

CNEHA 2014: PRELIMINARY PROGRAM AND SCHEDULE

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6

Board Meeting, Thursday, November 6th, Monmouth University Location, TBD, 4:00-10:00

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7

Workshop 1: Shattering Notions: Glass Isn't as Hard as You Think!

Join glass educator and historian, Mary Cheek Mills, as she demystifies the topic of glass. This workshop includes a survey of tableware made and used in early America, as well as video demonstrations of how these objects were produced. Through hands-on instruction, participants will also learn what is important to observe and how to interpret what you see when examining glass objects and artifacts.

Maximum number of participants: 15

Time: 4 hours, 1:00-5:00 PM

Location: Ocean Place Resort

Workshop 2: Blacksmithing for Archaeologists

Join Kat Muller, head of the Blacksmith guild at Allaire Village for a hands-on introduction to blacksmithing. This workshop is held at Allaire State Park. By car Allaire State Park is approximately 30 minutes away from the Ocean Place Hotel.

The blacksmith shop was built in 1836 to replace a smaller shop that could not keep up with the demands placed upon it for maintaining the Howell Works. The new shop consisted of four forges and perhaps as many as twenty workers, making it one of the largest shops of its day. Like the mechanic shops of today, the blacksmith shop produced and maintained all of the equipment from the village from machinery in the ten industrial buildings to household items for about 300 workers.

The blacksmith workshops will be two hours demonstration and hands-on workshop. The first half of the workshop will focus on the history and safety procedures. The second half of the time will be hands-on experience producing a small project such as a 'j hook' or an 's hook'. The time slots are 12-2pm and 2-4pm. 6 spaces are available for each time slot. Participants must be 18 years or older. Please wear closed toed shoes and long pants that you don't mind getting dirty or possibly burnt. Please wear only natural materials and avoid synthetic blends because synthetics melt and can burn you badly.

Time: 2 hours, 12:00-2:00 or 2:00-4:00

Location: Allaire State Park, transportation and lunch on your own

Tour 1: Monmouth Battlefield, Garry Wheeler Stone and Dan Sivilich

This is a major field trip with tour exhibits, an auditorium program, meet and greet with re-enactors, firearms demonstration, metal detecting/battlefield archaeology demonstration.

9:00-4:00 (Depart at 9:00, return at 4:00) R. Veit driver.

Tour 2: Archaeological Treasures: Point Breeze and Timbuctoo, Michael Gall and Chris Barton

Visit to and walking tour of Point Breeze, the former Joseph Bonaparte Estate in Bordentown, followed by a box lunch and then a tour of Timbuctoo, an antebellum African-American community in Westhampton, NJ. Lunch at the Rancocas Nature Center.

9:00-4:00 (Depart at 9:00, return at 4:00) M. Gall driver.

Tour 3: Raritan Landing and Virtual Reconstructions, Mark Nonestied and Ed Gonzalez Tennant

Combo Tour/Workshop, Raritan Landing and Digital Reconstruction (11 participants)

Tour of Raritan Landing and the new Raritan Landing exhibit at East Jersey Olde Town with Mark Nonestied. Diana Gonzalez Tennant and Ed Gonzalez Tennant will also provide an introduction to digital reconstruction in archaeology with examples from Raritan Landing and Rosewood in Florida.

9:00-4:00 (Depart at 9:00, return at 4:00) Ed Gonzalez Tennant driver.

Tour 4: Self-Guided Tour of Allaire State Park

The Historic Village at Allaire is a 501(c3) non-profit dedicated to the preservation and presentation of the Howell Iron Works and the life of its owner James P. Allaire. The Howell Iron Works Company was a major industrial center producing pig iron and hollowware products. Today the village is a living history museum showcasing historic crafts such as blacksmithing and carpentry, as well as speaking to the lives and experiences of people during the early 1800s. The Historic Village at Allaire is listed on the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places. The Historic Village at Allaire is a volunteer driven organization and all but a few members are volunteers that in 2013 dedicated over 19,000 hours. On November the 7th, 8th, and 9th the visitor center, blacksmith shop, bakery, manager's house, general store, carpentry shop, and Mr. Allaire's house will be open for interpretation from 12-4pm. Volunteers allowing we will also have the foreman's cottage, gardener's cottage, carriage house, and enameling building will be open.

RECEPTION, Friday night 6:00-10:00, Rechnitz Hall, Monmouth University

Introductions by Provost Laura Moriarity, Monmouth University, Carol Cronheim, Asst. Secretary of State, and Sara Cureton, Director New Jersey Historical Commission. Transportation on your own.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, MORNING

Session 1 A Rich and Diverse Record: Discovering, Collaborating and Educating through African American Archaeology in the Northeast (this is an all day session)

Organizers *Michael J. Gall Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc. and Richard F. Veit Monmouth University*

This session explores the diverse and rich cultural heritage of enslaved and free African-Americans in the lower Northeast Region. Papers in this session provide the results of dynamic approaches to studying the African American experience through archaeology undertaken on sites in Delaware, Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey. The multifaceted approaches utilized include subsurface excavations, geophysical and geochemical data, public collaboration, material culture analysis, landscape and documentary archaeology, and cemetery studies. The archaeological data highlights aspects of local memory, identity and community formation, disenfranchisement, cultural adaptation, economic success, and religion among African American community members. Collectively, the papers in this session enrich current understanding of African American life in the region from the early 18th to the early 20th century.

Enslaved and Free: New Jersey, Archaeology, and Black Bondage

Jessie C. Cohen and Gregory D. Lattanzi (New Jersey State Museum)

The archaeology of enslaved African Americans within Southern states has been conducted in depth for years, while the equally as lengthy history of enslaved African Americans in New Jersey has been less

visible to public perceptions. To make this history more visible, in 2015, the New Jersey State Museum plans to open an exhibit on the archaeology of both free and enslaved African Americans within the state. Archaeological excavations have provided evidence to interpret the presence, resistance, and resilience of both groups of people. This presentation will explore the recent African American-focused archaeological research in New Jersey to highlight the shifting analyses within African American archaeology in general. Additional material will provide an overview of slavery in the Garden State in preparation for the opening of *Enslaved and Free: New Jersey, Archaeology, and Black Bondage*.

"Farmer's Delight" An 18th-Century Plantation in Southern Delaware, Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery at the Cedar Creek Road Site 7S-C-100, Sussex County, Delaware

William B. Liebeknecht, Hunter Research, Inc.

This presentation examines observable feature and artifact patterns at the mid-18th-century Cedar Creek Site in Sussex County, Delaware associated with enslaved Africans. There, a series of features, including multiple earth-fast structures, subfloor pits and a West African-style bloomery pit, along with limited historical documents provided evidence for a small, enslaved African population. Through the process of human trafficking, this population translocated salient elements of African culture, particularly craft production methods, which were incorporated into a transcultural landscape. The Cedar Creek Site is the first archaeological site in Delaware to contain identifiable archaeological resources associated with the quarters and workscapes of an enslaved population. This article focuses on identifying the discernable nuances present in the historical and archaeological record to aid in identifying other slave quarter sites in Delaware.

"On Common Ground: An Examination of Colonoware in the Northeast"

Keri Sansevere, Temple University

Colonoware is traditionally recognized as a type of low-fired, hand-constructed coarse earthenware pottery typically mimicking European vessel forms. This ware type is commonly attributed to Native American, African American, or lower class colonial consumers and producers. It has long been held that colonoware found in North America has a geographic range extending from the Chesapeake region through tidal Virginia and the Carolinas into Florida and the Caribbean. Recent excavations, an examination of artifact collections, and a review of published and gray archaeological literature reveals this pottery type was produced and used further north as well. Colonoware has been increasingly recovered in the Delaware Valley and northward, albeit in small quantities compared to areas in and south of the Chesapeake. This paper discusses the cultural and social reasons for the use of colonoware in the northeast, and its sparse recovery at sites in the region. This article also examines the changing, multivalent socio-cultural meanings colonoware evoked among its northern users over time within the contexts of globalized market economies, capitalism, and modified political structures, and the ways in which those meanings changed as identity markers in the region.

From a Prize Goose to Sick Hogs: The Environmental Archaeology of Harriet Tubman's Home

Jessica Bowes

Harriet Tubman was an African American slave, activist, American heroine, and the owner of a 32 acre farm in Auburn, NY. During her residency, Tubman opened her home to family, fellow abolitionists, supporters of her causes, and the public more broadly. Years of archaeological excavation on Harriet Tubman's farm have yielded a wealth of data, however only recent excavations have utilized environmental archaeological data. The faunal and macrobotanical remains provide new data sources for the interpretation of Tubman's fifty-six years of residence. This paper focuses on the preliminary analysis of environmental data from the Harriet Tubman farm, specifically the yard surrounding her brick home. The analysis will hopefully better elucidate life for Tubman and the African American community in central New York during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Navigating a Dynamic Landscape: African American Life in Central Delaware

Michael J. Gall, Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc.

Archaeological excavations of Locus B of the Garrison Energy Site in the City of Dover, Kent County, Delaware provide a unique opportunity to archaeologically examine the lives of a free African-American family. Occupied by the Cooper family between the 1770s and 1820s, the site existed within the Quaker-dominated Delaware Valley. Archaeological and historical data provide strong evidence for identity formation, syncretic religious practices, and cultural hybridity. The Coopers selective adoption of different cultural practices inherent in both the African-American and Euro-American community of central Delaware enabled the family to maximize its social standing, acquire support, and expand a necessary social network. The experimentation in selective choice within existing cultural parameters exhibited by the Cooper family may be exemplary of negotiation tactics practiced by free African-American families in the Delaware Valley during this time.

"A Long Time Coming": The Archaeology of the Native and African American Community of Setauket, New York

Christopher N. Matthews, Montclair State University

Since its founding in 1655, Setauket, a village on the north shore of Suffolk County, Long Island, has always been home to a small community of people of color. Mixed heritage, indigenous descendants of Native Americans and enslaved Africans still reside there, though they are now fighting the gentrification of Christian Avenue, the last community space where many families have lived since the late 1800s. Part of this effort has included community-based historical and archaeological research to promote a greater awareness of the historical significance and struggles of non-whites in Setauket. This paper reports on this work and provides illustrations from recent excavations, oral and documentary history, and community engagements. These collaborative endeavors have led to state-wide recognition of the Christian Avenue historic district as well as the discovery a deeper understanding of the role of Native and African American people in the Setauket community at large.

“Born a Slave Died Free:” Antebellum African-American Commemoration in a Northern State

Richard Veit, Department of History and Anthropology Monmouth University and Mark Nonestied, Middlesex County Cultural and Heritage Commission

New Jersey has the ignominious distinction of being the last northern state to abolish slavery, with a gradual abolition act passed in 1804. It was also a state with a significant African-American population. However, only a handful of professionally-carved markers for African-Americans are known from Antebellum New Jersey. Indeed, it appears that most African-Americans, enslaved or free, were buried without the benefit of permanent memorials. Among the markers that survive, there are noteworthy differences between those purchased by kin and those bought by “owners” and friends. Moreover, the locations of these markers, often on the periphery of the burial grounds, are intriguing. Taken as a whole, these gravestones have the potential to provide significant insights into the lives and experiences of African-Americans in a northern state.

Above the Valley and Below the Radar: Mount Gilead AME Church and Its Community

Meagan Ratini, University of Massachusetts Boston

Mount Gilead AME Church served as a focal point for African Americans in central Bucks County, Pennsylvania, for much of the 19th century. Its community of hundreds is said to have offered refuge to people escaping slavery via the Underground Railroad. The antebellum church and its cemetery are still standing, although infrequently used today, and remain well-known locations on the landscape. In this paper, the cemetery itself is studied in light of this tension between the secrecy warranted by protecting self-emancipated people and the local prominence of a hilltop African American church in an area predominantly settled by white Quakers. Information from the cemetery inscriptions in concert with GPR, GIS, and archival research, yields a composite view of the church community and how the church helped its congregants navigate this environment.

Marshalltown: The Development of an Antebellum Free Black Settlement in Southwestern New Jersey

Janet L. Sheridan, Janet L. Sheridan Cultural Heritage Consultant

With documentary archaeology, this study spatially interrogated the buildings and sites surviving from the rise and fall of an isolated rural town where free people of color pursued land ownership and institution-building over the course of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. As told by 250 land transactions over 100 years organized with GIS, this study reveals the pattern of settlement by a marginalized laboring population within a rural Quaker-settled township as the gradual abolition law of 1804 manifested in a large free African population thirty years before the Civil War. Black and white actors, shifting hegemony, First Emancipation, African Methodism, Southern migration, and local labor demand contributed to the location and growth of this concentrated community.

The Material Culture of Tenancy: Excavations at an African-American Tenant Farm, Christiana, Pennsylvania.

James A. Delle, Kutztown University

In the first half of the 19th century, the African American population of the southern tier counties of Pennsylvania rapidly increased. Numerous communities, often anchored by an AME Zion church, developed in Franklin, Adams, York, Lancaster and Chester Counties. Many of these communities welcomed those seeking refuge from slavery. Because obtaining land was difficult for many, numerous members of the emerging African-American communities became tenant farmers. This paper examines the material culture of African-American tenancy through the analysis of the artifacts recovered from the William Parker House. Best known as the site of the so-called Christiana Riot, the Parker House was home to two consecutive African American tenant households. This analysis examines the range of material culture accessible to these households, and compares that range with a similar assemblage recovered from a contemporaneous African American tenant household from Geneva, NY.

Tenants in the Woodlot: the Bird-Houston Site, St Georges Hundred, Delaware

Jason Shellenhamer, The Louis Berger Group, Inc.

The Bird-Houston Site is a small African American tenancy in New Castle County, Delaware. It is located in what is now wet corner of a plowed field, but was mapped throughout the nineteenth century as a wood lot. Despite its undesirable location, the site was occupied from before the Revolution until around 1920. Phase II testing, carried out as part of the US 301 project, showed that the site actually consists of two adjacent dwellings, one dating to about 1760 to 1820 and the other from 1820 to 1920. Recently completed Phase III excavations produced evidence of occupation throughout that span. The investigation produced information that provided valuable insights into the lives of African Americans in rural Delaware.

Investigations at the Josiah Henson Site, Montgomery County, Maryland

Cassandra Michaud, Montgomery Parks, MNCPPC

In 2006, Montgomery Parks purchased a house and one acre of land in suburban Maryland and began historical and archaeological investigations into the site and its association with Josiah Henson, a public speaker, minister, Underground Railroad conductor, and escaped slave. Known to local residents for its relationship to Harriett Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, the well-known abolitionist novel of the 19th century, the site was the subject of much myth about the existing structures and their link to Henson, who was enslaved on this farm as a young man in the first quarter of the 19th century. Continued archaeological research has established a clearer understanding of the chronology and landscape of the site and its surroundings. This paper will discuss the results of that research and the challenges of unraveling the lived life of Henson from the fictional character of Uncle Tom, as well lessons learned from conducting archaeology within a suburban neighborhood.

Archaeology as Counter-Narrative: A Critical Race Theory Approach to Community-Based Participatory Research in Historical Archaeology

Marc Lorenc, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

This paper explores connections between critical race theory (CRT) and community-based participatory research (CBPR) in Historical Archaeology. The methodology proposed in this paper examines how archaeology can be both transformative and empowering through its involvement in civic engagement, critical pedagogy, and social activism. The democratized process outlined in this paper decenters the “traditional” power dynamics of archaeological projects by exploring various ways in which CRT can aid in broadening our conception of materiality, accountability, inclusion, and collaboration. Through an examination of systemic inequality and its effect on archaeological projects, this paper explores how archaeologists are capable of transformative action through a restructuring of their praxis. By centering racism and complicating our conception of racialization through an intersectional approach, we can better understand how archaeology speaks or does not speak to various publics. Current collaborative work at the Historic Office and Homestead of Dr. James Still in Medford, New Jersey serves as a case study in the preliminary application of this methodology. As a long-term sustainable project, collaborative work at the Still site demonstrates the dynamic terrain of CBPR, public history, heritage site management, and accountability towards various stakeholder concerns and interests.

Broad Strokes: Archaeology of Swept Yards at the African America Community of Timbuctoo, NJ.

Christopher P. Barton, Temple University

Discussed in this paper are the interpretations of yard sweeping at the African American community of Timbuctoo in Westampton, New Jersey. Presented are the histories of the site, the used methodologies, and comparative examples of yard sweeping at non-African American sites. The paper concludes by arguing that the yard sweeping at the Davis site, as well as a host of other practices, are emblematic of impoverished people improvising on everyday practice to contest further social and economic marginalization. These practices of improvisation were the result of a learned worldview, or *habitus* of making do.

Black with White: Racial Co-Construction on Nineteenth-Century Long Island

Meg Gorsline, The Graduate Center, CUNY

Black and white racial identities are often discussed as binary opposites separated by ‘and’ or ‘or.’ I propose that use of the preposition ‘with’ – black *with* white, white *with* black – may encourage a deeper probing into racial identities as historically co-constructed. Rather than elide the violence and power differences embedded within U.S. race relations, ‘with’ pushes investigators to critically examine how the very violence and power differences that have characterized black and white relationships have shaped the historical processes of racial identity formation. Archival and material research into two households – one white, one black – on early nineteenth century Long Island suggests how racial identities were formed in the presence – both physically and imaginatively – of the racialized other.

Discussant: *Edward Gonzalez-Tennant*

SESSION 2: REVISITING THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE PLYMOUTH COLONY

Organizers *David Landon and Christa Beranek, Fiske Center at UMass Boston*

The approaching 400th anniversary of the founding of the Plymouth Colony (1620-1691) provides a unique opportunity for revisiting the archaeology of the settlement with new methods and interpretive perspectives. This session describes a series of collaborative projects that have begun between the University of Massachusetts Boston and Plimoth Plantation focused on this topic. An historical overview of archaeological research in Plymouth provides context for understanding current efforts, which include a reconnaissance survey of the Plymouth Colony sites; geophysical and archaeological investigation of Burial Hill in downtown Plymouth; a reexamination of existing collections to analyze artifacts of Native-Colonial interaction; and a consideration of the place of archaeology in the interpretation of the Wampanoag Homesite at Plimoth Plantation

Project 400: Plymouth Colony Archaeological Survey

David B. Landon, Fiske Center at UMass Boston

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 developing 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 includes studying Plymouth in the context of comparative colonialism, investigating the interaction between Colonial and Native individuals, and studying environmental and landscape changes over the last 500 years. This paper broadly introduces the project, emphasizing the goals and theoretical approach and outlining the work accomplished to date.

Digging the Pilgrims: An Overview of Historical Archaeology in Plymouth, MA

Karin J. Goldstein, Plimoth Plantation

The history of Plymouth archaeology reflects the development of historical archaeology in the Northeast. A key player was Harry Hornblower, son of a Boston stockbroker and Plymouth summer resident. Hornblower planned a career as a historical archaeologist as the field was taking shape. His detailed work with the Harvard Excavators' Club in the early 1940s indicate his promise as an archaeologist. After WWII Harry joined the family brokerage firm, but fulfilled his passion for archaeology by founding an open air museum, Plimoth Plantation. In 1959 Hornblower hired young archaeologist James Deetz to plan an "Indian Camp" for the museum, and encouraged him to excavate the Bartlett Site, Deetz's first foray into historical archaeology. Over the next decade and a half, Deetz and his students from Brown University (many of whom are leaders in the field today) excavated more

than a dozen historical sites in and around Plymouth. This paper reviews the legacy of these earlier efforts and how they set the foundation for future archaeological research as part of Project 400.

The Plymouth Colony Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey

Christa M. Beranek, Fiske Center at UMass Boston

As part of preparation for the upcoming 400th anniversary of the founding of the Plymouth Colony, the Fiske Center at UMass Boston undertook a thematic reconnaissance survey of the archaeological resources related to the Colony in the towns around Plymouth Bay. The survey concentrated on the period of the Plymouth Colony (1620-1691), as well as the Native Contact Period (1500-1620) sites and 17th-century Native sites that are contemporaneous with the Colony. Our work included a review of known sites and collections, sensitivity analyses at both regional and town levels, ground penetrating radar surveys, and summaries of some long-running projects. This paper provides an analytical overview of the survey results: where are the known sites; what kinds of research could be pursued with existing collections; what new questions should archaeologists of this region and period ask; and how might additional sites be located?

Ground Penetrating Radar on Burial Hill, Plymouth, Massachusetts

John M. Steinberg, Fiske Center, UMass Boston, Brian N. Damiata, Cotsen Institute of Archaeology, UCLA, and Douglas J. Bolender, UMass Boston

Several overlapping Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) surveys were performed in advance of a series of targeted excavations on the School Street side of Burial Hill in Plymouth, MA. The surveys employed a variety of GPR techniques (e.g., frequency, survey direction, & transect orientation). GPR velocities were obtained with Time Domain Reflectometry measurements. Burials were identified in order to be avoided. Other GPR anomalies were initially interpreted in light of a series of 19th Century maps, but overlapping structures with similar orientations and dimensions made some of the GPR results ambiguous. Several important anomalies were ground truthed with excavations. Excavation profiles and plans were plotted with 3D photography. Combining these methods and techniques allowed for a relatively complete assessment of the preservation of these structures with minimal excavation.

“A permanent blemish ... in the centre of the village” The Archaeology and Cultural Heritage of Plymouth's Burial Hill

Justin A. Warrenfeltz, University of Massachusetts Boston

In the late 19th century, a group of community members in Plymouth, Massachusetts known as the Trustees of the Stickney Fund began purchasing property and demolishing buildings along the periphery of the Town's oldest cemetery on Burial Hill. This was all in preparation for the town's tercentenary celebration in 1920. The neighborhood was described by contemporary historian William T. Davis as a “blemish and disfigurement in the centre of the village.” This paper unpacks these class perceptions, explores how the neighborhood's inhabitants constructed their identities materially, and analyzes the wider role of class in segments of Plymouth's early cultural heritage movement. The study considers

historic maps of downtown Plymouth, Stickney Fund documents, genealogical and census records, and preliminary analysis of materials recovered from UMass Boston's 2014 Field School on Burial Hill to examine these questions.

Native Interactions and Economic Exchange: A Re-Evaluation of Plymouth Colony Collections

Kelly A. Bowers, University of Massachusetts Boston

The goal of this research is to further our understanding of Colonial-Native relations in 17th century Plymouth through the interpretation of artifacts linked to multiethnic exchange. Three selected 17th-century collections were excavated in modern Plymouth, Marshfield, and Kingston, Massachusetts. My examination includes the identification of materials exchanged through scholarly literature, historical documents, and comparative sites. This project explores the nature of interactions, exposing material culture's role in both social relationships and economic exchanges. Documentary and ethnohistorical resources are utilized to provide contextual insights on individuals, groups, and relationships formed and informed by these interactions. Material culture types present are also interrogated for their implication in the negotiation of complex colonial contexts—touching on issues of agency, power, and identity formation. This analysis is intended to further decolonize our interpretations of the past, emphasizing the need for the reevaluation of old collections in search of a previously silenced Native presence.

Living History Interpretation, Indigenous Perspectives, and Archaeology in the Wampanoag Indigenous Program at Plimoth Plantation

Meredith Luze, University of Massachusetts Boston

Archaeological practice in living history museums, particularly those with indigenous programs, faces political and historical challenges that remain under-studied and must be addressed to improve relationships between archaeologists and indigenous groups. Interviews with the entirely indigenous interpretive staff at the reconstructed 17th-century Wampanoag Homesite at Plimoth Plantation, in conjunction with examination of the partially-excavated prehistoric seasonal homesite located beneath the reconstruction, address the under-utilization of archaeology in the Homesite's public presentation. Interpreters at the site favor historical and traditional sources of information rather than archaeological studies, in part due to inadequate dissemination of archaeological information about the site and limited training in interpreting archaeology for the public. This paper suggests possible approaches to improve tensions between archaeologists and interpreters in the Wampanoag Indigenous Program and to increase the effectiveness of archaeological research in living history interpretation.

SESSION 3 THE NATIVE NORTHEAST: CHANGING NARRATIVES THROUGH ARCHAEOLOGY

Organizer Christina J. Hodge, Stanford University Archaeology Collections

This session highlights current archaeologies of the Native Northeast for the broader CNEHA audience. Throughout our region, innovative scholarship is recasting inherited histories of colonialism, exchange, displacement, and survival. Northeastern archaeologists are among the most progressive in this work. Through theoretically-informed explorations of things, spaces, and bodies, they address thicknesses and

silences in received memories of Native New England. Projects explore hybridity, power, space/place, and identity, as well as stories of collaborative methodologies and archaeology as social action. Through its collective papers, this session suggests that approaches driving indigenous archaeologies offer innovative models to diverse archaeological contexts. The session also fosters dialogue and contributes to a more inclusive Northeastern archaeology.

“Mr. Gookin out of Ireland, wholly upon his owne adventure”: An intercolonial approach to exploring Anglo-Native American Interactions in Massachusetts.

Luke J. Pecoraro, Boston University

Daniel Gookin Jr. is perhaps one of the better-known figures in colonial Massachusetts history, as an important civil servant and military leader. This paper will outline the archaeological biography of Daniel Gookin Jr. and the influences from Ireland he brought with him to Massachusetts. Complex social networks between Gookin and his family in Ireland, trade partnerships in New England and the Chesapeake, and his role as a military commander and mediator between Indians in Virginia and Massachusetts can be traced historically, but the archaeological record provides a compelling dataset of material remains that flesh out Daniel Gookin’s dynamic colonial career and his interactions with Native Americans. His position as Superintendent of Indians, held from 1652 – 1687, can be viewed as a culmination of Gookin’s experiences in several colonies with different elements shaping his policies and attitudes towards the Indian population.

A Preliminary Analysis of Calluna Hill (59-73), a Pequot Village Burned During the Battle of Mistick Fort

William A. Farley, University of Connecticut

On May 26th, 1637, English colonists and their native allies attacked a Pequot fortress at Mistick in what would become the best-known battle of the Pequot War. During their retreat, the English came upon and burned a small Pequot village consisting of several wigwams. Surveys conducted in 2012 by the Mashantucket Pequot Museum and Research Center recovered the likely remains of this village, now called Calluna Hill (CT identification number 59-73). This paper describes the methodology used to find the site and a preliminary analysis of the results of excavations conducted in 2012 and 2014. Calluna Hill represents a nearly unique opportunity to study a small, short-duration occupation indigenous village dating from the earliest years of European colonial contact. Further analyses will aid in the understanding of what domestic life was like for the Pequots during a time of war and reveal facets of Pequot lifeways during a time of upheaval and change.

New Analyses of Harvard College’s 17th-century Printing Type

Diana D. Loren, Peabody Museum, Harvard University; Patricia Capone, Peabody Museum, Harvard University; Sean Guynes, University of Massachusetts Boston; Christina J. Hodge, Stanford University Archaeology Collections; Judy Jungels, Peabody Museum, Harvard University; Hope Mayo, Houghton Library, Harvard University; Lindsey Ward, Worcester Art Museum

The Harvard Yard Archaeology Project explores dynamics of education and colonialism in 17th-century New England through an institutional lens. Early intercultural exchange was focused within Harvard College's 1655 Indian College and the printing shop it housed. Therefore, the colonial role of Harvard College cannot be understood without understanding its printing type; one of, if not the most, significant artifacts recovered on campus. Its importance lies within regional contexts of religious education, intercultural exchange, proselytization, and authority, and it underlies strong connections with present-day stakeholder communities (both Native American and institutional). This paper reports on a recent project integrating typographical analysis, archaeometric testing (XRF), reproductive casting, and bibliographic study of surviving Harvard type. A new, intimate perception of the materiality of the lead printing type is emerging, clarifying temporal and spatial relationships such as chronology, use, and discard, bringing the experiences of English and Native printers more fully to light.

A Place for Gathering: Investigations into Smoking and Drinking at the Sarah Burnee/Sarah Boston Homestead

Jessica Rymer, University of Massachusetts Boston

The Sarah Burnee/Sarah Boston homestead has been interpreted as a “gathering place” that served as a political center for the Hassanamisco Nipmuc community prior to the establishment of a permanent reservation in 1830. Faunal evidence indicative of feasting, an impressive number of utensils, and a high volume of ceramic vessels provided compelling evidence supporting this conclusion, but at the writing of the 2006-2007 report publishing these findings the relationship between smoking and drinking at the site was unclear. Only 47 white clay tobacco pipe fragments had been recovered, preventing the team from establishing a clear link between these activities at the site. At the close of excavations in 2013 however the final number of pipe fragments recovered was 314, a number large enough for statistical analysis. Using the statistical tools within ArcGIS, this paper examines the distribution of curved glass, pipe bowls, and pipe stems across the site to determine if there are patterns that would suggest a relationship between smoking and drinking and what these patterns, or lack thereof, mean for the current interpretation.

From Paper to Practice: Challenges and Successes of Post-Colonial Ideals in Municipal Cultural Resource

Joseph Bagley, City of Boston Archaeology Program

Management Municipal governments do not have many of the restraints built into the state or federal cultural resource management law presenting opportunities to work directly with tribal groups that lack state and federal recognition, but they also lack the built-in regulations and guidelines that create a framework for relationships between government and tribal entities. This presents many opportunities and challenges for forming and maintaining relationships between municipal archaeologists and tribal Groups. This paper will explore the City of Boston Archaeology Program and their evolving relationship with local tribal groups focusing on the benefits of direct communication, Native participation, and the many shortfalls that result from an inherently unbalanced legal and political situation.

Historic Landscapes in Modern Contexts: Aquinnah, Martha's Vineyard

Holly Herbster and Jane Miller, Public Archaeology Laboratory (PAL)

The Town of Aquinnah, located on the western end of Martha's Vineyard, is the ancestral and present-day home of the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head/Aquinnah. For the past 25 years, PAL has completed more than 50 survey projects with and for the Tribe to help document ancient site locations and nineteenth century Native homesteads across the town's five square mile area. Most of these projects have been conducted under a unique town bylaw that requires archaeological review prior to new construction. This presentation discusses efforts to organize and make accessible the tremendous amount of oral history, archaeological data, and documentary and ethnohistoric information that has been collected for Aquinnah. GIS and LiDAR technologies offer new ways to visualize and present this information, and can be used by archaeologists, tribal members, town planners, and residents to inform, educate, and preserve the historic resources that make this place so unique.

SESSION 4 RE-DISCOVERING THE SEAPORT: RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS WITHIN NEW YORK CITY'S SOUTH STREET SEAPORT HISTORIC DISTRICT

Organizers Alyssa Loorya, and Christopher Ricciardi, Chrysalis Archaeology

Since 2005, Chrysalis Archaeology, in conjunction with the New York City – Department of Design and Construction, has been excavating several areas within New York City's – South Street Seaport Historic District. Excavations have yielded new information about the commercial and residential development of the area and New York City's relationship with water. It has also been a positive experience for archaeology and the public agency generating a range of public outreach. This session will present papers covering a variety of topics and research including late eighteenth to early nineteenth century infrastructure development, material cultural, and the creation of identity.

Recent Archaeology of NYC's South Street Seaport Area

Christopher Ricciardi, Chrysalis Archaeology

Since 2005 Chrysalis Archaeology has been working with the NYC Department of Design and Construction (DDC) on several projects within the South Street Seaport Historic District. DDC's objective has been infrastructural improvements (water mains and other utilities). Throughout their work, Chrysalis has recovered over 100 primary and secondary context features and artifact deposits including foundation walls, barrel vaults, storerooms, wells and trash deposits along several blocks of this historic commercial district. An overview of this work will be presented in order to provide the context of the papers in the session.

New York's Waterfront: Identifying Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century Wharf Construction at the South Street Seaport

Lisa Geiger, Chrysalis Archaeology

The South Street Seaport was home to some of New York City's earliest infrastructural expansion as the site of essential services and industrial development of the East River. This paper presents new findings from excavations at Peck Slip examining the construction methodology of the burgeoning pier and crib complex that developed in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries across the northern portion of the Seaport. This expanded study combines excavation results with cartographic and dendrochronological analysis to identify two of the earliest wharves in the area extending into the developing commercial waterway.

Hot Button Topic: Style, Presence, and Rank in 18th Century Military Dress

Eileen Kao, Chrysalis Archaeology

Uniforms are used by the military to create a united and often imposing front. These articles are distinct, with details that tell the story of a particular regiment's origins and national identity. Looking deeper, appearance shapes the way a soldier carries himself and behaves while in uniform. This paper looks at embossed British regimental buttons recovered during excavations in Lower Manhattan's South Street Seaport Historic District. These buttons and other personal artifacts may reveal how soldiers' appearance might have intentionally or inadvertently assisted their role in the British occupation of New York City.

To Be or Not To Be a Nation: The Archaeology of National Identity at New York City's South Street Seaport

Diane George, Chrysalis Archaeology

Using household assemblages from the South Street Seaport neighborhood, this paper looks at the question of how citizens of the early United States actively formed and communicated their geographic and political identities through material culture. Contrary to our national origin narrative, archival evidence suggests that allegiances after the Revolutionary War remained regional, and strong federal control was heavily resisted. New York, however, was a cosmopolitan entrepôt, the primary port for the country, and wealthy merchants in the Seaport area had access to many types of goods from all over the world. What they chose for their own households communicated their ideas about who they were as they navigated the shifting terrain of the new nation.

Bringing History to the Community

Alyssa Loorya, Chrysalis Archaeology

New York City archaeology is most often conducted on the streets of the City, within construction projects, generating curiosity amongst the community. As part of the work in the South Street Seaport area, Chrysalis Archaeology and the NYC Department of Design and Construction committed to making

the public aware of what was going on behind the construction fences. This project has utilized archaeology and construction to connect the City's past, present and future.

SESSION 5 CONTRIBUTED PAPERS SEVENTEENTH CENTURY SITES AND CERAMICS

Seventeenth-Century English Border Ware Ceramics in North America: A Comparison of Vessels from Newfoundland, New England, and the Chesapeake

Catherine Hawkins

During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, English Border ware ceramics were one of the most popular and widely used ceramics in southern England. This ceramic, produced along the Surrey-Hampshire border in England, was also shipped to English colonies in North America throughout the seventeenth century. This paper will explore the types of vessels uncovered on archaeological sites in Newfoundland, New England and the Chesapeake and examine the similarities and differences in the forms available to various colonists during this time. By studying and comparing the collections of Border ware found at various sites I hope to answer several questions: What forms are present in British North America? Are there similarities or differences in the vessels uncovered based on temporal, geographic, social or economic factors? What can this tell us about the trading networks between England and North America and the socio-economic status of the colonists?

Huguenot Street: A Fortified 17th Century French Huguenot Settlement In New Paltz, Ulster County, NY

Joseph E. Diamond, SUNY New Paltz

University and CRM excavations in the Huguenot Street Historic District in New Paltz NY have located evidence of the first seventeenth-century Huguenot houses and a fortification from the same time period (c. 1677-1680). Construction techniques for the two houses were in the English (earthfast) and Dutch (pithouse) vernacular styles, with the fortification being a centrally located redoubt constructed of uprights set in a trench, with bastions at the corners. Material culture from the excavations include French, German, and Dutch ceramics, minimal amounts of glasswares, as well as architectural items, armaments, and small finds.

The 17th and Early 18th Century Ceramics from Huguenot Street, New Paltz, NY

Krista Dykeman

The Huguenots who settled New Paltz, New York, displayed their status and identity through material goods. Much of their ceramic remains point to a strong connection to England from the late 17th to the early 18th century. Additionally, ceramic styles originating from countries associated with the Huguenot diaspora are also represented in this collection. It is also apparent (from the small percentages of each ceramic vessel in the sample) that the Huguenots did not discard all of their waste around their homes, but instead probably used a hillside, or an as yet undiscovered trash pit. An analysis of the ceramic vessels from the 17th-early 18th century site points to serving vessels such as Bartmannkrug used in

conjunction with German and English stoneware tankards. "Dinnerwares" consist of delft bowls, teacups and chargers, as well as large plates/chargers of majolica. More utilitarian wares are clear lead glazed redwares and yellow/green-glazed buff bodied wares.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, AFTERNOON

SESSION 6 "DIGGING I-95: ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES FROM THE PHILADELPHIA WATERFRONT"

Organizers Rebecca White and Doug Mooney, URS Corporation

The Pennsylvania Department of Transportation is currently undertaking extensive improvements to a three mile section of Interstate 95 through portions of Philadelphia. Ongoing archaeological investigations in advance of construction have uncovered a wealth of information about the historic residents of the previously little explored Kensington, Fishtown, and Port Richmond neighborhoods. Excavations have also revealed substantial evidence of prehistoric occupation along the waterfront. This section of the city appears to be preserved remarkably intact with archaeological investigations providing insight into the city's historic topography. Papers in this session will discuss excavations that have documented portions of the former Aramingo Canal (1847-1902), domestic residences and artifacts spanning the 19th and early 20th centuries, evidence of the city's flourishing 19th century glass industry, and an analysis of the variety of shaft features encountered.

The I-95/Girard Avenue Project in Philadelphia: An Introduction to the Archaeology of the Delaware Waterfront

Doug Mooney, URS Corporation

The I-95 GIR Improvement Project is one of the largest transportation related undertakings in Pennsylvania at this time and winds its way through some of the most historically significant sections of the city's Delaware River waterfront. From an archaeological standpoint, the project area encompasses an extremely complex series of sub-surface environments and developmental contexts, within which an astonishing quantity and variety of cultural deposits and features continue to survive. This presentation will provide a brief overview of the project and archaeological investigations already completed and currently ongoing, the range of archaeological resources thus far documented, and the various ways in which this information is being shared with members of the professional and lay communities.

Thomas W. Dyott: A Self-Made Man in the New Republic

Ingrid A. Wuebber, URS Corporation

In the first decade of the nineteenth century, an Englishman arrived in Philadelphia to seek his fortune. Thomas W. Dyott experienced both success and failure over the next five decades in his adopted city. This paper will follow the colorful lives of Dr. Dyott and his extended family who established a business empire based on the manufacturing and marketing of patent medicines and the operation of the Dyottville Glass Works. Nearby, he established Dyottville, a community for his glassworkers and a living testament to his social and religious ideals.

The Dyottville Glass Works - “One of the Greatest Curiosities of this Country”

George Cress and Amy King, URS Corporation

These presentations focus on the results of archaeological excavations and the variety of manufacturing debris recovered from the site of the Dyottville Glass Works, identified during investigations for PennDOT’s I-95/GIR Improvement Project. This unique glass factory began as the Kensington Glass Works in 1816 and continued into the early 20th century producing many well- known glass bottles, flasks, and other glassware distributed widely throughout the country. The portion of the factory complex that survived beneath the streets of Kensington was investigated. The excavation exposed remains of a glass furnace, tempering/annealing ovens, and ancillary buildings providing insights into the operation and evolution of this historically significant glass works.

Built Like a Brick Outhouse

Dan Eichinger, URS Corporation

At the Gunnar’s Run (36PH162) site and adjacent city blocks in the Kensington/Fishtown section of Philadelphia, the URS archaeological team has excavated around 350 historic privies. Three methods of privy construction were encountered; buried barrels, boxes, and brick-lined shafts. But basic shape aside, what are the differences between each of these techniques? And what did the historic glass workers of Fishtown deposit into these backyard bathrooms (outside of the obvious)? What follows is a broad comparison of city crappers.

“Where Filthy Streets Abound” The History of the Port Richmond Site

Samuel Pickard, URS Corporation

The Port Richmond section of Philadelphia developed in the first half of the nineteenth century around the coal and grain piers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. The neighborhood eventually became known as a tough working class area with populace comprised mainly of Irish, German, and Polish immigrants. In 2010, URS Corporation conducted archaeological investigations in this neighborhood as part of the ongoing improvements to Interstate 95. This paper, which is the first of a two part overview of URS’ work on the Port Richmond Site, will discuss the history of Port Richmond from the 1840s to the first decade of the twentieth century, with a focus on the block on which URS conducted excavations. It will seek to shed light on the history of this area and its residents, who are all too often stereotyped or overlooked in the history of Philadelphia.

“Where Filthy Streets Abound” The Archaeology of the Port Richmond Site

Thomas Kutys and Brian Seidel, URS Corporation

Archaeological excavations in the Port Richmond section of Philadelphia were conducted by URS Corporation in 2010 as part of the ongoing improvements to a three-mile long section of Interstate 95

through the city. The Port Richmond Site yielded 30 shaft features associated with at least 11 separate addresses. These privies and wells produced over 50,000 artifacts dating from the beginnings of development on the block in the 1840s into the early 1900s. The 2010 excavations in Port Richmond marked the first of their kind in the neighborhood, a section of Philadelphia that has long been overlooked in the many histories of the city. This paper will serve as Part II of the overview of URS' work at the Port Richmond Site, discussing the archaeological excavations conducted at the site and highlighting some of the noteworthy artifacts recovered during these excavations.

What Shall We Eat For Dinner?: A view of Kensington and Fishtown from a culinary perspective

Teagan Schweitzer

This work is set in the larger context of the ongoing URS I-95 archaeological project. In this paper we will explore the culinary landscape of the Kensington & Fishtown neighborhoods of Philadelphia in the early to mid-19th century. An interest in food is based on a zooarchaeological perspective of the archaeological materials from this project. The information discussed will rely largely on documentary resources utilized to flesh out faunal data. Faunal remains indicate a significant increase in fish consumption in the Kensington and Fishtown neighborhoods, as compared with other Philadelphia faunal assemblages from downtown. Examination of the documentary records of the local food landscape will provide a richer context for understanding these neighborhoods.

Philadelphia Area Redware at Gunnar's Run

Angela Zhinin, Amy J. Litterer and Meta F. Janowitz, URS Corporation

During the archaeological investigations along the Interstate 95 corridor in Philadelphia, a large trench feature with an abundance of redware was uncovered at the Gunnar's Run site in Kensington. Well over 7,000 redware sherds, from at least 200 vessels, were excavated and processed from this feature. Philadelphia was the perfect location for redware manufacturing due to the plentiful amount of required clay and, during the eighteenth century, Philadelphia and neighboring areas became the preeminent producer of this type of earthenware. Many of the vessels from this feature were made in the Philadelphia area. This paper will serve as a general overview of Philadelphia area redwares and a specific discussion of this assemblage, which contained an unusual amount of food preparation vessels.

Specialty and Whimsical Glass from the I-95 Project in Philadelphia.

Rebecca White, URS Corporation and Carolyn Horlacher, University of Massachusetts, Boston

The Kensington neighborhood of Philadelphia was an early center of glass production in Pennsylvania. In the 18th and 19th centuries a series of industrial complexes, including the Kensington, Union, Eagle, and Dyottville Glassworks, produced a wide array of medicine, liquor, perfume, and other bottles for both the local and national markets. Archaeological investigations in the area have uncovered extensive evidence of the products manufactured by these glassworks, as well as a variety of whimsical non-production pieces. The recovered glass artifacts are producing a more complete picture of the

historically significant Philadelphia glass industry and its products. This presentation will explore some of the unusual glass artifacts recovered from the project.

SESSION 7 A Jersey Sampler in Honor of CNEHA Founders and New Jersey Archaeologists Ed Lenik and Budd Wilson

Organizers: David Orr and Richard Veit

Some Thoughts on Ed Lenik

Sherene Baugher, Cornell University

On Teaching and Learning and Mentoring

Lu Ann De Cunzo, University of Delaware

Those of us who entered the profession of historical archaeology in the late 1970s and early 1980s had the great fortune to learn from those literally creating the practice. In New Jersey, Wilson and Lenik numbered among these founders. With their mentoring, I could imagine becoming an archaeologist. Advocacy and public engagement were integral to their practice, and they immersed me in archaeology through their commitment to local museums, and historical and archaeology societies. In university, today we call their teaching method “discovery learning;” they guided us to do archaeology, to know the thrill of discovering small fragments from past people. And they taught us that the thrill of discovery was only enhanced when channeled into a search for understanding, when objects became connected to people. Like Pierce Lewis, they understood that we look at the landscape around us, but we do not see. So they taught us to how to see and discover the stories embodied in place. They introduced us to their colleagues, and helped lay the foundation of the professional network we celebrate in our reunions at the CNEHA conference each year. I will present ruminations on the profound value of mentoring in their honor.

THE RURAL INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE OF THE PINELANDS

Barry Brady, NJ Pinelands Commission

The common conception of the Industrial Revolution as it played out in 19th century America is that of behemoth brick factories surrounded by rows of huddled workers’ housing, all taking place in a gritty, smoggy, densely packed urban atmosphere. While this picture is accurate enough for the latter 1800s, the nascent Industrial Revolution of the mid-18th to about the mid-19th centuries played out as much in a rural context as an urban one. Because of the need to locate mills near sources of water power and the difficulty of transporting raw materials as well as finished goods over the fairly rudimentary road system of the time, early industry was diffused across the landscape, often housed in small facilities and serving relatively local markets. The Pinelands of southern New Jersey is an excellent example of this early face of industrialization in America. Beginning with shipbuilding near the coast in the late 1600s and then spreading into the heart of the Pines with the establishment of the iron furnaces and glasshouses of the mid to late 1700s, rural industries in the region reflected a pattern of manufacturing that was a commonplace in the country until after the Civil War.

Using GIS to Reveal Regional Identities and Mercantile Spheres of Colonial Craftsmen between the Delaware and Hudson River Valleys

Adam Heinrich, Richard Grubb and Associates

The region between the Delaware and Hudson River valleys had one of the most diverse colonial populations who lived in homogenous ethnic enclaves and mixed groups in both rural and urban settings. Within this region, grave markers are one of the best artifacts to learn about historic relationships and cultural processes. Grave markers carved by skilled craftsmen were purchased as symbols of conspicuous consumption as their use been shown to follow pressures of status and fashion. Unlike much of colonial material culture which was anonymous with lengthy periods of production, grave markers were generally manufactured by distinctive or known carvers with known centers of productions. By surveying burial grounds between these river valleys, one is able to see the development of economic centers and mercantile connections between nodes of production and their peripheries. This work can serve as a proxy to understand trade and supply networks for other material culture.

What Exit?: Mapping the Atlantic World of the Beverwyck Plantation Morris County, New Jersey

Barbara Chi Hsiao Silber, RPA and Wade P. Catts, RPA; John Milner Associates, Inc.

Archaeological investigations of the Beverwyck Plantation have revealed that the plantation's occupants were active participants in a diversity of late 18th century social, political, economic, and cultural circles that served to link the plantation with the Atlantic World. The site's linkages are readily apparent in both its archival and archaeological records. Comparative analyses continue to demonstrate that these circles are interconnected, and both regional and extensive. This paper examines the global reach of the Beverwyck Plantation.

A Look into New Jersey's Maritime Landscape through Post Superstorm Sandy Debris Removal

Brock Giordano, Dewberry

Superstorm Sandy of October 2012 caused severe and widespread damage across the state of New Jersey, resulting in an extensive amount of debris to be deposited in the state's waterways and coastal areas. As a result of the potential for debris and sand removal activities to impact historic properties, it was agreed that historic properties would be avoided to the greatest extent possible. The archaeological work included a team of maritime and terrestrial archaeologists, who conducted historical research, side-scan sonar analysis, and archaeological monitoring, to identify known/potential historic properties for avoidance by disaster recovery teams to ensure Section 106 compliance. The results revealed a total of 1,653 Historic Buffered Targets across New Jersey's maritime landscape. This paper will provide an overview of the disaster, project parameters and compliance, and archaeological findings. Together, they provide a baseline for understanding the types of cultural resources buried within the state's waterways.

Participant Non-Combatants of the American Revolution: Historical Archaeology of the West Deptford Energy Station Project, West Deptford, New Jersey.

Matt Tomaso and Kristian Eshelman, Paulus, Sokolowski and Sartor, LLC

The authors conducted a diverse set of investigations and mitigations before and during the construction of a large electrical plant in West Deptford, New Jersey. The West Deptford Energy Station Project has involved dozens of prehistoric and historic sites, most of which have been preserved in place as a result of this effort and the project sponsors' appreciation of the project area's historical value. This paper focuses upon the 18th and early 19th century sites investigated over the course of this multi-year project, including late 18th century farmstead sites associated with Tench Francis, Jr., a financier of the American Revolution, and James Cooper, Sr. and his descendants, noted Quaker farmers of Salem and Gloucester Counties. The connections between the sites and the history of the families that created them paint a high-contrast picture of life during and immediately after the revolution, reflecting the lengthy persistence of certain ideological traditions and the rapidity of economic change in the United States' early adolescence.

A Forgotten Town on a Forgotten Road: The Archaeology of Pine Barrens Heritage at the Storied Cedar Bridge Tavern

Sean McHugh, Richard Grubb and Associates, Richard Veit, Monmouth University, and Adam Heinrich, Richard Grubb and Associates

New Jersey's Pinelands (aka the Pine Barrens) is the largest preserved natural space in the Boston-Washington megalopolis. Fabled as the home of the Jersey Devil, endless pine forests, lost ghost towns, cranberry bogs, and "Pineys," the region has long drawn the attention of writers, researchers, and folklorists. Many of these authors have emphasized the distinctive way of life present in the region. This paper brings the archaeological lens to bear on the Pinelands. Have the Pinelands long been home to a distinctive regional culture, or are the regional distinctions so heavily emphasized by 20th-century authors a literary device used to create rather than describe a place? Here these questions are examined through a collaborative, interdisciplinary, public archaeological project. This work draws upon the rich archaeological deposits found at the Cedar Bridge Tavern in Barnegat Township. The intersection of history, geography, folklore, and archaeology is explored in order to better understand the region's heritage and the importance of that heritage for researchers and residents, both past and present.

Fabricated Authenticity: A New York City Museum's Representation of a Building's History Challenged by Archaeological Evidence

Sherene Baugher, Cornell University

Historical societies and archaeologists present community history. But what happens when there are two different versions of the past? This conflict unfolded at Historic Richmondtown on Staten Island, New York. In 1938, the "discovery" that an 18th century building was "really" a 17th century Dutch schoolhouse helped the fledgling Staten Island Historical Society by claiming it was the earliest surviving schoolhouse in America. A 1980s renovation changed the building's residential appearance to that of a

1695 schoolhouse. Archaeology was undertaken during the renovation. However, the earliest dated artifacts were from 1740, not 1695. Moreover, the artifacts were associated with a French family who owned the house in the 18th and 19th centuries. The archaeology report was buried in the archives because the conclusions conflicted with the museum's representation of the building's significance. Sometimes a fabricated authenticity is more real to a community's identity than what the archaeological record reveals.

A Fine Place to Live: Habitation of the West Creek Site (28OC45) during the Contact Period

Blair Fink, Temple University

The West Creek site is a multicomponent site with deposits dating from the Archaic cultural period through the late nineteenth century. Thousands of artifacts were recovered from the site, with the vast majority dating to the mid-eighteenth century or Contact period. During the Contact Period, the West Creek site is cohabitated by European settlers and Native Americans. The presence of both European and Native American structures on the site allows for a discussion of site selection and housing structures. Despite European influences in the area, the Native American structure at West Creek resembles Late Woodland wigwams. This demonstrates the persistence of native technologies in the area.

SESSION 8 CONTRIBUTED PAPERS

The Iroquoian Calendar of Gettysburg

John A. Anton

A Native American celestial calendar discovered at Devil's Den (Gettysburg, Pennsylvania) was potentially used by an established sedentary society. The Susquehannock (an Iroquoian group) are tentatively assigned as the calendar makers because they occupied the Susquehanna watershed when Europeans arrived in the 17th century. The calendar consists of a leaning diabase slab with openings orientated towards summer and winter solstices and movements of Pleiades and Sirius, celestial bodies of known cultural significance to northeastern Native Americans. Additionally, a petroglyph-bearing rock was discovered in direct association with the calendar. This is first documented discovery of petroglyphs in Adams County and now the 22nd petroglyph site known in Pennsylvania. Select petroglyphs depict Manitou and other figures align with Polaris and Ursa Major. Moreover, sunlight illuminated specific petroglyphs during certain times of the year and likely marked annual anniversaries of socially-significant events.

1 State Circle (18AP56) Faunal Analysis

Zachary Andrews, Kerns CRM Consultants

One State Circle (18AP56) is located across from the Maryland State House in Annapolis, Maryland. The site has been continually occupied by an array of craftsmen, tradesmen, innkeepers, and businesses since the early 19th century. The existing structure dates to ca. 1804 and is one of the last historic

buildings in Annapolis to have a dirt floor in the basement. In May of 2013, Dr. Mechelle Kerns of University of Baltimore and intern Cynthia Frenkil of University of Maryland College Park excavated three test units to sample the basement. The excavation uncovered a large section of a brick foundation wall that represents an earlier structure. Alongside, thousands of artifacts were recovered including a large number of animal bones, many with evidence of butchery, cooking and personal use. This paper will present the data from the faunal materials recovered and what they tell us about the occupation and destruction of the building under 1 State Circle.

1 State Circle (18AP56) Artifact Analysis

Meghan Hester, University of Baltimore

One State Circle (18AP56) is located across from the Maryland State House in Annapolis, Maryland. The site has been continually occupied by an array of craftsmen, tradesmen, innkeepers, and businesses since the early 19th century. The existing structure dates to ca. 1804 and consists of a center-chimney, frame building and is one of the last historic buildings in Annapolis to have a dirt floor in the basement. In May of 2013, Dr. Mechelle Kerns of University of Baltimore and intern Cynthia Frenkil of University of Maryland College Park excavated three test units to sample the basement. A large section of a brick foundation wall was uncovered with associated demolition and “trash pit” like fill that represents an earlier structure. This paper will present the data from the artifacts recovered and what they tell us about the occupation and destruction of the building under 1 State Circle.

Marketing the American Gun Culture to Civilians: Explaining the Prevalence of Firearm-Related Artifacts at Late 19th Century Residential Sites at Robert H. Treman State Park, New York

Brant Venables, Binghamton University

In historical archaeology, there has been a focus on ceramics, glass, smoking pipes, and architectural materials. The majority of historical archaeological excavations that address guns, bullets, or cartridges are in the context of military sites archaeology such as those conducted at the Little Big Horn Battlefield. However, excavations at residential sites such as the 19th century hamlet of Enfield Falls, located within New York’s Robert Treman State Park, have uncovered numerous metallic cartridge cases from a variety of firearms of different calibers. Documentary research revealed that after the American Civil War, firearm manufacturers engaged in elaborate marketing schemes that targeted the civilian population, including children, to ensure that industry profits would not be significantly hurt by the peace that ended a war that devastated the nation. Excavations at Enfield Falls and the prevalence of firearm-related artifacts reveal the success of this insidious marketing strategy.

Life in Lowell’s Golden Age: New Perspectives on Boardinghouse Assemblages Over the Course of the 19th Century

Katelyn M. Coughlan, University of Massachusetts, Boston

Utilizing a collection from Jackson Appleton Middlesex Urban Revitalization and Devolvement Project (hereafter JAM) located in Lowell, MA, this paper explores social class in nineteenth century

boardinghouses. Analysis of four features associated with the Hamilton Manufacturing Company's boardinghouses highlights two distinct patterns of ceramic usage suggesting 1) that features at the JAM site can be temporally associated with Lowell's early boardinghouse period (1820-1860) in contrast to Lowell's other late nineteenth century collections like the Boott Mills and 2) that material goods amongst upper class managers versus working class operative were more similar at Lowell's outset. The data further indicates that participation in the planned industrial project, despite institutional policies of corporate paternalism, was a binding element of community interactions blurring the lines of social class for Lowell's inhabitants in the first half of the nineteenth century.

A Tale of Two Privies: Nineteenth Century Food Ways of Working Class Baltimore, Maryland

Elizabeth McCague, St. Mary's College of Maryland

The Federal Reserve site of Baltimore, Maryland is located in the nineteenth century Otterbein neighborhood. The area was home to a number of European immigrant and working-class families living in row houses along the historic B&O Railroad. The site includes several blocks and contained a large number of privy features yielding high quantities of botanical and faunal remains. This paper examines two such features; one belonging to the vestry of a local church while the other belonged to an immigrant family of laborers. These remains, in conjunction with material culture associated with the meal are examined to understand diet, nutrition, household culture, wealth, and commercial interactions of those who disposed of them. The differences between food waste recovered from two sites representing immigrant households during the late nineteenth century within the neighborhood reveals the complex nature of working class life and socioeconomic status in the rapidly expanding port city.

The Machault, a XVIIIth century French Frigate from Bayonne. Between Tradition and Globalisation of Ship Construction

Marijo Gauthier-Bérubé

The Machault, a French frigate discovered in Chaleur Bay, Canada, was the target of many studies that centered on its freight. Many publications identified and indexed its French artefacts, as evidence of the array of objects present in the New World. Only, the Machault's actual remains were never studied in depth. The Machault was the epitome of centuries of naval knowledge, as well as the witness to a major forestry crisis in XVIIIth century France. She also marked the twilight age of wooden ship construction. Built in Bayonne, a Basque city, she was in the midst of a confrontation between the regional traditions of ship construction and the globalization of naval techniques in Europe. Through the study of her particular naval forestry, conception and construction, the Machault's very own identity will be revealed in the context of traditions, exchanges and innovations of naval scientific knowledge.

A 17th Century Fylfot in Maryland: From Anomalous Bauble to Pivotal Artifact

George F Riseling Jr

The recovery of a small metal artifact (Riseling 2013), discovered during the investigation of the location of a 1662 Roman Catholic chapel on the grounds of St. Francis Xavier Cemetery (18ST859), Newtowne Neck, Leonardtown, St. Mary's County, Maryland (Gibb 2013), opened up an unanticipated avenue of research. The appearance of the fylfot¹ presented an object lesson in how 20th century sensitivities interfere with our understanding and interpretation of the past. It was determined to be a symbolic device adorning liturgical vestments in use by the Roman Catholic clergy of England during the Renaissance. Religious artifacts of any kind are rare in the 17th century colonial Maryland landscape. Finding one which directly connects the English Jesuits to their fellow colonists is even rarer.

¹. Fylfot; Rebated cross – A cross which has the extremities of the arms bent back at right angles. (Webster's 1913)

Yes, Yes, Archaeology Needs History and History Needs Archaeology: the Death of Lt.-Col. Monckton as a Case Study

Garry Wheeler Stone, Daniel M. Sivilich and Mark Edward Lender

Sometimes Historians need archaeology to understand documented events. A good example is the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Monckton in the Battle of Monmouth, 28 June 1778. Beginning in 1781, American accounts of the battle describe the British colonel being killed late in the afternoon when Brigadier-General Wayne attacked the withdrawing redcoats. In a 1927 retelling of the story, "Mad Anthony Wayne" called on his men to "pick out the King birds" (British officers). Monckton was killed in the resulting volley, reportedly "about forty yards northeast of the parsonage...close to the hedge fence."¹ All American accounts are inaccurate. Monckton was killed earlier in the day, in a different location, and by artillery fire. This paper will explain how archaeological evidence, archaeological analysis of documents, and historical reconstruction replaced myth with fact. We now can accurately place the attack that Monckton led within the larger context of the battle that saved the career of General George Washington.

¹. William S. Stryker, *The Battle of Monmouth*, William Starr Myers, Editor (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1927), pp. 216-217

"Stick them with the pointy end": The History and Use of Bayonets through the American Revolution

Jesse West-Rosenthal, Temple University

In the fall of 2013 Temple University excavations on the grounds of the Washington Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge located a cache of Revolutionary War-period bayonets within the site of a brigade encampment of the 1777-78 Continental Army winter encampment. The brigade has not been conclusively identified, but is believed to be an extension of General Varnum's brigade. Consisting of thirty bayonets of various makes and sizes, the cache represents an unprecedented find at Valley Forge and provides further information documenting the development of the Continental Army during this period of the American Revolution. By examining the bayonets found within this cache, this paper seeks

to examine the historic development and use of the bayonet as a military weapon in order to illuminate its purpose and influence on the American Revolution as a whole.

Banquet (Saturday, November 8)

Dinner Speaker

“Why Ceramics?”

Robert Hunter, Editor, *Ceramics in America*

This beautifully illustrated lecture both entertains and provokes in underscoring the important role of ceramics for historical archaeologists. The lecture celebrates the magic and mystery of the 30,000-year-old cultural tradition of ceramic making and use while focusing on the last 400 years of ceramic history. Ceramics certainly are the mainstay of archaeological dating and indices of social and economic status. Yet some the so-called quantitative approaches to ceramics analyses often appear to be nothing more than “Sudoku for Archaeologists” in their ultimate value to better understanding the people behind the pots. Broader interpretative approaches are suggested that make use of methodologies derived from the decorative arts, psychology, mythology, and literary criticism.

6:30-10:00 PM, Monmouth University Club Rooms 107, 108, 109

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 9, MORNING

Business Meeting 7:30-9:00, Ocean Place Resort (Room TBD)

Session 9 Stoneware from Sites in the Northeast

Organizer: William B. Liebeknecht, Hunter Research Inc.

This session will consist of presentations coupled with physical examples to enrich the learning experience. Stoneware production began in the American colonies in the 1720s and has been the focus of multiple studies. The most recent volume, *Salt-Glazed Stoneware in Early America* by Skerry and Hood in 2009 provides the backdrop for the initial potters and sources of raw materials involved in the production of these durable utilitarian (and sometimes refined) wares. Since 2009, archaeologists and researchers have continued to uncover production sites making new observations and new discoveries, expanding our knowledge of the production of this important ceramic ware type. Unlike stoneware sessions in the past, presenters have been encouraged to bring examples from their research and sites to provide the invaluable firsthand experience which can only be gained by handling sherds, wasters and kiln furniture.

Introduction—German Roots of Northeast Stoneware

Meta F. Janowitz, URS Corporation

The first eighteenth-century stoneware potters in the Northeast were trained in Germany in a family-based craft tradition. They adapted their techniques and products to local conditions and trained the next generations of potters.

How Stoneware Speaks: Evidence of Kiln Firing and Production on Intact and Archaeological Stoneware

Brenda Hornsby Heindl

Using illustrative photographs and the speaker's experience as a potter, this presentation will be an informative foray into the world of clay, kilns, and historic American stoneware. Attendees will learn about contemporary and historic methods of pottery production including how pottery is fired in a kiln, and visually understanding how a piece of pottery was made from a potter's perspective. The speaker will share information on recent research comparing over thirty pre-1860 American stoneware kiln sites and archaeological collections. Basic terminology and function of kilns, kiln furniture, and vessels will be discussed

Idiosyncratic, Innovative, and Ignored: Nineteenth-Century Kiln Furniture from Stoneware Potteries in Eastern New York State

Corey D. McQuinn and Matthew Kirk, Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc.

Stoneware potteries were small but important components of New York State's economy and their trajectories largely paralleled the highs and lows of the state's canal system. These potteries generated an enormous amount of trash consisting of coal ash, broken or remaindered vessels, and buckets and buckets of kiln furniture. Historically, many archaeological studies of stoneware have focused on broader technological and cultural transitions in the industry. Kiln furniture is often passed over in archeological analyses in favor of decorated, "prettier" pieces that can be tied to the artistic direction of a very few individuals. However, these idiosyncratic artifacts evince the personal marks of the potters and their attempts at problem-solving more than any other artifact found at these sites. An analysis of kiln furniture from the canal towns of Rome, Utica, Ithaca, and Albany demonstrates what can be learned about the people who worked at these factories, the influences of local clay and other materials, and the markets for which these products were made.

The Stoneware of James Rhodes, 1774-1784

Richard Hunter, Hunter Research Inc.

The distinctive wares of James Rhodes, one of the few known American colonial stoneware potters, have come to light following the discovery of two kiln sites within the City of Trenton and some painstaking historical research into colonial documents. Some 13,000 sherds and pieces of kiln furniture were retrieved from this site in 2000. In 2005, a second kiln was found a mile from the first. Hundreds more sherds were recovered. Research into documents and analysis of the artifacts established a link

between the two sites. James Rhodes operated the waterfront kiln from 1774 until 1777, working for the prominent Philadelphia merchant, William Richards. Then, from 1778 until his death in 1784, Rhodes ran his own pottery-making business on the other property. The tightly dated output of his potteries is a valuable benchmark for archaeologists and ceramic historians studying colonial American stoneware in the Middle Atlantic. This paper summarizes the discovery of the kilns and the related archival research, highlights the extraordinary variety and distinctiveness of Rhodes's grey salt-glazed stoneware products, and places Trenton's early stoneware production within the broader context of colonial American and Caribbean trade.

New London County (CT) Stonewares and Mashantucket Pequot Pottery in the Late 18th Century

Russell G. Handsman,

The seminal research of LuraWoodside Watkins (1950) provides an important context for archaeological studies of historic stoneware assemblages in southeastern Connecticut. Still we know little about the technological and stylistic variability of such wares or about the social and economic networks that connected production sites to one another and to local households. Excavations of late 18th-century sites on the Mashantucket Pequot reservation – both frame houses and *wetu* (wigwams) – provide an entry point for documenting the rise of domestic stoneware production in Norwich and Stonington, Connecticut. Complexes of stylistically uniform, under-decorated salt-glazed wares (from jugs, pots, and mugs of different sizes) represent several potteries active between the 1760s and the early 1800s. These assemblages can help document the close genealogical relationships of the potters, while also illuminating how and why such stonewares were integrated into Pequot Indians households in the Revolutionary War period.

The Influence of Northern Potters in James River Valley Pottery

Oliver Mueller-Heubach, William & Mary Center for Archaeological Research, Williamsburg, VA

New Jersey's role in the creation of American stoneware goes beyond the Morgan clay banks. Potters who received valuable training in the potteries of Cheesequake and Old Bridge went on to found remarkable traditions of their own in Virginia's Lower James River Valley. There, potters with strong ties to New Jersey, as well as New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland developed a hybrid style with strong Garden State roots. Chief among these potters was John Poole Schermerhorn. The Albany Dutchman found his way to Old Bridge in 1806, absorbing the local practices before leaving for Richmond. There, he worked with other Northern potters. The pots produced along the James in the 1810s to 1830s survive in a growing body of extant vessels and large waster deposits from early kiln sites. This paper explores the landscape, community, and products of northern potters who formed the nucleus of the James River tradition.

Making Connections through Stoneware: Evidence of Stoneware Production from the Marshall-Bell Kiln Site in Fredericksburg, Virginia

Heidi E. Krofft, Delaware Department of Transportation

Everybody Must Get Stoneware: Public Archaeology at an Urban Kiln Site in Fredericksburg, Virginia

Kerry Gonzalez, Dovetail Cultural Resource Group

It started with a frantic phone call from an employee with the City of Fredericksburg: a construction crew downtown had uncovered a mass of stoneware fragments. The Marshall-Bell site, named after the known potters of this 1830s kiln, not only produced an abundance of artifacts and information on early-nineteenth century urban kilns but it was also a group effort of immeasurable proportions. This pro-bono salvage effort conducted by Dovetail Cultural Resource Group and their non-profit partner, the Historic Fredericksburg Foundation Inc., brought together city residents, CRM firms, City employees, SHPO representatives, developers, and non-profits like Ferry Farm and the Fredericksburg Area Museum to complete the field work and laboratory analysis. Nearly 20,000 artifacts were washed and sorted by volunteers who came into the Dovetail lab in a steady stream. The work continues to this day with the help of volunteers to complete the final artifact labeling prior to the majority of the collection being curated with the City of Fredericksburg. Portions of the unprovenanced stoneware will be gifted to various agencies as study collections....everybody must get stoneware.

SESSION 10 Second Helpings: Theoretical and Methodological Approaches in the Archaeology of Foodways

Organizer: Karen Metheney

This session extends the current dialogue about expanded interpretive approaches to foodways in historical archaeology. Contributors discuss the meal, the context in which food and beverages were consumed, and the significance of social relations associated with those meals, while highlighting the sensorial and communicative aspects of food and food-related material culture. Using materials from existing collections as well as current CRM projects, the presenters in this session also offer practical suggestions on how to bring more to this area of research from both methodological and theoretical perspectives.

A Taste for Tea: New Insights on Old Ceramics at James Logan's Stenton

Deborah Miller, Independence National Historical Park, Philadelphia, PA and Dennis Pickeral, Director, Stenton, Philadelphia, PA

Largely forgotten for more than two decades, an extraordinary assemblage of artifacts from Stenton, the c.1730 home of James Logan in Philadelphia, has yielded new insights into the relationship between material culture and the eighteenth century concepts of civility and politeness. Analysis of more than two thousand ceramic artifacts from the assemblage suggests that tea-drinking was a much more significant part of social life and entertaining at Stenton than previously considered, and shows that documentary evidence falls far short of adequately describing the vast array of ceramics associated with

tea, coffee, and chocolate owned by the Logans. The new analysis and subsequent exhibition of these artifacts has not only enhanced the interpretation of Stenton, but also renewed interest in archaeology at the site. Revisiting this collection has ultimately led to a new archaeology program at Stenton, where ongoing research on both the old collections and new sites continues to advance our understanding and interpretation of this important early American house.

“A Table of Many Colors”: Utilizing a Forgotten Assemblage to Help Reconstruct Betty Washington’s Dining Room

Mara Z. Kaktins, George Washington’s Ferry Farm and Meghan Budinger

Decades worth of artifacts excavated from Kenmore, the house of Betty Washington Lewis (George’s sister), have recently been analyzed by the George Washington Foundation with the intent of shedding light upon what equipage would have graced the Lewis dining room table. Reexamination of this collection produced both informative and surprising results from artifacts excavated in the 1980s through 2002. Our findings have ultimately helped inform curators working to accurately refurnish Kenmore’s dining room, raised questions regarding the true socio-economic conditions of a prominent post-Revolutionary War Virginia family, and highlighted the potential of existing archaeological collections.

The Flavor Principle: Working Towards a Historic Foodways of Condiments, Sauces, Spices, and Seasonings

Jenn Ogborne, Thomas Jefferson’s Poplar Forest, and Dessa Lightfoot, College of William and Mary

The experience of dining is an overlooked component of foodways studies. The focus of most studies revolves around staples—meats and cereals that comprise the majority of the diet—while how those staples become cuisine is overlooked. What differentiates one cuisine from another, especially in the food cultures of 18th and 19th century America, is often based on how these staple foods are altered through flavoring agents. These condiments, sauces, spices, and seasonings are both functional and symbolic: they alter the taste, texture, and shelf-life of foods while allowing communities and individuals to express their cultures and tastes onto their cuisines. This paper presents one framework for contextualizing these small components within the cuisine of early 19th-century Virginia and at the table of Thomas Jefferson’s Poplar Forest.

Cuts to the Bone: Butchering Patterns and Anomalies

Andrea Zlotucha Kozub, Public Archaeology Facility, Binghamton University

The identification of meat cuts is standard practice for historic faunal analysts, and the standardization of these cuts is a basic premise for interpretation. Late 19th century butchers relied heavily on saws to produce recognizable meat cuts, particularly in urban areas where retail purchases were the norm. Professional butchers were not the only manipulators of meat, since cooks and diners often made their own marks on bone. Analysis of butcher marks may be used to interpret patterns of home economics and cooking techniques. This paper seeks to outline strategies for identifying the butcher(s) and

interpreting the history of a meal. A second goal of this paper is to present anomalous butchering methods. Unusual butchery may represent highly individualized behavior or may offer unexpected insight into foodways.

The Duality of Maize: Lessons in a Contextual Archaeology of Foodways

Karen Metheny, Boston University

Numerous written accounts from the 17th century depict maize as a food source fit only for animal consumption, or as a foodstuff linked to Native Americans and, therefore, undesirable and even dangerous. Though not necessarily representative of day-to-day living, food historians have used these sources to suggest that maize in 17th-century New England was disparaged by colonists as a food to be avoided unless no alternatives were available. Still others have interpreted the role of maize through the perspective of an entrenched “grain hierarchy” in which darker, less refined grains were “less highly regarded” than wheat and were viewed as foods of the lower class, or even poverty foods. A survey of published cookbooks from the 17th to 19th centuries illuminates the complex relationship that colonists had with this native food, however, and provides a lesson for archaeologists in the interpretive perils that emerge from the uncritical use of food histories.

What Would a Gastronomical Archaeology Look Like?

Mary Beaudry, Boston University

If we were to develop Gastronomical Archaeology as an approach, if not a field of study, how would we define it? In what ways would it differ from the archaeology of food more broadly? What should the theoretical underpinnings be? What sorts of evidence should come into play, and what disciplines beyond archaeology and anthropology are relevant to such an approach? In this paper I expand upon ideas I explored in an article in recent thematic issue of *Northeast Historical Archaeology* devoted to archaeological approaches to food and foodways and offer some answers to the questions posed above.

SESSION 11 Colonial Encounters: The Lower Potomac Valley at Contact, 1500-1720

Organizers: D. Brad Hatch University of Tennessee, Knoxville and Julia A. King St. Mary's College of Maryland

The papers in this symposium examine archaeological and historical data assembled for the NEH-funded project “Colonial Encounters: The Lower Potomac Valley at Contact, 1500-1720,” currently in progress. Using collections from sites along the Virginia and Maryland shores as well as from a few sites outside the Potomac drainage, we explore the complexity of the colonial encounter in this region of the English Atlantic. The contributors address changes in architecture, diet, trade, technology, and cross-cultural interaction along the Potomac during the early period of sustained contact between European colonists, Native Americans, and African slaves. Demonstrating a strong grounding in both archaeology and history, the evidence used to discuss these topics includes lithic artifacts, faunal remains, tobacco pipes, probate inventories, court records, and small finds.

Lithics Revisited: An Analysis of Native American Stone Tool Technology Pre-Contact

Mary Kate Mansius

Archaeologists recognize that the arrival of Europeans in the 17th century served as a catalyst for change in most aspects of Native American life. This is especially true concerning lithic technology, when the metanarrative often describes Native Americans quickly swapping their stone tools for the “superior” metal tools of Europeans. Recent studies, such as Carly Harmon’s paper, *Analyzing Native American Lithic Material Culture from 1600 to 1700* (2012), have challenged such thinking; indicating a declining reliance on stone beginning in the Woodland period prior to Contact. The primary purpose of my research is to explore the reasons why this change occurred. I examine lithic assemblages from six sites in Chesapeake Maryland and Virginia: Kettering Park, Cumberland, Posey, Potomac Creek, Zekiah Fort, and Heater’s Island. Patterns in the lithic density data suggest that the instability and stress of both the Late Woodland and Contact period had an impact on lithic technology.

Dietary Patterns in the Potomac Valley, 1500-1720

D. Brad Hatch, University of Tennessee, Knoxville

This paper draws on the database of faunal remains assembled for the NEH-funded “Colonial Encounters” grant to discuss variability and change in diet along the Potomac River during the period of early European contact. The dietary remains from more than fifteen sites dating from ca. 1500-1720 reveal how colonists, their servants, and Native Americans adapted their diets to changing environments resulting from the colonial venture. However, the consumption of meat in the Potomac Valley also served to display status and facilitate intercultural interactions, both acting as important aspects of early Chesapeake colonialism. While general patterns associated with increasing settlement and environment are evident in the database, variability in the assemblages also reveals significant features of life along the Potomac River in the Early Modern period.

Lawyers, Guns, and Money

Julia A. King

What do the types and distributions of gun-related artifacts suggest about the colonial experience in the Potomac drainage? Gun parts, lead shot, gun flints, and flint flakes are usually found only in small numbers on sites occupied during the colonial period, indicating their presence but foreclosing the opportunity to say much more. This paper uses archaeological, spatial, and documentary evidence from more than 30 sites, including English plantations, the capital at St. Mary’s City, and Indigenous hamlets and towns, to identify patterns and meanings in the types and distributions of one of the most interesting instruments of colonization. Subsistence, defense, diplomacy, justice, and social relations are all practices shaped or altered by access to firearms, and variations in these practices appear to be captured in the archaeological record.

The Local, Regional, and Trans-Atlantic Pipe Trade in the 17th-century Potomac Valley

Lauren McMillan, University of Tennessee, Knoxville

One of the main goals of the NEH funded research project *Colonial Encounters: The Potomac Valley at Contact, 1500-1720 AD*, was to answer the question "What was the nature of economic exchange in the lower Potomac between c. 1500 and 1720 as revealed by the archaeological record?" This question can be addressed in a number of ways, including the analysis of clay tobacco pipes from the 33 sites examined for this project. Specifically, by tracing the distribution of makers' marks and decorative motifs on both imported white clay and locally-made red clay tobacco pipes within the Potomac valley we can better understand exchange networks and individual consumer choice through time. Given the distinctive nature of makers' marks and decorative motifs, pipes serve as valuable pieces of evidence to document exchange. The distribution networks of specific marks throughout the region were used to determine local, regional, and trans-Atlantic trade patterns.

Colonial Architecture of the Potomac River

Scott Strickland, St. Mary's College of Maryland

Much has been written on the architecture of the Chesapeake colonies of Maryland and Virginia during the 17th and 18th centuries. Within this wide (and oft used) area of study, the Potomac river drainage is a unique region that is rich in archaeological and historical resources. Though the Potomac river is a physical separation of two often opposing political entities, both sides of the river were in very close contact with one another. Families often relocated back and forth across the Potomac between the two colonies, further blurring the concept of a separate Maryland and Virginia. Conflict and politics play a role in some architectural elements such as the presence and incorporation of seized Dutch yellow brick and the erection of palisades and other defenses in response to aggression from both colonists and natives alike. Examining the archaeological remains, as well as key historical documents, this paper seeks to document the architecture of this region, and the influence of status, wealth, and cultural/political changes on the features and materials used in building construction.

Buckling Up and Down the Potomac

Esther Rimer, University of Tennessee, Knoxville

Unfastening the mysteries of the buckle in the early Potomac region of Maryland and Virginia will fill gaps in our comprehension of buckle material culture in the early colonial period. This paper discusses current knowledge of colonial buckles from first contact to the early 18th century, and the archaeological evidence we now have available from over 30 Potomac sites included in the Colonial Encounters Project. Through a comparative analysis of utilitarian and clothing buckles, we may discover more about the early residents of the Potomac through the buckles that they bought, bartered for, stole, used, and wore.

SESSION 12 CONTRIBUTED PAPERS

Exploring the Presence and Prevalence of Seventeenth-Century French Clay Pipes in Newfoundland, and Beyond

Barry Gaulton

The products of seventeenth-century French pipe makers are poorly understood. No kiln sites have been found, few records exist, and French-made pipes are thought to be crude imitations of popular English and Dutch pipes. A recent summary of the French clay pipe industry even stated that there were no exports during the seventeenth century. Little wonder why most North American archaeologists, outside Quebec, consider clay pipe assemblages from New France as being made exclusively in the Netherlands and England. A recent re-examination of several pipe collections in Newfoundland demonstrates that there is a strong correlation between specific clay fabrics, visible inclusions and 'French' iconography, leading to the belief that there are small numbers of French clay pipes in the archaeological record. These findings are compared to clay pipes from Champlain's Habitation, Fort LaTour, and Fort Pentagoet to put forth a new theory for the presence and prevalence of seventeenth-century French pipes in North American contexts.

Colonoware in Center City: Southeastern Ceramics in a Northeastern Context

Alexander Donald Keim and Deborah Miller, Independence National Historical Park, Philadelphia, PA

Colonoware ceramics—coarse, hand-formed earthenwares fired at low temperatures and manufactured between the 17th and late 19th centuries—are primarily associated with the American Southeast where they were first identified. Examples of Colonoware recovered in recent excavation in Northeast and Mid-Atlantic states, however, suggest that the production and use of Colonoware spread further along the Atlantic coast than previously supposed. Alexander Keim and Deborah Miller, archaeologists at the Independence National Historical Park in Philadelphia, PA, will present and discuss the assemblage of Colonoware artifacts that have been recovered and processed to-date from the National Constitution Center (NCC) site, an urban archaeological site dating from the mid-18th to the mid-19th centuries in Philadelphia. The presence of Colonoware in this urban context—populated by free African Americans, Native Americans, and European immigrants of various origins and vintages—should provide a new perspective on this often-discussed material culture.

Revisiting Past Excavations: An In-Depth Look at Feature B7 from the African Meeting House, Boston, MA

Jennifer Poulsen, Massachusetts Historical Commission and Linda Santoro, Massachusetts Historical Commission

This paper analyzes a pit feature that was identified during a 1984 excavation in the basement of the African Meeting House, located in Boston's Beacon Hill neighborhood. Full excavation of the feature followed in 1986; however, complete analysis of the resulting artifact collection was not possible at the time. Predating the construction of the prominent African Meeting House, the feature is likely the privy

of Augustin Raillion, a hairdresser who occupied a house at 44 Joy Street with two tenants from 1799 to 1806. Picking up where previous research was forced to leave off, new analysis of this collection, which includes wine bottles, wig curlers, gaming pieces, nearly complete ceramics, and faunal material, sheds light on the function of the feature and the lives of those who contributed to the deposit.

A Bushel and a Peck: Changing Lifeways on the East River in Nineteenth-century New York City

Christine Flaherty and Sara Mascia

The repurposing of a 1950s Post Office structure at One Peck Slip in lower Manhattan provided Historical Perspectives the opportunity to investigate several rear yard features dating from the 19th century. The neighborhood during the early 19th century was characterized as part of an affluent residential and commercial area occupied by merchants and artisans who benefited from the bustling East River piers. As a result of the decline of the East River commercial shipyards in the 1850s, when the locus of commerce shifted to the Hudson River, the area around Peck Slip began a long, slow decline, as boardinghouses, tenements, and taverns proliferated. The archaeological investigation uncovered features dating from both the early and mid-19th century periods of occupation at the site. This paper will examine the ways that the material culture did and did not change throughout this dynamic time in New York City history.

A House with a View

Kevin McAleese

In 2013 a brief survey and test excavation of a probable housepit on the shore of “Red Indian Lake “ in central Nf. was undertaken. Field work indicated the feature, occupied in the historic era, had a cobble floor and low walls and was roughly pentagonal in shape. It has been seasonally flooded by natural and cultural causes, though it still retained some structural integrity. Wood and lithic samples collected are being analysed, and the significant documentary evidence for Beothuk-English interaction in this region is being reviewed. That evidence includes drawings of early 19th c. events along the Lakeshore by one of the last of the Beothuk, Shanawdithit. The archaeology of this housepit, probably made and used by the Beothuk, is compared with regional examples, and the cultural and environmental history of this dynamic Lakeshore is discussed.

Citizen Science: The Smithsonian Environmental Research Center’s Approach to Public Involvement in Archaeology

James G. Gibb and Alison Cawood, Smithsonian Environmental Research Center

While the concept of citizen science has been around for decades, its definition remains unclear. Are we talking about citizens working in science as technicians, or citizens doing science as scientists? Archaeologists calling for public involvement in the field bring this distinction to the fore, as we wrestle with the question of what constitutes public involvement. The Smithsonian Environmental Research Center’s (SERC) Archaeology program offers what may be a unique solution to the problem: a two-tiered system of volunteer Citizen Scientists, mentored by professional scientists, develop research questions

and methods, collect data, analyze, and report results, supported by mainstream volunteers who aid in those tasks typically assigned to volunteers in archaeology: digging, screening, and washing artifacts.

Metal Detecting as a Preliminary Survey Tool in Archaeology

Sarah A. Grady and Laura Cripps, Smithsonian Environmental Research Center

Smithsonian citizens scientists have surveyed several 17th through 19th century sites using conventional archaeological methods along with a metal detector as a non-invasive way to explore site structure. Metal detecting is a cost-effective, preliminary method of survey and can be used to aid in identifying and delineating site locations. We tested this method at a 17th century site. Magnetometer survey (fluxgate gradiometry) and excavation confirmed our metal detecting findings.