

CNEHA 2019 ANNUAL MEETING AND CONFERENCE
LAKE GEORGE, NEW YORK
November 7-10



**FRONTIERS OF WAR AND INDUSTRY
PRELIMINARY PROGRAM**

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7

CNEHA Board Meeting: 6-10pm. Conference Center, Blue Mountain Room

Registration – 5:30-8pm. Location: Conference Center, Warrensburg Room.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8

Registration – 8am-5pm. Location: Conference Center, Warrensburg Room.

Friday Morning:

Workshop A - Metal Managed: Using X-Radiography to Assess and Identify Metal

Archaeological Collections, 9am -12pm. Location: Albany Room. Presented by Sara Rivers-Cofield and Kerry Gonzalez. *This is a CNEHA Professional Enrichment Workshop.*

Tour 1 – The Great Warpath – Including Fort William Henry, Lake George Battlefield Park, General Philip Schuyler House, and Fort Edward/Rogers Island. 9am-5pm. Led by David Starbuck.

Tour 2 – The Heart of the Adirondacks – Including Tahawus, the Masten House, and Crown Point. 9am-5pm. Led by Charles Vandrei and David Staley.

Friday afternoon:

Workshop B - Fill the Bowl Again: Alcohol and the Army, 1-3pm. Location: Albany Room. Presented by Phil Dunning.

Friday Evening:

Reception. 6-9p.m. Location: Carriage House.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9

Registration – 7:30am-5pm. Location: Conference Center, Warrensburg Room.

Bookroom – 8am-5pm. Location: Conference Center, Fort Edward Room.

Saturday morning:

Session I Frontiers of War

(Session Chairs: David Starbuck and Charles Vandrei)

Location: Conference Center, Lake George North

- 8:00-8:20 David R. Starbuck: The Archaeology of the French & Indian War in Lake George and Fort Edward
- 8:25-8:45 Daniel F. Cassidy: French & Indian War Fortifications in the Hudson Valley - Two for One Special
- 8:50-9:10 Matthew Kirk, Justin DiVirgilio, Elizabeth Gregory, and Adam Lusier
“...also attacked, tho. partially”: The Right Flank of Burgoyne, New Archeological Evidence
- 9:15-9:35 Charles E. Vandrei: The Courtland Street “Burying Ground:” Some New Light on the American Army at Fort George in 1776
- 9:40-10:00 Lisa Anderson and Julie Weatherwax: The Courtland Street Burying Ground: A Progress Report on Recovery and Analysis
- 10:00-10:15 Break
- 10:15-10:35 Susan E. Maguire: French drains and 19th-century Mess gardens: Recent finds at Old Fort Niagara, Youngstown, NY
- 10:40-11:00 Wade P. Catts: Memorialization, Reconstruction, Erosion, and Sham Battles: Multiple Ways of Remembering the Battle of Fort Mercer, New Jersey
- 11:05-11:25 Richard Veit, Sean McHugh, and Steve Santucci: Excavations at the Pennsylvania Line’s 1780-1781 Camp, Morristown, New Jersey
- 11:30-11:50 Ryan F. Austin: An American Battlefield Protection Program Assessment of the Battle of Conjocta (Scajaquada) Creek, August 3rd, 1814

Session II New Research on 17th and 18th-Century Sites and Collections

(Session Chair: Laura Masur)

Location: Conference Center, Lake George South

- 8:20-8:40 Barry Gaulton: The history and archaeology of early industry at George Calvert’s colony of Avalon 1621-1629
- 8:45-9:05 Stéphane Noël, Serge Rouleau, and Anne-Marie Faucher: The Archaeological Resources of the Augustinian Monastery and General Hospital of Quebec
- 9:10-9:30 * Eileen Bethune: “That the whole may be made a prettie streete”: An analysis of the material culture of the 17th-century cobblestone street at Ferryland, NL
- 9:35-9:55 David Landon and Christa Beranek: Archaeological Evidence for the Original Plymouth Colony Settlement: Results of the 2019 Excavations
- 10:00-10:15 Break
- 10:15-10:35 Laura E Masur: The English Jesuit Mission at “Sesquahanock”
- 10:40-11:00 Craig Lukezic: Revisiting “A Legend of Maryland”
- 11:05-11:25 James S. Lee, Richard W. Hunter, and Richard F. Veit: Searching for Mahlon Stacy’s Dorehouse at the Falls of the Delaware
- 11:30-11:50 Christophe Lindner: Germantown Parsonage’s 1750s Porcelain Bowl Deposit & its Other Concealments

Session III: Heritage and Public Archaeology

(Session Chair: Michael Lucas)

Location: Conference Center, Albany Room.

- 8:20-8:40 Michael Lucas, Charlie Burgess, Bonney Hartley, Ann Morton, Kristin O’Connell, and Susan Winchell-Sweeney: Preserving Papscaanee Island
- 8:45-9:05 Sherene Baugher: Finding the Rezeaus: Recovering the Silenced History of French Huguenots in Historic Richmond Town in Staten Island, NY

- 9:10-9:30 Diana O. Carter: 109 Union Street: Building a Relationship, and Ongoing Research
 9:35-9:55 Sarah A. Grady: Cemetery Mapping as a Preservation Strategy: Working with, and for, Communities
 10:00-10:15 Break
 10:15-10:35 * Jeff Burnett: Community Archaeology in Oak Bluffs, MA
 10:40-11:00 * Genevieve Everett: The Impacts of Volunteer Site Stewardship Programming: Fifty-Six Years (1892-1948) of Railroad and Logging Activities in the Pemigewasset Wilderness of the White Mountain National Forest
 11:05-11:25 Joseph W. Zarzynski: Examining Lake George's Sunken Submarine, the 1960 Baby Whale
 11:30-11:50 Patricia Samford: From Slavery to Shelter: The Baltimore's Aged Men and Women's Home of the Methodist Episcopal Church 1870-1910

Saturday Afternoon:

Session IV Frontiers of Industry and Settlement

(Session Chair: David P. Staley)

Location: Conference Center, Lake George North

- 1:30-1:50 Kristen T. Hohn: Spin me a Yarn: Fact, Fiction, and Overcorrection in the Colonial History of Domestic Fiber Production
 1:55-2:15 Edward V. Curtin and Kerry L. Nelson: "A Flattish Surface...Circular in Shape": Some Charcoal Pits in Wilton, New York
 2:20-2:40 * Megan Postemski: Putting Down Roots: Frontier Settlement and Land Use in Downeast Maine
 2:45-3:05 * John Michael Garbellano: Shuck it! Use of oysters in New York
 3:10-3:25 Break
 3:25-3:45 David P. Staley and Joel Ross: "Low Bridge Everybody Down": The Erie Canal and its Bridges in Utica, New York
 3:50-4:10 Barry R. Dale: In Big Things Forgotten: Investigations of the N.A. White and Son's Pottery Site

Session V Now that we have all this data, what do we do with it? Post-excavation studies and public outreach within the I95 GIR project corridor and beyond

(Session Chair: Dan Eichinger)

Location: Conference Center, Lake George South

- 1:30-1:50 Dan Eichinger: opening remarks, overview of project,
 1:55-2:15 Rebecca White, George Cress, Thomas Kutys and Meta Janowitz: Finding Queensware
 2:20-2:40 Meagan M. Ratini, Elisabeth A. LaVigne, Deborah L. Miller, Dennis Pickeral: Twice Buried at Stenton: GPR in an Urban Family Cemetery
 2:45-3:05 Samuel Pickard and Thomas Kutys: The Only Firm of Practical Glass Blowers: Philadelphia's Eagle Glass Works, 1845-1849
 3:10-3:25 Break
 3:25-3:45 Alexandra Crowder and Zach Curran: Ninety-Nine Bottles of Beer in the Privy: The Alcohol Bottling Industry in 19th-Century Philadelphia
 3:50-4:10 Brian Albright: Urban Archaeology and Immigration: Analytical and Interpretative Opportunities at Philadelphia's Fishtown 2 Site

4:15-4:35 Kimberly Morrell: Dance Ye All: An Unexpected Eighteenth Century Lid Plaque from the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia Cemetery

Session VI: Applied Field and Laboratory Technologies

(Session Chair: Andrea Lain)

Location: Conference Center, Albany Room

- 1:30-1:50 Ray Sarnacki and James G. Gibb: Modeling Late 19th-Century Agriculture on the Chesapeake's Western Shore – the SQL
- 1:55-2:15 Susan M. Bazely and Paulina Marczak: Testing the Limits of Technology: under St. Paul's Church Hall, Lower Burial Ground, Kingston, Ontario
- 2:20-2:40 Christopher R. Sabick and Cherilyn Gilligan: Current and Future Research Initiatives of the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum
- 2:45-3:05 Kristin O'Connell, Michael Lucas, and Susan Winchell-Sweeney: Metal Artifacts: X-Radiography and the Elusive Unidentified Mass of Iron
- 3:10-3:25 Break
- 3:25-3:45 Andrea Lain: Life, Death, and Diet at the 19th C Albany County Almshouse
- 3:50-4:10 * Gabriela Figuereo: Mortar Analysis for Archaeological Stratigraphy: The Stadt Huys Block and Seven Hanover Square Collections, New York, NY

Session VII: Poster Session 3-5pm

Location: Conference Center, Glens Falls Room Room

1. Louise A. Basa: How Wide is a 50-foot House Lot in Schenectady?
2. Richard Butler: Hassanamesitt Woods: A Landscape Defined by Stone
3. Mallory Champagne and Meghann Livingston: An Archaeology of the Petit Pêcheurs: Saint-Pierre et Miquelon's Historic Family Inshore Fishery
4. Thomas A. Crist, Jesse Cofelice, and Kathleen M. Wheeler: Dental Restorations as an Indicator of Lifestyle Change in a Nineteenth-century Woman from New Hampshire
5. Aubrey O'Toole: Tracing Dutch Identity in 17th-Century North America
6. Mozelle Shamash-Rosenthal: Motherhood in Port Richmond
7. Susan Winchell-Sweeney, Michael Lucas, and Kristin O'Connell: What you see (may very well be) what you get!: *Pedestrian AND Magnetic Susceptibility Survey Results at the Dow Site*

Saturday evening:

Cash Bar 5-11pm, Fort William Henry Hotel

Annual Banquet (ticketed event), 7-8:30pm. Location: Fort William Henry Hotel, White Lion Room

Speaker: (everyone welcome), 8:30-9:30

Location: Fort William Henry Hotel, White Lion Room

Thomas A. Crist:

Frontiers of Forensic Archaeology: Skeletal Storytelling from New York to Niagara

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 10

Registration - 7am-10am, Location: Conference Center, Warrensburg Room.

Bookroom – 8am-12pm. Location: Conference Center, Fort Edward Room.

Sunday Morning:

Breakfast, Business meeting, and Raffle, 7-8:30am.

Location: Conference Center, Lake George North

Business meeting starts at 7:45

Presentation of student paper competition awards

Raffle drawing.

Session VIII: General Session: Material Culture and Architecture

Location: Conference Center, Lake George South

9:30-9:50 Matthew A. Kalos: A Lens in Time: Interpreting Unprovenanced Civil War Artifacts

9:55-10:15 Hendrik Van Gijsegem: An Embarrassment of Riches: Archaeology and History of Canada's First Parliament (1844-1849)

10:20-10:40 Michael J. Gall: If You Can't Take the Heat: Archaeology of a 1760s-1800 New Jersey Out Kitchen

10:45-11:05 Jenn Ogborne: Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate Wares at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest

11:10-11:30 Adam Luscier: A Civil War Era Privy at 43 Sargent Street

Workshop C – Career Pathways. 9:30-11:00am. Location: Albany Room. Presented by Craig Lukezic.

Sunday Afternoon:

Tour 3 – Behind the Scenes at the New York State Museum. 1:30-4pm. Led by Michael Lucas.

*Student Paper Competition entry.

Student Volunteers Wanted!

Student volunteers assist the conference organizers with duties such as registration, set-up, special events, and conference sessions. Volunteering at a conference is a great way to meet and network with professionals.

The CNEHA planning committee is looking for student volunteers to sign up for at least one 2 hour shift during the 2019 CNEHA Meeting in exchange for free conference registration. You must pre-register for the conference at the student rate. If you are accepted as a volunteer, you will be reimbursed for the amount of your basic registration rate. Volunteers will be accepted on a first-come/first-served basis. Please contact Program Chair, Michael Lucas at Michael.lucas@nysed.gov to sign up.

PAPER AND POSTER ABSTRACTS

Albright, Brian M. (AECOM)

Urban Archaeology and Immigration: Analytical and Interpretative Opportunities at Philadelphia's Fishtown 2 Site

As part of an ongoing multiphase transportation improvements project in Philadelphia, AECOM cultural resources professionals have had the opportunity to conduct in-depth archaeological and historical research into a variety of domestic, commercial, and industrial sites dating from the eighteenth to early-twentieth centuries. One such site, the Fishtown 2 Site included 799 historic archaeological features associated with residences, shops, and a light industrial property occupied during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Although the historical neighborhood's occupants are typically described as the descendants of the area's earliest German and British residents—augmented by the arrival of working-class immigrants from northern and western Europe—historical research has identified a number of Southern- and Eastern-European residents living in and around Fishtown 2 whose stories facilitate a more inclusive discussion of the historical neighborhood and the processes driving immigration to it while furnishing opportunities to explore the expression of ethnicity in the archaeological record.

Austin, Ryan F. (SUNY at Buffalo Archaeological Survey)

An American Battlefield Protection Program Assessment of the Battle of Conjocta (Scajaquada) Creek, August 3rd, 1814

This paper presents an assessment of the nature and integrity of resources associated with an important War of 1812 battle that took place near Buffalo, New York on August 3rd, 1814 when about 240 American soldiers repelled 600 British troops, thereby maintaining supply lines and access to Buffalo immediately prior to the siege of Fort Erie. It represents the first formal attempt to assess the current conditions of the site of the Battle of Scajaquada Bridge as part of the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP). The project's main goals were to determine if this battlefield is still readable on the modern-day landscape through archival sources, to map precise locations from historical accounts in comparison with modern infrastructure, and to assess whether and where any potential archeological remains of the Battle or the Scajaquada (*Conjocta*) Creek Bridge may remain intact as part of a long term investigation and management plan.

Basa, Louise A. (SUNY Schenectady)

How Wide is a 50-foot House Lot in Schenectady? (Poster)

In 2016, the First Reformed Church of Schenectady was planning a handicapped parking area, that also included widening and improving the driveway on the east side of their front lawn. The Church, a landmark in Schenectady's Stockade Historic District, sits at the crossroads of the original 1664 settlement, now known as Church and Union Streets. The area lay within a property acquired by the Church in 1911 for a parsonage that was razed in 1938. The SUNY Schenectady-CAP documents research and field class students worked with the Church archives assistants and others to study the house lot. While 20th century deeds record the house lot frontage on Union Street as 50 feet wide, the field work revealed that in Schenectady 50 feet is not always 50 feet!

Baugher, Sherene (Cornell University)

Finding the Rezeaus: Recovering the Silenced History of French Huguenots in Historic Richmond Town in Staten Island, NY

With heritage narratives the challenge is over whose identity and history will be remembered and whose will be forgotten. Archaeologists often work with Historical Societies but sometimes the archaeological data does not support a community's view of the age of a building. A conflict unfolded in the 1980s at an outdoor museum complex known as Historic Richmond Town in Staten Island, New York. A house site was being presented to the public as the 1696 Dutch Voorlezer House but the archaeology and documentary research revealed a mid-18th century home owned by a French Huguenot family, the Rezeaus. The Historical Society continued to present the building as the 1696 Voorlezer House. In 2018, a dendrochronological and architectural study confirmed the archaeological results -- the building dated to 1769. This paper will discuss the conflict, issues relating to authenticity and fabricated history, and what archaeology has revealed about these French Huguenot settlers.

Bazely, Susan M. and Paulina Marczak (Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario)

Testing the Limits of Technology: under St. Paul's Church Hall, Lower Burial Ground, Kingston, Ontario
Today's archaeologist is inundated with technology applications that have essentially become standard field practice. But what happens when site conditions are extreme and far from usual? Such is the case for the cultural landscape recording project of the northwest corner of the Lower Burial Ground, established in 1783. Undertaken by the Lower Burial Ground Restoration Society of Kingston as a community archaeology and history project, with limited funding and community and student volunteers, the project engaged a variety of resources in an interdisciplinary approach to make this space and its history accessible to area residents, researchers and curious public. Drawing on resources from Queen's University Geography & Planning, Engineering & Geological Sciences, Art History, Art Conservation and the local community our team utilized traditional (and old-fashioned) archaeological recording methods of tape and plumb bob, standard photography and our own simplified version of reflectance transformation imaging (RTI) along with LiDAR, ground penetrating radar (GPR) and 360 photography.

Beranek, Christa (see Landon, David)

* Bethune, Eileen (Memorial University of Newfoundland)

"That the whole may be made a prettie streete": An analysis of the material culture of the 17th-century cobblestone street at Ferryland, NL

The archaeological remains of the 17th-century cobblestone street at Ferryland, Newfoundland are among the earliest evidence for a paved road in colonial North America. This paper presents my preliminary research on this important feature as seen through the architectural and artifactual remains. Although the 121m long street runs through the centre of the settlement, with most of the structures closely adjacent to it, very little research has been conducted on the street itself since it was first revealed starting in 1994. Initial findings suggest that the street was built within the first decade of the colony's founding in 1621 and was in use throughout the century and, to a lesser extent, even after the colony's destruction in 1696. The artifact assemblage from the street also shows a strong connection with Devon, England, the original home of many of the settlers, which is matched by equally strong Devon influence on the street's construction.

Burgess, Charlie (See Lucas, Michael)

*Burnett, Jeff (Michigan State University)

Community Archaeology in Oak Bluffs, MA

Little archaeological research has been conducted on the historic black communities of Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts despite the long history of African and African American life on the island. This

paper discusses potential archaeological sites related to African American presence in the town of Oak Bluffs, formerly Cottage City, the results of archival and oral historical research, and the researcher's work with local historical experts and descendant community members to identify potential sites of archaeological significance and appropriate research questions. This research refocuses archaeology as a resource for a community interested in their past, which may or may not be appropriate depending on situations, actors, and circumstances. Topics explored will be landownership, conceptions of freedom and success, and community construction. The conclusions of this preliminary research will be used to explore the viability of an archaeology project focusing on the community of Oak Bluffs, Massachusetts in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

Butler, Richard (University of Massachusetts, Boston)

Hassanamesitt Woods: A Landscape Defined by Stone (Poster)

This project focuses on a joint Hassanamisco Nipmuc and colonial English landscape in Hassanamesitt Woods in Grafton, Massachusetts. It seeks to track the process of Nipmuc dispossession and persistence on the landscape by using GIS and Lidar to map the layout of stacked stone field walls on the 120-acre Nipmuc general use lot as well as the immediately surrounding land and compares that data to historical property maps with the goal of finding visible evidence of property change. My findings suggest that the Nipmuc 120-acre lot was divided and sold off piecemeal through the 18th and 19th centuries with the stone walls marking the boundaries of those land sales. There is also a lack of later domestic structures in the Nipmuc lots suggesting that the land bought by colonists was used for pasture and agriculture but not settlement. This project shows the value of GIS in analyzing colonial contact landscapes.

Carter, Diana O. (SUNY Schenectady County Community College)

109 Union Street: Building a Relationship, and Ongoing Research

109 Union Street in Schenectady, New York is one of the oldest houses in the Stockade Historic District, dendrochronology dated to 1727. SUNY Schenectady County Community College's Community Archaeology Program (CAP) had an archaeological dig in the backyard from 2002 to 2008. Since the sale of the house to Kevin Decker, we have been building a productive relationship with the Decker family, and since 2017 have been actively involved in monitoring and rescue archaeology at the site as restorations have taken place. The 2017 excavation under the kitchen has shed additional light on our initial excavation. In 2018, we had the opportunity to plan and execute an archaeological excavation prior to the restoration of an enclosed porch. In 2019, we monitored reconstruction of the west wall of the original house and obtained valuable information about the phases of construction that this part of the house has undergone since 1727.

Cassedy, Daniel F. (AECOM)

French & Indian War Fortifications in the Hudson Valley - Two for One Special

The Hudson River in upstate New York formed a strategic military corridor between the North American British and French colonies for centuries. In the 1750s, it was the setting for multiple British expeditions moving north to contest the French coming south from Canada via Lake Champlain, resulting in construction of a string of forts between Albany and Lake George. Excavations by AECOM between 2005 and 2015 at Fort Edward and Fort Miller documented structural features such as bastion foundations and palisade trenches. Trash midden deposits at both sites have yielded evidence to help re-create and understand the complex logistical supply chain and better illuminate the daily lives and experiences of eighteenth-century soldiers.

Catts, Wade P. (South River Heritage Consulting)

Memorialization, Reconstruction, Erosion, and Sham Battles: Multiple Ways of Remembering the Battle of Fort Mercer, New Jersey

The battle of Fort Mercer, or Red Bank, New Jersey was fought in October 1777. An important American victory in the Philadelphia Campaign, the site was one of early and continuous monumentation and commemoration. Tourists and visitors came frequently from Philadelphia throughout the nineteenth century. Remnants of the fort's earthen walls are extant and were "reconstructed" in the 1930s. Sham battles and reenactments have been "fought" at the site for decades, leaving an interesting artifact residue not associated with the original battle but instead linked to the "remembered" battle. Recent investigations funded by the American Battlefield Protection Program and supported by the Gloucester County government present new insights into the battle, its aftermath, the fort itself, and the various efforts at commemoration of the event.

Champagne, Mallory and Meghann Livingston (Memorial University of Newfoundland)
An Archaeology of the Petit Pêcheurs: Saint-Pierre et Miquelon's Historic Family Inshore Fishery (Poster)

"Petit Pêcheurs" is used within the small French archipelago of Saint-Pierre et Miquelon to refer to the individuals who participated in its historic familial inshore fishery. Following the archipelago's final retrocession to France in 1815, families set up seasonal fishing quarters outside the main settlements operating independently from the large transatlantic fishing companies of "le Grande Pêche". Instead, this "Petite Pêche" functioned as a small-scale fishery with minimal income and basic technologies. "Petit Pêcheurs" included the fishermen but also the women and children who remained onshore to process the cod. Excavations at Anse à Bertrand revealed more than 300 years of fishing occupations, including an observable transition from the 18th century transatlantic French migratory fishery to this local 19th-20th century family fishery. This poster details the material culture and structural remains associated with this later fishery, one no longer just French but also uniquely Saint-Pierrais et Miquelonnais.

Cofelice, Jesse (see Crist, Thomas A.)

Cress, George (see White, Rebecca)

Crist, Thomas A. (Utica College), Jesse Cofelice, and Kathleen M. Wheeler (Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC)

Dental Restorations as an Indicator of Lifestyle Change in a Nineteenth-century Woman from New Hampshire (Poster)

Skeletal evidence of dental care during the historical period reflects an individual's social status, the technical innovations of the time, and concerns about patient safety. Dental restorations presented by Sarah Ham, a 36-year-old woman buried in rural New Hampshire in 1883, likely indicate changes in both her residential locations and her financial standing. The mix of amalgam and gold restorations placed among her teeth also implies that she received some of her fillings when she lived near a dental school in Boston and represents the national debate in nineteenth-century American dentistry regarding the health risks associated with mercury-based amalgam materials. These disputes ultimately resulted in the creation of the pro-amalgam American Dental Association in 1859. This presentation highlights the unique information about historical individuals available only through analyses of their teeth and raises awareness about the controversial use of amalgam fillings in today's dental offices.

Curran, Zachary and Alexandra Crowder (AECOM)

Ninety-Nine Bottles of Beer in the Privy: The Alcohol Bottling Industry in 19th-Century Philadelphia

The I-95/Girard Interchange project has led to the discovery of an ever-expanding amount of archaeological data that has illuminated the daily lives and habits of historic Philadelphians. For many, the backbone of their day-to-day lives were the industries that employed them, fed their families, and provided them with goods and services. Some of these industries have faded into the past, falling victim to changing technologies and societal needs. Others, on the other hand, have only continued to grow and evolve. This paper utilizes both material culture and historic documents to better understand alcohol bottling and consumption patterns in 19th-century Philadelphia. An examination of the beer bottling industry, specifically, as well as the residents who participated in it will provide insight into the scale of the bottling process and illuminate the impact that alcohol production and consumption had on the daily lives of past Philadelphians.

Curtin, Edward V. and Kerry L. Nelson (Curtin Archaeological Consulting, Inc.)

"A Flattish Surface...Circular in Shape": Some Charcoal Pits in Wilton, New York

A 2016 cultural resource survey in Wilton, Saratoga County, New York identified two charcoal pits. Also known as charcoal mounds or hearths, charcoal pits as archaeological features are low, flat-topped mounds containing charcoal and soil remaining from an old method of charcoal production. Charcoal pits are described in historic industrial and agricultural literature but also linger in memories received from grandparents decades ago. This paper reports (1) pertinent literature on charcoal pits (much of it from the Northeastern United States), (2) how these features were constructed and burned, (3) the discovery and recording of the Wilton examples, (4) variation between these charcoal pits and others described in the region, and (5) several economic contexts of charcoal production and consumption that the Wilton charcoal pits could be associated with.

Dale, Barry R. (New York State Museum, Cultural Resource Survey Program)

In Big Things Forgotten: Investigations of the N.A. White and Son's Pottery Site

Beer brewing, textiles, and potteries were central to Utica's growth and prosperity in the early 19th century, aided by the construction of the Erie, and later, Chenango Canals. By 1833, Noah White had consolidated multiple potteries along the Erie Canal into White's Pottery. The New York State canal system provided White's Pottery access to clays, fuels, and nationwide markets. White's Pottery went on to become a dominant player in the stoneware industry of not only the Northeast, but also the United States. By the early twentieth-century, the pottery had closed, and various knitting companies took over the factory space. In the summer of 2012, a site mitigation was completed for the N.A. White and Son's Pottery Site. The excavations uncovered a staggering amount of refuse from stoneware production. This paper will discuss the White family and the remains of the pottery as well as later impacts to the site.

DiVirgilio, Justin (see Kirk, Matthew)

*Everett, Genevieve (White Mountain National Forest)

"The Impacts of Volunteer Site Stewardship Programming: Fifty-Six Years (1892-1948) of Railroad and Logging Activities in the Pemigewasset Wilderness of the White Mountain National Forest"

In the late 19th century wilderness was something that needed to be controlled, most specifically through resource extraction. This mentality was reflected in the East Branch & Lincoln (EB&L) Railroad and J.E. Henry & Sons/Parker-Young Co. logging operations in the Pemigewasset Wilderness in the White Mountain National Forest. These activities have left a lasting impression on the landscape- including the remnants of logging camps and miles of railroad beds- many of which are still visible on the landscape today. Through the Pemigewasset Wilderness Cultural Resource Plan, forest archaeologists created a pilot Site Stewardship Program to provide volunteers with the opportunity and training to

monitor cultural resources within the wilderness area. The purpose of this paper is to highlight the rich history of late 19th century railroading and logging, and the impacts of the Site Stewardship training program on volunteers and the potential to expand this programming forest wide in the future.

*Figuerero, Gabriela (Columbia University)

Mortar Analysis for Archaeological Stratigraphy: The Stadt Huys Block and Seven Hanover Square Collections, New York, NY

Advancements in materials analysis offer new opportunities for studying architectural materials in archaeological collections. This paper will demonstrate the diagnostic capabilities of mortars recovered from the Stadt Huys Block and Seven Hanover Square excavations in Lower Manhattan in 1980. These sites represent some of the earliest and most continuous histories of development in New York City. Mortar samples from these collections can supplement information on building practices for a period in which there are few remaining buildings to reference. Petrographic analysis has revealed distinctive compositional characteristics in historic mortars of the early colonial period in New York. This analysis has also shown how mortars can provide date constraints for archaeological strata by referencing a known history of development and use of binders. This research illustrates the importance of mortar sampling, the curation of representative samples for future analysis, and the informational value of this analysis to historical archaeology.

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

If You Can't Take the Heat: Archaeology of a 1760s-1800 New Jersey Out Kitchen

Once ubiquitous, out kitchens were set apart from dwellings to keep cooking fires away from the house during summer months. This separation ensured that uncontrolled fires did not spread to a family's home. Out kitchens were places where people cooked -often women, clothing was cleaned, tended and mended, and quarter was given to apprentices and free and enslaved laborers. Archaeology at the Manalapan Village House Site in New Jersey offered an opportunity to examine a 1760s-1800 kitchen that was destroyed by fire. Archaeology of crawlspace contents provides insight into structure size, layout, activities and consumer behavior at the moment the blaze grew out of control. This snap-shot in time reveals unrecorded aspects of life for one central New Jersey farming family at the turn of the nineteenth century, broader patterns of regional consumer behavior, and ties between central New Jersey and Delaware Valley cultural traditions.

* Garbellano, John Michael (SUNY Albany and New York State Museum)

Shuck it! Use of oysters in New York

Use of oysters in New York during the 18th and 19th century is a very important topic not widely discussed. This noble mollusk was a keystone species of the Hudson that helped keep the Hudson River clean. Rich or poor, there was no one size fits all approach to unlocking the flavors packed between in this mollusk. Simply put, New Yorkers loved the Oyster a lot! Oysters were sold in upscale restaurants, out of street vendors, in oyster cellars, and even on cruises. The menus of these establishments marketed a product that unleashed the full culinary capability of this critter. Unfortunately, industrialization and peoples pallets caused a dramatic decrease of the oyster population and an increase in pollution to the open waters of New York. This paper delivers a brief history on the use and archaeology of the oyster in New York and how they are making a comeback today.

Gaulton, Barry (Memorial University of Newfoundland)

The history and archaeology of early industry at George Calvert's colony of Avalon 1621-1629

George Calvert's 1621 colony of "Avalon" at Ferryland was among the first serious attempts at English settlement of the island of Newfoundland. The cod fishery was the economic lifeblood for many early

colonies, Calvert's included; however, the first years at Ferryland also saw attempts at other industries including salt making, hemp and flax production, slate quarrying, and mineral exploration and assaying for precious metals, among others. This paper explores the historical and archaeological evidence for small-scale industries at the Avalon colony, while also highlighting the ongoing investigation of a proposed industrial structure located some 30metres outside the original fortified village. The architectural features and material culture associated with this building strongly suggest a non-domestic function. Some of George Calvert's fledgling industries proved unfeasible or unnecessary beyond the first few years of settlement, whereas others continued until ca. 1640 when Ferryland's new proprietor Sir David Kirke altered the colony's operations.

Gibb, James G. (see Sarnacki, Ray)

Gijseghem, Hendrik Van (Pointe-à-Callière, Montreal's archaeology and history complex)
An Embarrassment of Riches: Archaeology and History of Canada's First Parliament (1844-1849)
In 2017 Montreal's Pointe-à-Callière museum continued a program documenting the remains of a forgotten gem of Canada's architectural and political history: the St. Anne Market/Parliament of United Canada building. Built over the St. Pierre river in 1832 as a massive feat of civil engineering, it was burned down in 1849, the apotheosis of unfolding antagonism in colonial political philosophies. However, complex and unforeseen historical circumstances have led to the amazing preservation of these unique remains. Few sites have yielded such a diversity, richness, and quality of Victorian-era material culture. Moreover, the overall project has led to other stunning, non-archaeological discoveries that will be presented here.

Gilligan, Cherilyn (see Sabick, Christopher R.)

Grady, Sarah A. (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)
Cemetery Mapping as a Preservation Strategy: Working with, and for, Communities
Chew's Chapel in Edgewater, Maryland, USA is your typical, Mid-Atlantic African American cemetery. Found on a hillside that overlooks what used to be a stream, it is full of marked, and unmarked, graves. With the help of Smithsonian Environmental Archaeology Laboratory (SEAL) from the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center, we mapped the cemetery and produced a product for the descendants of those interred at the cemetery to use. Our challenges as of this writing are to determine how the community wants to use the map and associated database and how we can meet those expectations.

Gregory, Elizabeth (see Kirk, Matthew)

Hartley, Bonney (see Lucas, Michael)

Hohn, Kristen T. (Monmouth County Park System/Monmouth University)
Spin me a Yarn: Fact, Fiction, and Overcorrection in the Colonial History of Domestic Fiber Production
During the Colonial Revival the spinning wheel became a meaningful symbol of colonial self-sufficiency, home-industry, and hard work. At this time, the idea that the average eighteenth-century household was producing most of their own cloth was commonplace. In the late-nineteenth century scholars began to look at the period with a more critical eye, resulting in the conclusion that very little fiber production took place in the home. This investigation focuses on the regionality of cloth production; separating out myth and overcorrection through the use of population data, probate inventories, and infrastructure from Monmouth County, New Jersey, to gain a better understanding of the variation and extent of domestic cloth production in the Mid-Atlantic. The study reviews the two prevailing models of fiber

production in the field today and argues for the need of a new model, better suited to the unique practices occurring in the Mid-Atlantic colonies.

Janowitz, Meta (see White, Rebecca)

Kalos, Matthew A. (Millersville University)

A Lens in Time: Interpreting Unprovenanced Civil War Artifacts

In the Spring of 2019, a collection of Civil War artifacts was “rediscovered” at Millersville University. It is believed to be a collection from a late 19th century Millersville professor who took students to the battlefield shortly after the Battle of Gettysburg. With no documentation and only loose oral history associated with the collection, these artifacts still retain important data, not just with regard to the battle, but also as a lens to examine an early scholar’s ideology. This paper seeks to interpret the assemblage as a means to understand a late 19th century perspective regarding what artifacts are significant and worthy of collection.

Kirk, Matthew, Justin DiVirgilio, Elizabeth Gregory, and Adam Lusier (Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc.)

“...also attacked, tho. partially”: The Right Flank of Burgoyne, New Archeological Evidence

In the fall of 1777, General Burgoyne and his army of soldiers and Native American allies marched south from Canada to join with other British forces at Albany in a strategic gambit to sever New England from the American interior. The American forces made a determined stand near Stillwater, New York. The Battles of Freeman’s Farm (September 19) and Bemis Heights (October 7) checked the British advance and eventually forced Burgoyne to capitulate. Today, most of the battlefields are preserved as part of the Saratoga National Historical Park. Recent archeology for park improvements recovered hundreds of artifacts likely associated with the 1777 battles. The majority were recovered near the British fortifications, Balcarres’ and Breymann’s Redoubts. However, a smaller assemblage was also recovered at the western flank of the two battles, on a commanding overlook. Using KOCOA analysis and historical documentation we consider how these materials may be part of a small (but significant) skirmish that ultimately affected the larger progression of the September 19 battle.

Kutys, Thomas J. (see Pickard, Samuel A.) and (see White, Rebecca)

Landon, David and Christa Beranek (Andrew Fiske Memorial Center for Archaeological Research)

Archaeological Evidence for the Original Plymouth Colony Settlement: Results of the 2019 Excavations

Recent excavations as part of Project 400: The Plymouth Colony Archaeological Survey, have recovered the first archaeological evidence of the original 17th-century Plymouth Colony settlement and fort in downtown Plymouth, Massachusetts. The 2019 excavation focused on documenting structural remains of two sections of buildings and associated features, and exploring the relationship between the English settlement and adjacent Wampanoag site occupation areas. These investigations provide evidence of the earliest building techniques used in the settlement, with post-in-ground buildings, at least one of which was cut into the hillside, as well as the construction and orientation of a section of the palisade. The archaeological evidence suggests contemporaneous use of the space by both the English and the Wampanoag, a sign of the close cultural interaction in and around the earliest settlement.

Lain, Andrea (New York State Museum)

Life, Death, and Diet at the 19th C Albany County Almshouse

In 2002, excavation uncovered the remains of over 1200 people buried at the Albany County Almshouse cemetery. Disrespected during life as the poorest of the poor, these people remained unknown after

death since no map of the cemetery has ever been found and there were no grave markers. However, an examination of contemporary census data tells us who lived at the Almshouse during its years of operation and provides a baseline against which to compare information gleaned from burials at the cemetery. Although the identity of individuals remains unknown, research continues to yield information about these former Albany County residents. Detailed mapping, drawings and extensive photography by Museum osteologists provided a permanent record of each burial, and more recently, stable isotope analysis performed on retained bone and tooth samples lends insight into each person's diet at birth as compared to their diets nearer the time of death. This paper presents results of an initial isotopic analysis and suggests further ways the unique dataset can be used to learn about forgotten people of the past.

LaVigne, Elisabeth A. (see Ratini, Meagan M.)

Lee, James S. (Hunter Research, Inc.), Richard W. Hunter (Hunter Research, Inc.) and Richard F. Veit (Monmouth University)

Searching for Mahlon Stacy's Dorehouse at the Falls of the Delaware

Mahlon Stacy (1638-1704) was the first English settler at the Falls of the Delaware, in what today is Trenton, New Jersey. In the summer of 2019 Hunter Research and Monmouth University partnered to conduct an archaeological field school/public archaeology project on the grounds of the 1719 William Trent House, the purported location of Stacy's 17th-century estate, Dorehouse. Informed by a ground penetrating radar survey conducted by Peter Leach and previous excavations performed by Hunter Research in 2014, our fieldwork focused on a large radar anomaly located just south of the Trent house. Fieldwork revealed rich archaeological deposits dating from the Early Archaic Period through to the 20th century. Although the exact location of Dorehouse remains elusive, archaeological deposits contemporary with it were revealed, as well as a rich mid-18th-century feature. Moreover, the remains of a large kitchen and servant's quarters constructed in the 1740s were re-examined. More work is planned at this intriguing site.

Lindner, Christophe (Bard College and the Germantown Archaeohistory Project)

Germantown Parsonage's 1750s Porcelain Bowl Deposit & its Other Concealments

Concealments at this southwest Columbia County NY parsonage possibly began by clustered deposition of a Chinese landscape bowl at its foundation's northeast corner around 1746 when the 35-year-old community's first Calvinist minister arrived from Germany. Indigenous refugees from the Moravian mission at Shekomeko that year may have also buried quartz crystal concealments there. When a new minister built an adjacent house in the 1760s, his wealthy wife may have lodged her slaves in the cellar. There students have found more concealments under the northeastern hearthstones, next to punctated figures in the fireplace frame: a circle with equal-arm cross inside and a smoking pipe. These symbols may have been made by African Americans who lived at the property in 1830 and owned the house from 1852 to 1911. We ponder the relations between the German family's minister and physician cousin, and the African Americans who lived at the Parsonage enslaved, then free.

Livingston, Meghann (see Champagne, Mallory)

Lucas, Michael (New York State Museum), Charlie Burgess (Open Space Institute), Bonney Hartley (Stockbridge-Munsee Mohican Tribal Preservation Office), Anne Morton (Morton Archaeological Research Services), Kristin O'Connell (New York State Museum), and Susan Winchell-Sweeney (New York State Museum)

Preserving Papscaanee Island

Papscanee Island is one of the most beautiful and significant landscapes in the Capital region of New York. Papscanee is the ancestral homeland of the Mohican people and was taken by Dutch settlers in the 1660s who exploited its nutrient rich agricultural soils. The increased need for agricultural labor also made Papscanee Island a center of enslaved labor during the 18th century. Today, much of Papscanee Island is under agriculture, but increasingly under threat from various forms of development that would destroy this important cultural landscape. The effort to preserve this land has been headed by the Stockbridge-Munsee Mohican Community (S-MMC) and the Open Space Institute (OSI). In the fall of 2018 the New York State Museum joined these groups in a collaborative effort to assess threats to cultural resources on that part of the Island currently managed by the OSI. The largely non-invasive archaeological survey currently underway, is part of a larger effort to preserve and manage what open space remains on Papscanee Island.

Lucas, Michael (See O'Connell, Kristin)

Lucas, Michael (See Winchell-Sweeney, Susan)

Lukezic, Craig (U.S. Navy)

Revisiting "A Legend of Maryland"

For generations, historians and archaeologists have pondered over the fate of a Royal Tax Collector who operated in the Patuxent River in Maryland. The colorful story contains notable characters whose virtues and villainies interchange depending on the teller of the story, and inspired Henry Ford to relocate a tidewater plantation house to Michigan. Indeed, the echoes of the Glorious Revolution and American Revolution shape the framing of the tale. This presentation will review the findings of the notable scholarship involving the characters and circumstances of the murder of Christopher Rousby, whose remains have yet to be located at the Patuxent River Naval Air Station in Maryland.

Luscier, Adam

A Civil War Era Privy at 43 Sargent Street

The Civil War Era was a prosperous time for the City of Cohoes, as the mills were stimulated by the need for cotton goods during the war. Recent archeology along Sargent Street discovered a well-preserved privy vault that contained a trove of artifacts and data associated with Irish and French Canadian immigrants that worked in the mills during and shortly after the war. Through the analysis of the cultural materials and wastes that were deposited, discarded and lost into the privy, this paper will bring to light the daily lives of Cohoes mill workers that lived at 43 Sargent Street. The discovery of human infant remains in the privy also gives a sense of the hardships and tragedies that bestowed women of the work class in Cohoes.

Luscier, Adam (see Kirk, Matthew)

Maguire, Susan E. (SUNY Buffalo State)

French drains and 19th-century Mess gardens: Recent finds at Old Fort Niagara, Youngstown, NY.

The 2017 and 2019 Buffalo State College Archaeological Field Schools at Old Fort Niagara, Youngstown, NY focused on two barracks (structures 447 and 428) occupied by British forces during the American Revolution. These excavations hoped to document the construction and evolution of the structures and explore the material culture of the British soldiers during this time period. This research sought to better understand the British response to the war and to new artillery capabilities. Based on our findings, both barracks were destroyed by early 19th-century modifications to the fort and no traces of the foundations were located. The excavations did reveal an extensive drain feature constructed by the

French around 1757 as well as important evidence of the 1st Regiment of Artillery during the early 19th century at the fort. This talk will review the findings from the past two seasons at Old Fort Niagara.

Marczak, Paulina (see Bazely, Susan M.)

Masur, Laura E (Catholic University)

The English Jesuit Mission at "Sesquahanock"

"There is not an Indian fort between Canada and Maryland where there is not a Jesuit who teaches and advises the Indians," wrote Marylander Jasper Danckaerts in his late 17th-century journal. Historical accounts from the colonial Middle Atlantic contain several intriguing references to interactions between English Jesuit priests and American Indians. Moreover, Roman Catholic devotional artifacts such as crucifixes, medals, and rosary beads have been found at American Indian archaeological sites across the region. These documentary accounts and archaeological collections, although scattered, provide clear evidence that English Jesuit missions to Piscataways, Susquehannocks, and possibly other Native communities persisted beyond 1645 and through at least the mid-eighteenth century. This paper will explore potential locations of Jesuit missions in Pennsylvania, and discuss the extent to which archaeology can illustrate the nature of Native-Jesuit relations in the region.

McHugh, Sean (see Veit, Richard)

Miller, Deborah L. (see Ratini, Meagan M.)

Morrell, Kimberly (AECOM)

Dance Ye All: An Unexpected Eighteenth-Century Lid Plaque from the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia Cemetery

The First Baptist Church of Philadelphia (1707-1859) is one of the earliest churches in the United States, with early membership rolls comprised of congregants of both European and African descent. In 2017, AECOM removed 325 eighteenth-century burials from the church cemetery; the majority of coffins within this early component were adorned with hand-wrought or pressed handles, and several retained lid plaques. Burial 325 is unique within the latter category, in that its intact lid was decorated with a well-preserved metal plaque in the shape of a dancing angel. This dynamic figure presents facial features suggestive of African descent and departs significantly from stylistic norms of eighteenth-century coffin decoration.

Morton, Anne (see Lucas, Michael)

Noël, Stéphane (Ville de Québec), Serge Rouleau (Ville de Québec), and Anne-Marie Faucher (GAIA, coopérative de travail en archéologie)

The Archaeological Resources of the Augustinian Monastery and General Hospital of Quebec

In 2020, the site of the Augustinian Monastery and General Hospital, near the Saint-Charles river in Quebec City, will celebrate its 400th anniversary of settlement. For many years now, the religious community who own these superbly preserved (and vast) historical buildings have been facing difficult choices regarding the future and sustainability of their properties. The City of Quebec has been accompanying the Augustinians in their reflections, including the archaeological potential of the site, through multiple actions: the preparation of a site management plan, presentations to the site managers and the religious community and archaeological excavations. For the past two years, archaeologists were able to reveal traces from all the site's occupation periods: the Récollets (1620-1629 and 1670-1692) and the Augustinians (1692-present). This paper will present the City of Quebec's

approach to the protection of that rich cultural heritage and the latest archaeological discoveries at the site.

O'Connell, Kristin , Michael Lucas, and Susan Winchell-Sweeney (New York State Museum)

The historical archaeology collection at the New York State Museum (NYSM) consists of approximately one hundred and fifty thousand catalogued metal artifacts from locations throughout New York with the majority from archaeological sites in and around Manhattan and Albany. This number does not reflect the almost equal amount of metal artifacts that are in banker boxes waiting to be processed. An array of alloys in a constant state of deterioration even with appropriate storage and exhibit environments. Since 2016 the Research and Collections Division has taken an active approach to assessing metal artifacts with the use of x-radiography. X-radiography is a cost effective, efficient and revealing tool for reexamining unidentified masses of iron from a variety of NYSM collections. This paper presents a summary of a demonstrable proactive procedure for curation management, the efforts to date, and a promising solution to address culling concerns.

Ogborne, Jenn (Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest)

Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate Wares at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest

The archaeological collections at Poplar Forest contain numerous fragments from ceramic vessels once used to consume tea and other hot beverages during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. This assemblage includes dry bodied stoneware, painted and slipped creamware and pearlware, and imported Chinese porcelain decorated with overglaze designs. Sherds from these vessels have been found in ornamental plantings, kitchen workspaces, a plant nursery, and the quarters of the enslaved community. This paper will re-assemble the various tea sets and related beverage vessels and contextualize their use and subsequent disposal within the Jefferson-period community at Poplar Forest.

O'Toole, Aubrey (Memorial University of Newfoundland)

Tracing Dutch Identity in 17th-Century North America (Poster)

In the decades following the loss of New Netherland to the English (1664), the Dutch colonists who remained held fast to aspects of their social and material identity, rather than simply assimilating into English culture. They left behind a rich material record, now housed in museums and archives across the northeastern United States. What can artifacts and documents from 17th-century Dutch homes tell us about their dedication to traditions and beliefs? Is it possible to see evidence of cultural continuity or resistance extending outside the domestic sphere and into social spaces? This poster seeks to open a dialogue with other researchers regarding the history of the Dutch in North America, and posits that new investigations incorporating both the archaeological record and historical documentation can offer a unique view of cultural continuity and change during the 17th century.

Pickard, Samuel A. and Thomas J. Kutys (AECOM)

"The Only Firm of Practical Glass Blowers": Philadelphia's Eagle Glass Works, 1845–1849

New archaeological and historical evidence uncovered as part of the I-95 project has shed light on Philadelphia's Eagle Glass Works (1845–1849). While not as long-lived or famous as the neighboring Dyottville Glass Works, its history features involvement from significant individuals in the mid-19th century glass and pharmaceutical fields, as well as subsequent links to the glass industries of New York and New Jersey. Founded as a soda and beer bottle factory, Eagle was a latecomer to an industry crowded with competition and was acquired by two entrepreneurial druggists who quickly found themselves in over their heads. This paper will seek to not only illuminate the history of this largely forgotten glassworks, but also more clearly define its place within the nineteenth century glassmaking industry.

Pickeral, Dennis (see Ratini, Meagan M.)

*Postemski, Megan (University of Pennsylvania)

Putting Down Roots: Frontier Settlement and Land Use in Downeast Maine

Frontier landscapes are often portrayed either as ripe for settlement and replete with resources, or as dangerous, rough peripheries that pioneers adapted to. Given factors like harsh winters and warfare, the latter portrayal dominates narratives of the Eastern Frontier during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. To interrogate notions of a largely intractable frontier environment, I examine how and to what extent Euroamericans modified the Downeast Maine region through settlement, clearing, and cultivation. Using archival and archaeological evidence, I trace changes in the land by farmstead, regionally, and over time. Historic tax valuations document land use patterns and indicate that change proceeded unevenly across frontier towns, while fieldwork at the Foster Farmstead in Deer Isle, Maine helps clarify how settlement unfolded on the ground at a small scale. Combined, the data help complicate portrayals of frontier life and offer insight into how pioneer activities and decision-making became embedded in the landscape.

Ratini, Meagan M., Elisabeth A. LaVigne, Deborah L. Miller, and Dennis Pickeral (AECOM)

Twice Buried at Stenton: GPR in an Urban Family Cemetery

The nineteenth-century Logan family cemetery is today marked by a large cement pad that was poured at some point during the 1950s across the cemetery in order to prevent vandalism. An inset marker listing some of the names of those interred and a fragmentary stone wall are the only indications of the former mortuary landscape. Even though it is now part of a public city park, this cemetery was once part of the Logan estate, and those buried here once resided in Stenton, one of the earliest historic houses preserved in Philadelphia. A ground-penetrating radar (GPR) investigation was conducted to document the extent of burials in relation to the cement pad. The survey revealed a more intriguing landscape development than is apparent today, suggesting a complicated relationship between the Logan property and its increasingly urban surroundings.

Ross, Joel (see Staley, David P.)

Sabick, Christopher R. and Cherilyn Gilligan (Lake Champlain Maritime Museum)

Current and Future Research Initiatives of the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum

In this talk LCMM Archaeological staff will discuss the ongoing research projects that the museum team is currently involved with as well as looking forward to future field work. This includes field work carried out on French and Indian War vessels, submerged Revolutionary War battlefields, and our continued focus on the importance of Lake Champlain as a corridor of commerce through the study of Steamboat and Canal Boat shipwreck sites. LCMM is also working closely with the local avocational dive community and providing them with training in Photogrammetry so that they can become active participants in the resource management process and form a sense of stewardship for the many shipwrecks located in Lake Champlain.

Samford, Patricia (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab)

From Slavery to Shelter: The Baltimore's Aged Men and Women's Home of the Methodist Episcopal Church 1870-1910

An archaeological excavation conducted in downtown Baltimore in 1980 uncovered a building foundation and privy pit for a late 19th-century retirement home. This benevolent society was run by six Baltimore Methodist Episcopal churches with African-American congregations. Archaeological findings,

as well as church and census records, insurance maps and newspapers reveals a fascinating look at this charity that cared for elderly former slaves.

Santucci, Steve (see Veit, Richard)

Sarnacki, Ray and James G. Gibb (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)

Modeling Late 19th-Century Agriculture on the Chesapeake's Western Shore – the SQL

The combination of spatial and tabular data can be a powerful analytical tool for archaeologists. At the last CNEHA conference, we presented a protocol for recreating agricultural plats in Anne Arundel County, MD using QGIS. Combining geospatial with agricultural census data from 1850-1890, we provide insight into trends and variability in agricultural strategies with implications for surviving buildings and archaeological deposits from that era. In this “sequel” we demonstrate our use of PostGIS and PostgreSQL query tools as a means of developing models that involve distances from farms to major roadways and navigable waters, and the effect of these strategies on soil types and topography. We will briefly touch on the use of open source software for such projects.

Shamash-Rosenthal, Mozelle (AECOM)

Motherhood in Port Richmond (Poster)

There are different sides to being a mother, but the evidence of each phase, from how women were raised to think of autonomy and motherhood to managing children, are not always clear. Looking to evidence from the archaeological record can help delve into the relationship between women and the idea and processes of motherhood. During excavations of the I-95/Girard Avenue Interchange Project in the Port Richmond neighborhood of Philadelphia, AECOM archaeologists have unearthed several examples related to motherhood in the material culture. This poster will explore multiple lines of evidence, including motherhood-related artifacts and marketing materials geared towards new and expecting mothers in order to better understand social and personal conceptualizations of motherhood. Examining these sources holistically will illuminate the many decisions related to women’s attitudes towards motherhood, managing motherhood, and children in the archaeological assemblage during the mid-19th century.

Starbuck, David R. (Plymouth State University)

The Archaeology of the French & Indian War in Lake George and Fort Edward

SUNY Adirondack has conducted excavations at sites of the French & Indian War from 1991 to the present, focusing upon Fort William Henry and the Lake George Battlefield Park in the modern community of Lake George; plus Rogers Island, Fort Edward, and a 1757-58 sutling house in the modern community of Fort Edward. This extended period of archaeological research has especially focused upon British encampments of the 1750s, and it has been exciting to develop research questions and to study material culture within some of the largest military camps of that time period. This paper will present an overview of findings and surprises throughout the 29 years that SUNY Adirondack has sponsored local research, with the express goal of demonstrating how significant this region was in shaping the early history of what soon became the United States.

Staley, David P. and Joel Ross (New York State Museum, Cultural Resource Survey Program)

“Low Bridge Everybody Down”: The Erie Canal and its Bridges in Utica, New York.

Buried for nearly a century, the Erie Canal lay hidden beneath busy streets in downtown Utica, New York. Construction monitoring of a large-scale NYSDOT highway construction project documented canal walls and bridge structures in numerous locations. Refined mapping clarifies the actual route of the waterway through the urban area and suggests other locations where canal features remain intact.

Historic photographs and plan drawings add rich detail and transform the limestone masonry, concrete, and iron remains into a bustling 19th century canal side business district.

Vandrei, Charles E. (New York State Department of Environmental Conservation)

The Courtland Street "Burying Ground:" Some New Light on the American Army at Fort George in 1776

For decades there have been many reports of human remains and human burials discovered in and around the Village of Lake George in Warren County. Nearly all have been attributed to the military occupation of the area by English, American and Native American soldiers during the French and Indian War (1754-1763). Less well known is the presence at Lake George of American forces during the American Revolution (1775- 1783). In February of 2019 a cemetery was discovered during building construction in Lake George. This cemetery appears to be connected to the American Army's General Hospital which was present at Fort George from July to December of 1776. This site presents a unique opportunity to isolate and perhaps better understand an important archaeological aspect of the military presence at Lake George during the second half of the 18th century.

Veit, Richard, Sean McHugh, and Steve Santucci (Monmouth University)

Excavations at the Pennsylvania Line's 1780-1781 Camp, Morristown, New Jersey

In the summer of 2017, Monmouth University's Department of History and Anthropology, Rutgers University Newark's Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences, and the National Park Service began a collaborative study of sites associated with the Pennsylvania Line's 1780-1781 camps in Morristown, New Jersey. Research focused on Fort Hill and the log hut city where the troops were housed. The project was designed to determine the extent and integrity of archaeological deposits at the site and tested a variety of remote sensing techniques. Surveying, photogrammetry, shovel testing, excavation units and metal detecting were employed to document the archaeological remains. Fortification and hut remains were identified and a small but evocative collection of Revolutionary war era artifacts was unearthed. Most importantly, the fieldwork highlighted the usefulness of metal detecting, often a go-to technique for investigating battlefields, as a highly effective technique for investigating military camps.

Wheeler, Kathleen M. (see Crist, Thomas A.)

White, Rebecca, George Cress, Thomas Kutys, and Meta Janowitz (AECOM)

Finding Queensware

Ongoing archaeological excavations along the I-95 corridor in the Northern Liberties and Kensington-Fishtown neighborhoods of Philadelphia have brought to light evidence of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century domestic and industrial life along a three-mile section of the Delaware River waterfront. Examples of locally manufactured refined earthenware vessels, identified as Philadelphia queensware, have been recovered during the excavations of privy shafts and a drain feature. This presentation examines the short-lived American queensware industry (1807–1822) in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and beyond. Current research shows that efforts to produce queensware were more extensive and widespread than previously thought. AECOM Cultural Resources in Burlington, New Jersey, is conducting this archaeological investigation on behalf of the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation and the Federal Highway Administration.

Winchell-Sweeney, Susan, Michael Lucas and Kristin O'Connell (New York State Museum)

What you see (may very well be) what you get!: *Pedestrian AND Magnetic Susceptibility Survey Results at the Douw Site* (Poster)

Though no structure is visible on the surface, a house constructed by Volkert P. Douw, a prominent politician during the mid- to late-1700s, is shown on historic maps in what is now a cornfield on the southern half of Papscaenee Island, on the east side of the Hudson River just south of Albany. Slavery was part of the culture and landscape near the island in the eighteenth century, and Douw's overseer or some of his slaves may have occupied the house. As part of part of a larger project to study the impact of slavery in the Hudson Valley, the New York State Museum, in collaboration with the Open Space Institute and Stockbridge-Munsee Mohican Tribal Preservation Office undertook both a controlled surface artifact collection and a magnetic susceptibility survey at the Douw site. This poster discusses the methods and techniques used and presents the results.

Winchell-Sweeney, Susan (see Lucas, Michael)

Winchell-Sweeney, Susan (see O'Connell, Kristin)

Zarzynski, Joseph W. (Maritime Archaeologist)

Examining Lake George's Sunken Submarine, the 1960 Baby Whale

In August 1960, the 15-foot long submarine *Baby Whale* was stolen from its berth at Lake George, New York. The subsurface craft was built in 1960 to photograph Lake George's recently rediscovered "sunken bateaux of 1758." Authorities believed the experimental sub had been stolen and sunk by vandals. Boat, aircraft, and scuba searches failed to find the vehicle. In 1995, during shipwreck inventory fieldwork, two divers from Bateaux Below, a not-for-profit research team, discovered the lost submarine. The group notified state cultural resource managers and provided the sub's location. A non-invasive survey of the yellow submarine was undertaken. This paper reports on the history and archaeological study of the sunken boat, constructed during the bathyscaphe *Trieste's* 1960 dives exploring the Marianas Trench. Recent re-analysis of documentation of the *Baby Whale* provides new insight about this one-of-a-kind watercraft.