Look at the Botanical Remains from New York's African Burial Ground

The macrobotanical and pollen remains from New York's African Burial Ground may reveal information as to the location of particular plants, the seasonality of specific interments, overall floral landscape of the site, and cultural usage of botanical material within the city's eighteenth-century African population. By examining plant biology, human skeletal biology and physiology, archeobotany, global and local ecology, and 18th century land use, the plant remains were identified and classified by their cultural, ritual, medicinal and economic functions. This information was then compared with historical and contemporary African, African American, Native American, Caribbean and European practices. An awareness of the uses and meanings of the botanical remains give us an indication as to who these individuals were, how they lived and ultimately how they came to be laid to rest at the African Burial Ground.

Robert Hartman, see William Sandy

Sunday Morning-Session 8

The Second Level, plus 35

Christina J. Hodge

Saturday Morning-Session 3

"Tolerably Furnish'd for an Ordinary Man": Implications of Franklin's Consumerist Critique

A close reading of Benjamin Franklin's 1732 "Anthony Afterwit" satire and companion pieces provides a distinct perspective on American material culture, gender, and consumerism in the early 18th century. In "Afterwit," quotidian objects become transformative symbols when deployed in a domestic war between an "honest tradesman" and his socially aspiring wife. Franklin's awareness of, and antagonism toward, the new materialism challenges the idea that middling consumers simply emulated their elite neighbors. Franklin saw middling values and tastes as contested, problematic, even destructive, but strongly informed by a specific, non-elite social identity. This paper recognizes an acute need for further archaeological perspectives on pre-Georgian consumerism that are localized and generated from within the middling ranks. Such a project holds implications for our understanding of colonial status and social relations as well as the historical trajectory of the modern American middle class.

Richard Hunter

Saturday Morning-Session 1

Country Pottery, City Factory - Industrializing New Jersey Earthenwares

In the third decade of the 19th century, within the space of a generation, Trenton emerged as one of the nation's leading producers of earthenware, at the same time spearheading the industrialization of pottery manufacture in the United States. This paper discusses the transition of New Jersey from a typical colonial earthenware producer, based around a dispersed network of mostly rural potteries, into a focus of urban industrial pottery manufacture dominated by the kilns and workshops of Trenton. Topics such as clay and energy sources, pottery making technology, characteristic products, ownership management and labor, marketing, and the industry's physical infrastructure will all be touched upon briefly and interwoven from a historical, geographical and archaeological perspective.

Meta Janowitz**Saturday Morning-Session 1***Trenton Pots Today: Landfill, Collectors and Historians*

Trenton, like many parts of New Jersey, has a gritty reputation. The prestige of ceramics made in Trenton has suffered from this undeserved notoriety. Trenton itself has not always appreciated its place in the history of American ceramic manufacturing and has made few efforts to preserve vestiges of the potteries or their products. The demise of the industry was caused by changing energy, labor, and marketing conditions, all not unique to Trenton. This paper will discuss the end of the pottery industry in Trenton, the vestiges left today, and problems with collecting Trenton pots.

Mechelle Kerns-Nocerito, Caralyn R. Fama and Al Luckenbach**Sunday Morning-Session 9***Rumney's Tavern and Freeman's Ordinary: A Comparative Study of Two 18th Century Taverns in Anne Arundel County, Maryland*

Historic London Town in Edgewater, Maryland is the site of the 17th-18th century site of Rumney's Tavern. Excavation of the tavern cellar has supplied much data for comparison. This paper compares two similar sites that of Rumney's Tavern and Freeman's Ordinary in Annapolis. They both date from the first quarter of the 18th century but have very different assemblages. This paper attempts to explain those differences and explain what the data reveals about colonial period tavern sites in the Chesapeake region. Analysis of the types of ceramics, vessels forms, and faunal remains were utilized in this study to help uncover the patron base and the services provided by each establishment.

Maureen Kick, see Matthew S. Tomaso**Morning-Session 3***The Other Side of the Privacy Hedge: 1850 Feltville and the Importation of Glass into the Central New Jersey Hinterland***Judson Kratzer****Saturday Afternoon-Session 5***Archaeological Investigation of the Connolly & Palmer Stoneware Pottery (1866-1901)*

Analysis from a 2002 archaeological investigation of the Connolly & Palmer stoneware pottery (28-Mi-227) in New Brunswick, New Jersey has been completed. The research, conducted by the Cultural Resource Consulting Group, Highland Park, NJ, was required to meet federal funding regulations. In business from 1866 until 1901, the pottery is notable because it continued in operation when other types of storage containers became more popular. The pottery changed ownership numerous times reflecting the growing economic stresses of decreasing demand. The pottery fronted Burnet Street, now Route 18. The excavation retrieved sherds of stoneware jars, crocks, jugs and churns. Kiln furniture included pads and crescents, as well as expedient forms, such as wads and spacers. Further research discovered intact examples in the collections of the Newark Museum and the State Museum in Trenton. The specimens at the Newark Museum were included in the 1947 exhibition "New Jersey's Pottery and Porcelain Industry."

David B. Landon (Poster Presentation)**Bookroom***Recent Archaeological Research at Boston's African Meeting House*

During the summer of 2005, archaeologists from UMass Boston carried out archaeological excavations at Boston's 1806 African Meeting House. The Meeting House was the heart of Boston's free African American community through the 19th century, serving as a church, community center, school, and residence. Archaeological excavations in the Meeting House backlot uncovered a variety of 19th century features and artifacts, including remains of drains, builder's trenches, and a privy. This poster presents an overview of this work and initial interpretation of the significance of the archaeological work for understanding Boston's African American community.

John W. Lawrence, see Wade P. Catts

Sunday Morning-Session 7

From the Mountains to the Sea: Farmstead Archeology in the Delaware River Watershed

John W. Lawrence and Daniel N. Bailey

Sunday Morning-Session 7

By Their Pottery Ye Shall Know Them?: Consumption, Tradition and Ethnicity in Southeastern Pennsylvania Farm Life

One of the primary goals of archaeology is to identify cultural patterns and traditions through the study of material culture. In rural southeastern Pennsylvania, three main ethnic groups settled the region beginning in the late 17th century: English Quakers, Scots-Irish Presbyterians, and Protestant Germans. Farming was the most common economic pursuit for all of the Europeans that settled in this area. However, farming transformed radically during the 18th- through early 20th-centuries, as mass-produced consumer goods increasingly replaced home-made, folk items and farm production strategies evolved. Employing archaeological data from southeastern Pennsylvania, this paper investigates both the possibilities and limitations of farmstead archaeology in positively identifying cultural traditions. This paper also presents a set of relevant archaeological research questions and their associated methodologies that can be used to gain greater insight into the characteristics and persistence of cultural traditions in a complex and changing social milieu and assess site eligibility for listing on the National Register.

William Liebeknecht and Rebecca White

Saturday Morning-Session 1

Trenton's Ceramic Wasters: One Potter's Trash is an Archaeologist's Treasure

This paper presents eight, five-minute vignettes of various pottery sites excavated by Hunter Research, Inc. in the City of Trenton, New Jersey over the last five years. The first is a stoneware kiln site owned by William Richards from 1774 to 1778 and operated by James Rhodes. The second site, located approximately one mile away, is the stoneware manufactory owned and operated by James Rhodes from 1778 until his death in 1784. As can be expected the wares from both sites are similar but unique in their own ways. The third site is one of several McCully family potteries in Trenton. This example was located adjacent to the Lamb Tavern from 1782 to 1817. This family-run operation is an excellent example of a small traditional redware pottery transitioning into a larger scale industrial factory. The fourth and fifth sites deal with waster dumps from Charles Coxon's Clinton Street Pottery (1863 -1868) and the Speeler Pottery Co. (1871 - 1879). Both produced yellowware and Rockingham wares. The sixth site is a waster dump from the multifaceted Mayer Manufacturing Company, which produced yellowware, Rockingham wares, majolica and cut sponge decorated ironstone from 1876 to 1905. The seventh site is a waster dump from Maddock's Lambertown Works, which concentrated on "hotel wares" from 1892 to 1923. The eighth and final site examines the production of ceramic door hardware at the Excelsior Pottery by Willets Manufacturing in the 1870s and 1880s.

William Liebeknecht, see Rebecca White

Saturday Morning-Session 1

Interpreting Trenton's Kiln Furniture: Not Just Props

Dana Linck

Saturday Afternoon-Session 4

Seeking Yankee Doodle's "Elegant" Barrack: Archaeological Investigation of the Warner House Foundation Failure, Constitution Island, USMA, West Point, New York

Joseph Plumb Martin with the Corps of Sappers and Miners in the Continental Army provided a brief account of building an "elegant" two story stone barrack on Constitution Island at West Point, New York. Erected in 1782, the barrack was one of at least three on the island during the Revolutionary War. According to tradition one stone wall of the Warner House, an historic structure listed on the National Register of Historic Places, was a remnant of the 1782 barracks. Archaeological testing of the Warner House foundation in 2004 revealed

problems with that tradition. This paper summarizes the archaeological investigation and offers alternative explanations for the stone wall of the Warner House and associated archaeological remains.

Shan Ling

Saturday Morning-Session 2

Indiana's West Field: A Statistical Analysis

The town site of Indiana, located along the Grand River in Southern Ontario, was the location of the 2004 field school hosted by Wilfrid Laurier University. This excavation was laid out and based on the proposed historical map from the 1840's. Due to the fact that only a proposed map of the town was made, the exact locations and the existence of the houses were not previously known. This particular analysis was focused on the West Field, or the corner of Markland and Mill Street, which was the tentative location of house lots 13, 14, 15, and the River lot which was not recorded on the historical map. A total of 7793 artifacts were individually examined, measured, and cataloged; from this, a statistical analysis was performed and conclusions were made based on these data. This paper represents a preliminary analysis of material found in Indiana's West Field.

Al Luckenbach, see Mechelle Kerns-Nocerito

Saturday Morning-Session 9

Adrian O. Mandzy

Saturday Afternoon-Session 4

Arquebus and Musket: Identifying 17th Century Ammunition in an Archaeological Context

Ongoing studies of seventeenth century battlefields in Northern and Eastern Europe have identified two distinct types of small arm ordinance - large, round musket balls and smaller arquebus balls. In addition to being smaller, the overwhelming majority of these arquebus balls exhibit an extended sprue. The recovery of such extended sprue ordinance should not necessarily be interpreted as unfinished ammunition from which the sprue had not been removed, but rather it is clear that the sprue was intentionally left on the ball to facilitate the creation of a cartridge. A French seventeenth century author, Saint Remy, described such a cartridge with the ball attached by its sprue as the latest type. While it is possible that some extended sprue ordinance has been inadvertently mislabeled, archaeologists need to look at both the diameter of the ball and the barrel in order to achieve a better understanding of the weapons used during the seventeenth century.

Christopher N. Matthews

Saturday Morning-Session 3

The Status of Labor at King Manor

In the early decades of the United States, as industrial production was rationalized, slavery was seen as contrary to sound economic practice. The shift from slavery to freedom in the North was in part the implementation of the order of labor for capitalism. One basis of this transformation is the contradiction of transparency. While the capitalist market operates in a manner transparent to all by following the laws of supply and demand, the shift from slavery to freedom led many of those who succeeded in capitalism to conceal the labor that enabled success. At King Manor in Jamaica, Queens, archaeological research shows the labor of the household was increasingly concealed by residents as part of their effort to display status. The visibility of slavery in the 18th century was later replaced by a household where the signs of labor were removed as the house was selected to be a museum for Americanization.

Lucia McMahon

Saturday Afternoon-Session 5

"A Prospect Truly Delightful": Rachel Van Dyke's Life in Early Nineteenth-Century New Brunswick

In 1810, Rachel Van Dyke, a young woman and student, began a journal in which she recorded her daily accounts of life in New Brunswick, New Jersey. By 1810, New Brunswick was home to approximately 4,000 people, and was in the early stages of urban development that reflected the widespread growth of new transportation routes, economic markets, and social classes. Rachel's journal offers a rare, detailed "snapshot" of how middle-

and upper-class residents experienced everyday life in a growing city that still maintained strong ties to its rural surroundings. Throughout her journal, Rachel provides insights into the religious practices, educational opportunities, social customs, household rituals, and current events that shaped life in early nineteenth-century New Brunswick. Heartbreaking scenes such as a young boy's funeral or a devastating flood provide poignant reminders of the unpredictable hardships of life; while Rachel's descriptions of walks along the river or breathtaking sunsets capture the beauty of her natural surroundings.

Marie-Lorraine Pipes

Saturday Morning-Session 3

Schuyler Flatts: Analysis and Interpretation of an Early Seventeenth Century Dutch Faunal Assemblage from Upstate New York

The seventeenth century Dutch occupation of the Hudson Valley was heavily focused on the fur trade with Native Americans. The Schuyler Flatts farm was established in 1643 by Arent van Curler, who was sent to the colony to oversee the operation of Rensselaerswyck. The strategic location of the farm just outside of Fort Orange (modern day Albany) allowed him to siphon off trade with Native Americans. Remains associated with the van Curler occupation were located during the 1970s excavations of the Schuyler Flatts site. The deposits included a large faunal assemblage composed of a great variety of species, both domesticated and exploited. A large portion of the remains reflect dietary consumption practices, however a fairly portion also reflect van Curler's involvement with Native American trade. This paper will describe and interpret the faunal materials.

Grant S. Quertermous

Sunday Morning-Session 8

"Plantation versus Farm": Considerations for Examining Rural Domestic Sites of the 18th and 19th Centuries

Last summer, a visitor from Norway approached me and asked if Ash Lawn-Highland (President James Monroe's property near Charlottesville, Virginia) was considered a farm or a plantation. This question caused me to reflect upon the interchangeable nature of these two terms and the implications that each term carries with it. I am interested in how these terms were used historically as well as how they are used today by historians and archaeologists. Historically, I will examine how factors such as geographic location, acreage, and the ethnicity of the owners affected the classification of a property. Secondly, I will examine how the terms plantation and farm influence the questions that we ask when we conduct field research.

Kysta Ryzewski

Saturday Morning-Session 3

Exploring Creativity, Status, and Symbolism through the Material Culture of Ironworking in Rural Rhode Island

As pioneers of global trade networks from the late 17th century - mid 19th century, the Greene and Brown families amassed the finest goods and sizeable fortunes. Greene Farm in Warwick, Rhode Island was their rural country retreat, plantation, and private port. Recent archaeological excavations revealed an intriguing puzzle with the discovery of a mid-late 18th century iron bloomery adjacent to the front of the Manor House. This paper explores the relationship between the residents' status and ironworking with a focus on understanding the symbolism of iron-related material culture. Though far from aesthetic showpieces, the material culture of iron production offers an opportunity to address the experimentation, innovation, creativity, and personnel of rural production in the early industrial period. The material culture of iron production is used to explore choices related to personal identity through the interpretation of the physical and cultural landscape of Greene Farm and other local farms.

William Sandy and Robert Hartman*The Second Level, plus 35*

In the 1960s and 1970s the American Civilization Institute of Morristown (ACIM) investigated several Morris County, NJ historic sites. ACIM was led by legendary anthropologist Gene Weltfish, who selected a young Edward Rutsch to head the archaeological digs. They selected Parsippany's colonial Beverwyck Manor house and site for study, which led to Rutsch's pioneering research on New Jersey plantations. A rarely seen 1970 student film of the Beverwyck investigations shows how ACIM created a multi-disciplinary team that took their research to The Second Level. The team included historical researchers, geophysicist, dendrochronology expert and an expert in historic architecture. While the silent film by Rutsch, Bobby Hartman and Bruce McGowan plays, a long list of historical archaeology firsts at Beverwyck are detailed.

Gerald F. Sawyer*A Landscape of Social Inequality in Southern New England: Continued Archaeological Research On and Around a Provisioning Plantation in Connecticut.*

The economic links between the colonies of North America and the West Indies have long been known as part of the so-called 'triangle trade'. Less obvious are the dynamics of enslavement, marginalization, and resistance above the Mason-Dixon line and the very strong economic ties, based on the enslavement of Africans and others, between New England and the West Indies. In the early part of the 18th century, a 13,000 plus-acre plantation was carved out of the woodlands of Southeastern Connecticut with the use of numerous enslaved Africans. This plantation, one of several plantations and large farming enterprises in the area, formed a wealthy core around which a periphery of sites are being researched. Several seasons of excavations have begun to reveal a widespread landscape of enslavement and marginalization. This paper will discuss the results of our latest research.

Timothy Scarlett**Saturday Afternoon-Session 6***Identifying Foundry Bricks: Building an Industrial Landscape at the West Point Foundry*

Ongoing archaeological research at Scenic Hudson's West Point Foundry Preserve in Cold Spring, New York, has permitted systematic collection of data on fire and common brick brands that appear throughout the foundry's campus. Archaeologists have begun to correlate the varied ceramic building material with periods in the evolution of this nineteenth century industrial landscape. Hudson River Valley brick making provides an interesting comparison to the foundry's history since both industries were tied to the overall development of New York City's urban fabric.

Gerard Scharfenberger**Saturday Afternoon-Session 6***People Who Work in Glass Houses: The Eighteenth-Century Stanger Glassworks*

One of the first industries successfully undertaken in New Jersey was glassmaking. Natural deposits of fine quality sand and large supplies of timber, both critical to the glassmaking process, were abundant and easily accessible, particularly in southern New Jersey. Also, the chronic shortage of imported window and vessel glass in the colonies made domestic glass manufacturing an attractive proposition. The Stanger Glassworks of Glassboro was the second glassmaking enterprise in New Jersey, established in 1781. Recent excavations along Mullica Hill Road in Glassboro uncovered a wealth of artifacts related to the glassworks, as well as artifacts and a feature associated with a possible worker's residence located near the factory complex. In this paper, I will discuss the results of the archaeological investigations of the Stanger Glassworks site, as well as the glassmaking process during the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

George Schwartz

Saturday Morning-Session 2

"Go Straight Ahead": Salem's Rise to Global Entrepôt as Reflected in the Archaeological Assemblage from the Captain Stephen Phillips House

The archaeology of the "Golden Age" (1783-1820) in Salem, Massachusetts, has been relatively limited to date. In 1974, local maritime artist Racket Shreve uncovered a 19th-century trash pit at 17 Chestnut Street, the home of Captain Stephen Phillips, while working on the foundation to his studio barn. The artifacts removed by Mr. Shreve, which include a plethora of Chinese Export porcelain and English ceramics, were donated to the Peabody Essex Museum, where they sat untouched and unanalyzed for almost 30 years. Through my recent work on this collection of artifacts, a greater understanding of the life of Salem residents during this era is achieved. With the incorporation of historic documents, the artifact assemblage illustrates the worldly goods available in Salem from the 1790s to the 1820s. The result of this work highlights the cosmopolitan nature of Salem during this period and its rise as a global entrepôt.

Rebecca Sheppard (University of Delaware), see Lu Ann De Cunzo

Sunday Morning-Session 7

Perspectives on Pennsylvania Agricultural Heritage from the First State

Barbara Chi Hsiao Silber

Sunday Morning-Session 7

Home on the Grange: An Examination of Siting at the Krause Site 36Lh240 Upper Macungie Township Lehigh County, Pennsylvania

The Krause Site consists of the archaeological remains of two consecutive nineteenth-century farmsteads located in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania. Extant contemporary neighboring farms suggest that the first period Krause farmstead was oriented towards the original transportation route, Grange Road. The physical evidence of the second period Krause house suggests that the farmstead layout was reoriented with the construction of a new road in the second quarter of the nineteenth-century. This paper presents an examination of the relationship of regional transportation routes, the natural environment, and tradition in farmstead siting and layout in the Delaware River Watershed. The Krause site will serve as a touchstone in an exploration of issues of chronology and landscape change – both on the farm and in the surrounding rural community – with other farmstead sites in the region.

Daniel M. Sivilich

Saturday Afternoon-Session 4

Revolutionary War Musket Ball Typology - An Analysis of Lead Artifacts Excavated at Monmouth Battlefield State Park

If it is a lead sphere and excavated at a military site, is it a musket ball? The answer is most likely it is a musket ball. Its diameter can be measured and it can be catalogued appropriately. But what if a piece of deformed lead is excavated? Was it once a musket ball and if so what was its function and why is it deformed? The purpose of this paper is to provide probable answers to the questions. Excavations at Monmouth Battlefield State Park and the surrounding lands in Freehold and Manalapan Townships, New Jersey began in 1987 and are still being conducted today. This was the site of one of the largest land battles of the Revolutionary War. The Battle took place on June 28, 1778 when the Continental Army attacked British rear guard. Both sides expended much lead ordnance from a variety of different weapons making the site an excellent candidate for study.

Daniel M. Sivilich, see Garry Wheeler Stone

Saturday Afternoon-Session 4

The Battle at Monmouth: Archaeologists, Cartographers, and Historians Rout Confusion

Samuel P. Snell, see Matthew S. Tomaso

Saturday Morning-Session 3

The Other Side of the Privacy Hedge: 1850 Feltville and the Importation of Class into the Central New Jersey Hinterland

Megan E. Springate

Sunday Morning-Session 9

Setting A Publick Table: Food and Food Service at a Colonial and Early American New Jersey Tavern

The Blue Ball, a tavern located in Shrewsbury, New Jersey served primarily a local clientele from 1754 through 1814. Excavations on the site of the still-standing structure have revealed a wealth of information regarding the preparation and service of food from the late Colonial through the Early American period. Using documentary and archaeological evidence, this paper will explore the menu and the table settings found at The Blue Ball. The Blue Ball, open to the public as The Allen House, a colonial tavern interpretation, is owned by the Monmouth County Historical Association.

Brenda Springsted

Sunday Morning-Session 9

A Place to Stop on the Road from Philadelphia to New York

The Wood Tavern at Six Mile Run served an important function in the Late Colonial and Early Federal period, indeed a 'necessary' function. The archaeological remains, excavated in 1994 along Route 27 in New Jersey, speak to the taverns 'necessary' function within the rural-urban continuum as first noted by Rockman and Rothschild in 1984 and part of an ongoing discussion. An analysis of the ratio of goods, associated with food preparation and consumption, will be compared to goods associated with leisure activities related to drinking and socializing especially the ceramic component.

David R. Starbuck

Saturday Afternoon-Session 4

Buried Secrets of the Revolutionary War: The Forensic Analysis of Jane McCrea

On April 9, 2003, the remains of Jane McCrea were exhumed from Union Cemetery in Fort Edward, New York. (Jane was the most famous woman to be murdered and scalped during the American Revolution.) Curiously, the bones of an older woman were found commingled with hers inside the same coffin. Subsequent mtDNA analysis revealed that the second woman was Sarah McNeil, Jane's companion at the time of her murder. Familial permission was obtained to separate the two skeletons, and a second exhumation was conducted on April 22, 2005. The skeletons of the two women have now been separated, intensively studied, and each has been reburied in her own modern coffin.

Julia Steele

Saturday Afternoon-Session 4

Valley Forge: Ground-Truthing the Revolution II

Valley Forge has become iconic as the location of the famous Revolutionary War encampment of 1777-1778. As its legendary reputation solidified, it appeared that sources of additional information about this event were exhausted. This paper examines newly discovered documentary sources and recent archeological work and argues that there is much more to be learned. Maps, in particular, are discussed as social artifacts that encode information in ways that are both descriptive and prescriptive. As such, they should be viewed warily by those who wish to ground-truth the past.

Michael Stewart

Saturday Afternoon-Session 4

Revolutionary War Mass Graves at Langhorne, Pennsylvania

How believable is an 1869 diary entry about the creation of a cemetery during the winter of 1776-77 in Langhorne, Pennsylvania? How trustworthy is any document written so long after an event has taken place? This paper describes the search for a forgotten Revolutionary War cemetery containing soldiers who died during

the winter following the Battle of Trenton. The Langhorne project resulted in the discovery of 29 mass graves presumably containing the remains of soldiers who fought with George Washington.

Garry Wheeler Stone and Daniel M. Sivilich

Saturday Afternoon-Session 4

The Battle at Monmouth: Archaeologists, Cartographers, and Historians Rout Confusion

On June 28, 1778, one of the largest battles of the American Revolution was fought in central New Jersey. In the 1890s, biographer Charlemagne Tower wrote that Monmouth was the "most confusing in its movements and the most difficult to present or follow in detail of any of the battles of the Revolutionary War." A century later, historians still voiced "amen." Since 1990, however, archaeologists, historians, and re-enactors—most volunteers—have allied themselves with the New Jersey State Park Service to demystify the battle. Historical geography has recreated the 1778 road network, battlefield archaeology has pin-pointed infantry and artillery locations, and historical research has recovered the evolution of the battle. This paper marries recreated hour-by-hour maps of the battle with artifact analysis to present an archaeological overview.

Scott D. Stull

Sunday Morning-Session 8

The Erie Canal and the Growth of Cities in Western New York

The opening of the Erie Canal allowed the cities of Western New York to expand tremendously through the growth of trade and industry. This paper will examine how that growth happened, and compare cities that were on the canal with those that were nearby but off the main canal route. Rome, New York, will serve as an example for the impact the Erie Canal had on growth and prosperity in the region.

Matthew S. Tomaso, Maureen Kick, Liza A. Gijanto, Samuel P. Snell and Barbara Anello

Saturday Morning-Session 3

The Other Side of the Privacy Hedge: 1850 Feltville and the Importation of Class into the Central New Jersey Hinterland

Eight years of historical geography and archaeology on Union County New Jersey's National Register District of Feltville/Glenside Park have resulted in the reconstruction of a landscape-based model of socio-economic class segregation under-pinning the development of the planned industrial village of Feltville (1845-1860) and its post-bellum resurrection as the Adirondack styled resort Glenside Park (1882-1916). Located in the rural hinterland of the Watchung Mountains, Feltville was a multi-faceted anachronism - reflecting an antiquated Jeffersonian agrarian business philosophy, a New England mill-town humility, and a thoroughly modern suburban built environment. Unitarian entrepreneur David Felt brought what appears to be a fully naturalized urban sense of class, gender, and social status to his planned community. Feltville's artifactual database has begun to shed light on the dialectic of class economics and symbolism operating at Feltville and Glenside Park, while field archaeology continues to deconstruct the presentistic projections of class onto the village's antebellum landscape.

Grace Turner, see Jason Borroughs

Sunday Morning-Session 8

Exploring the Material Culture of Slavery and Freedom: An Analysis of the Quarterpath Road Quarter and Tenant Site in Williamsburg, Virginia

Richard Veit

Saturday Afternoon-Session 5

Patriots, Tories, Inebriates, and Hussies: Archaeology at the Abraham Staats House, South Bound Brook, New Jersey

To modern suburbanites life on a farm may seem hopelessly boring or, alternatively, charming and idyllic. Excavations at the Abraham Staats House, in New Jersey's Raritan Valley, just upriver from New Brunswick,

provide a glimpse of the lives of 18th- and 19th-century farmers who were neither boring nor idyllic. The Staats family, part of the early 18th-century Dutch migration to the Raritan Valley, saw their lives transformed by the Revolutionary War, the arrival of Turnpike Roads, the construction of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, the emancipation of slaves, and family squabbles of Macbethian proportions. Excavations at the Staats House undertaken by volunteers from the Friends of the Staats House, the ASNJ, and Monmouth University, combined with the rediscovery of long forgotten diaries and court records, allow us to better understand the complex realities of rural life in New Brunswick's hinterlands.

Rebecca White, see William Liebeknecht

Saturday Morning-Session 1

Trenton's Ceramic Wasters: One Potter's Trash is an Archaeologist's Treasure

Rebecca White and William Liebeknecht

Saturday Morning-Session 1

Interpreting Trenton's Kiln Furniture: Not Just Props

Kiln furniture is a term used to describe all of the pieces large and small that separate and protect ceramic vessels during firing. This paper will examine a range of kiln furniture from 18th-century stoneware saggers and redware kiln shelves to 19th century yellowware spurs and porcelain doorknob props. Learn what additional information can be obtained through a closer examination of these materials.

Heather A. Wholey

Sunday Morning-Session 9

Nineteenth Century Taverns and Innkeepers in Northern Delaware's Socio-Economic Landscape: The Blue Ball Case Study

In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, taverns and inns were an important element in the early American social and economic landscape, functioning not only to provide meals and lodging, but also as places for community gatherings, festivities, public rallies, auctions, political elections, formal and informal information exchange, and so forth. Evidence and information obtained from both primary and secondary source material and archaeological field investigations recount and illuminate the variety of services provided and socio-economic niches satisfied by these establishments in northern Delaware. The Blue Ball Tavern of New Castle County, Delaware was one such establishment and is presented within a comparative framework and as a detailed case study in discussions of inter-and intra-community patterning.

Rebecca Yamin, Alex Bartlett, Tod Benedict, and Juliette Gerhardt

Saturday Afternoon-Session 5

The World That Rachel Never Knew: Vignettes Based on the Archaeological Investigation of the Route 18/27 Interchange Site, New Brunswick, New Jersey

The journal that Rachel Van Dyke kept for the year 1810-1811 described her life in New Brunswick on one of the properties where John Milner Associates conducted Phase II and III archaeological investigations in 2003. A total of 31 features was identified during this project, including 10 artifact-filled privies, 10 trash pits, 2 cisterns, and portions of 5 structures. It was possible to link artifact assemblages with lot residents, and, in addition to the usual quantification and technical reporting, we used narrative vignettes to construct a picture of what life was like for the people who resided on the block over the 100-year period after Rachel Van Dyke wrote her journal. The vignettes reveal the dramatic changes that took place in New Brunswick from the perspective of an urban block that was one of the earliest settled in the city's history and is now a grassy plot inside a traffic interchange.

Michael L. Young

Sunday Morning-Session 7

Earthfast Frontier to Agricultural Hinterland: The Archaeology of Farmsteads and Rural Domestic Sites in Western New Jersey

Farmsteads and rural domestic sites in western New Jersey, within the eastern portion of the Delaware River watershed, initially emerged as habitations in frontier settings in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. These ubiquitous site types persist into the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries within an emerging peripheral agricultural hinterland supplying large metropolitan centers. Analysis of documentary and archaeological data from these sites may be directed to address several research themes, including spatial organization and building techniques, economic change and concomitant changing patterns of consumption, the material manifestations of ethnicity and religious affiliation, evidence for transformations in gender roles and gender ideologies, and the role of farms and other rural site types within larger rural settlement systems. Archaeological investigations recently conducted by Richard Grubb & Associates staff provide case studies for the consideration of the potential for farmsteads and rural domestic sites to produce significant information regarding our understanding of these research issues within the New Jersey portion of the Delaware River watershed.

David Zmoda

Saturday Afternoon-Session 5

A 21st Century Recordation of an 18th – 19th Century Site

The New Jersey Department of Transportation has included public outreach videos in many archaeological data recovery contracts during the past decade. The Route 18/27 Interchange Block was no exception. Video production is often a long, drawn-out and expensive process. In an effort to reduce costs, and, perhaps, find an alternative view towards the project, NJDOT contracted with a faculty member of the Mason Gross School of the Arts, part of Rutgers University, to produce a half hour, broadcast quality DVD video featuring the data recovery work. This video, New Brunswick: An Urban Archaeological Investigation, will be premiered at this time, as well as some insight on this low cost method of documentation.

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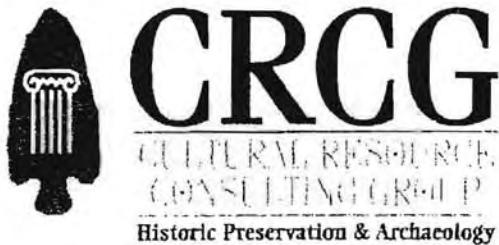
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Joan H. Geismar, Ph.D., LLC



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