

Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology



**Annual Meeting
Conference Program
Hotel West & Main
46 Fayette Street
Conshohocken, Pennsylvania**

November 6-9, 2025

**Ahead of the Curve:
Innovations in Archaeological Theory and Practice**



Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology (CNEHA), founded in 1966, is a non-profit organization dedicated to archaeological scholarship in the American Northeast, including the Canadian provinces of Newfoundland, Labrador, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, and Quebec, and the U.S. states of Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Its purpose is to encourage and advance the collection, preservation, and dissemination of knowledge derived from the practice of archaeology on historic sites. CNEHA is concerned with the entire historic time period from the beginnings of European exploration in the New World to the recent past.

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**Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Annual Meeting
Conshohocken, Pennsylvania
November 6-9, 2025**

Located along the banks of a curve in the Schuylkill River approximately 13 miles west of Philadelphia, Conshohocken, Pennsylvania has a rich and diverse history. Colloquially known as “Conshy,” the region was originally inhabited by the Lenape. Following initial colonial settlement in the 17th through mid-18th century, the area around Conshy became a hotbed of Revolutionary War activity as Continental and British Armies jockeyed for control of the region, fighting for the Continental Congress and King of England, respectively. By the middle of the 19th century, Conshohocken was a burgeoning industrial town owing to its location encompassing many natural resources and an expanding infrastructure of rails and roads connecting the town to surrounding markets. As Conshohocken grew, immigrants from Ireland, Poland, Italy and other countries moved to the borough.

In this spirit, this year’s CNEHA Conference has invited sessions, papers, and posters that explore notions of innovation in archaeological theory and practice. The conference committee has curated a collection of papers and posters by individuals whose scholarship shapes and advances our understanding of the past through innovative theoretical frameworks, methodological approaches, and technological advancements.



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Special thanks to:

Monmouth University for printing this conference program, conference volunteers, conference planning committee, conference volunteers, Dr. Christopher Barton, Dr. Benjamin Carter, Dr. Thomas A. Crist, Dr. Adam Heinrich, Deborah Miller, Dr. David G. Orr, Dr. Leslie Reeder-Myers, Adam Schrider, The Great American Pub, Puddlers Kitchen and Tap, Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, AECOM, University Department of Anthropology, Muhlenberg College, The Hotel West and Main, Work Horse Brewing, Museum of the American Revolution, and Matthew Kalos.

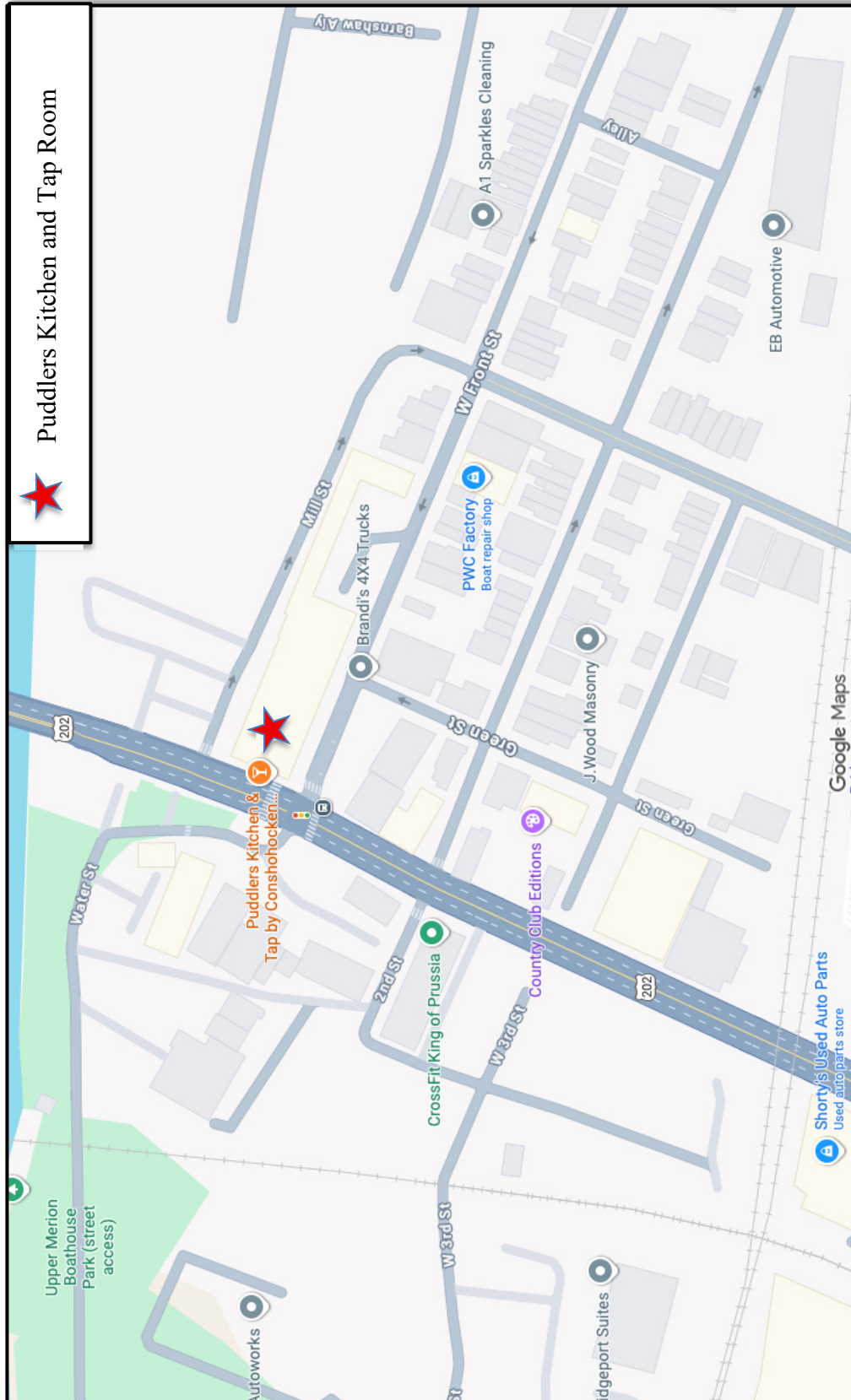
Conference Schedule

Date	Time	Event	Room
Thursday, Nov. 6	5:00-7:00 pm	Registration	Hallway Near Washington Room
Thursday, Nov. 6	5:00-9:00 pm	Board Meeting	Washington Room
Friday, Nov. 7	8:00 am-7:00 pm	Registration	Hallway Near Washington Room
Friday, Nov. 7	9:00 am-5:30 pm	Tours/Workshops (Pre-registration required)	Location Varies
Friday, Nov. 7	1:00 pm-5:00 pm	Book Room	Hallway
Friday, Nov. 7	7:00 pm-10:00 pm	Opening Reception	Great American Pub
Saturday, Nov. 8	8:00 am-7:00 pm	Registration	Hallway Near Washington Room
Saturday, Nov. 8	8:00 am-8:40 am	The Good Stuff, Volume 3	Elm Room
Saturday, Nov. 8	8:00 am-12:10 pm	“These are the times that try Our Souls”	Fayette Room
Saturday, Nov. 8	8:10 am-10:10 am	New England and Adjacent Terrain	Washington Room
Saturday, Nov. 8	9:10 am-12:10 pm	Middle Atlantic and Beyond	Elm Room
Saturday, Nov. 8	10:30am-11:50 am	Archaeology in Newfoundland	Washington Room
Saturday, Nov. 8	12:30-1:30 pm	Student Lunch	Tomato Shack
Saturday, Nov. 8	1:40 pm- 4:30 pm	Black Lives and Allies in the Northeast	Elm Room
Saturday, Nov. 8	1:40 pm-4:30 pm	A Jersey Sampler	Fayette Room
Saturday, Nov. 8	1:40 pm-3:00 pm	Poster Session Part 1	Washington Room
Saturday, Nov. 8	3:10 pm-4:30 pm	Poster Session Part 2	Washington Room
Saturday, Nov. 8	6:00-10:00 pm	Saturday Evening Dinner	Puddlers Tap Room
Sunday, Nov. 9	8:00-10:00 am	Registration	
Sunday, Nov. 9	8:00-10:00 am	Breakfast Business Meeting and Raffle	Hook and Ladder Sky Bar (46 Fayette St., 2 nd Floor)
Sunday, Nov. 9	10:00 am-12:00 pm	Standing on the Shoulders of Giants	Elm Room
Sunday, Nov. 9	10:00 am-2:00 pm	I-95 Archaeology Center Open House	900 East Columbia Ave., Philadelphia

CONFERENCE HOTEL AREA MAP



PUDDLERS KITCHEN AND TAP



SOCIAL EVENTS

Friday Evening Reception

Join us at the Great American Pub for a cocktail reception and hors d'oeuvres on Friday, November 7th – Time: 7:00-10:00 pm. Ticket price includes: food and one free beverage at the cash bar. Located at 123 Fayette Street, Conshohocken, PA, 19428 (~ 5-minute walk from the Hotel West and Main).

Saturday Afternoon Student Lunch

Students are invited to join us at the Tomato Shack from 12:30-1:30 pm for an informal, outdoor get together to talk about networking, employment opportunities, higher education, and general inquiries about archaeology. As the venue is providing seating outdoors, this event is weather dependent and limited to the first 30 students. Pizza and a non-alcoholic drink will be provided. The Tomato Shack is located at 2 Harry Street, Conshohocken (~ 2 minute walk southeast of the Hotel West & Main).

Saturday Evening Dinner

Join us at Puddlers Kitchen & Tap by Conshohocken Brewing Co. for dinner and drinks on Saturday, November 8th – Time: 6:00-10:00 pm. Ticket price includes: food and one free beverage at the cash bar. Max event capacity: 100 participants. Located at 3 DeKalb Street, Norristown, PA 19405 (~ 12-minute **drive** from the Hotel West & Main, Lot parking available at intersection of DeKalb Street and Mill Street near north side of venue). Shuttle service from Hotel West & Main to Puddlers Kitchen & Tap Room will be provided.

Sunday Morning Breakfast, Raffle, and Business Meeting

Location: Hook and Ladder Sky Bar (2nd Floor Hotel West and Main)

Join us Sunday for a free catered breakfast at the Hotel West and Main. Space is limited to the first 75 people who register for the breakfast. The breakfast will include the annual CNEHA business meeting and the world-famous conference raffle. Raffle tickets will be available to purchase throughout the conference.

Book Room

Location: Hotel West and Main – Hallway Opposite Conference Rooms

The CNEHA book room will be open Friday through Sunday at the Hotel West and Main. Stop by to pick up back issues of the journal, purchase posters from the Telling Time series, or to peruse the book sales. If you are interested in renting a table space at the conference, please contact us at 2025cneha@gmail.com.

TOURS

Tour 1 – Friday, Nov. 7 (8:30am-5:00pm)

Defending the Capital City – A Tour of Revolution

Tour Guides: Wade Catts (South River Heritage Consulting) and David G. Orr, Ph.D. (Temple University Professor Emeritus; NPS Archaeologist, Retired)

This day-long tour will explore several of the sites of War for American Independence from the 1777 Philadelphia Campaign where archaeological work is recent and/or ongoing and has contributed to new interpretations of the War. The tour will begin the tour at the battlefield of **Paoli Battlefield Historical Park** where a nighttime bayonet attack badly mauled an American force. Our next stop will be **Red Bank Battlefield Park** on the New Jersey side of the Delaware River. The park is the site of Fort Mercer; the engagement here was a significant defeat for the Hessian assault force. The tour will then proceed to **Valley Forge National Historical Park**, where the American Continental Army commanded by George Washington spent the winter of 1777-1778, emerging from that encampment as a better-trained and more professional fighting force. Over the decades archaeology at Valley Forge has investigated brigade camps, headquarters, and training areas. Lunch is included in the tour cost.

Tour 2 – Friday, Nov. 7 (8:30am-1:30pm)

Six Penny Creek

Tour Guide: Benjamin Carter (Muhlenberg College)

Six Penny Creek was an essential, but poorly known, component of the Underground Railroad. This small, rural Black community was established in 1842, peaked between 1860-1870 and then shrank. A portion of the site is still owned by descendants and the other portion lies within French Creek State Park. Of particular note is the relationship between the community and the landscape. On nearly all sides of the community were forests used by local iron furnaces to produce charcoal needed to fuel furnaces. These landscapes provided the community with both necessary resources as well as "hidden" transportation routes and temporary housing (in the form of abandoned collier huts) that facilitated the clandestine movement of people. The remains of this community are being non-invasively investigated through oral histories, historic documents, remote sensing, pedestrian survey and GIS. On this field trip we will be using QField, a fully functional GIS application, in the field to "walk through" georeferenced historic and LiDAR based maps.

Tour 3 – Friday, Nov. 7 (9:00am-12:00pm)

Temple University Anthropology/Archaeology Laboratory and Museum

Leslie A. Reeder-Myers (Temple University)

Temple University's Department of Anthropology has been a driving force in the archaeology of Pennsylvania and New Jersey since the 1950s. Temple archaeologists such as Jacob Gruber, Daniel Crozier, David Orr, Michael Stewart, Anthony Ranere, and Patricia Hansell have worked alongside hundreds of students analyzing artifacts in the Anthropology Lab at Temple. In the spring of 2025, the lab opened to the public for the first time as the Temple Anthropology Laboratory and Museum, with newly renovated space for exhibits and public outreach. We invite you to visit for a special behind-the-scenes tour with current Temple faculty and TALM directors, Leslie Reeder-Myers and Greg Lattanzi. Hear more about our plans to reinvigorate Temple archaeology and see collections from the first Philadelphia Almshouse, the town of Timbuctoo, New Jersey, and Elfresth's Alley.

Tour 4 – Friday Nov. 7 (9:00am-12:00pm)

Conshohocken Walking Tour

Tour Guide: TBD

Conshohocken has a rich and diverse history. Through this walking tour, participants will explore the rich industrial, transportation, architectural, and cultural history of Conshohocken, PA. The tour will highlight Conshohocken's development from Native American occupation, to industrialization, and modern development. The tour will cover approximately 1.5 miles of paved, but hilly terrain.

Tour 5 – Sunday, Nov. 9 (10:00am-2:00pm)

I-95 Archaeological Center Open House

Tour Guide: AECOM Staff

Location: 900 East Columbia Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19125

Located just north of Center City Philadelphia in the popular Fishtown neighborhood, the I-95 Archaeology Center is the temporary working laboratory and public outreach venue for the ongoing I-95 Girard Avenue Interchange Improvement Project undertaken by the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (PennDOT). The project area extends for three miles through the ancestral lands of several Indigenous Tribes and Nations, later settled largely by immigrants who brought diverse cultures to the growing industrial Delaware River waterfront. The Center's interpretive exhibits explore change over time through the material culture of everyday life, the archaeology of local industries and their products, and much more. During the open house, AECOM archaeologists will be on hand to answer questions and share information about the fieldwork and analysis. This venue was opened in part to support the obligations of PennDOT and the Federal Highway Administration under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act as alternative mitigation of the project's adverse effect to National Register-eligible archaeological resources.

Transportation to this open house tour is not provided by CNEHA. The open house is in a white cinder block building with lime green doors near the northwest corner of E. Allen Street and E. Columbia Avenue. A parking lot is located opposite the building near the intersection of Richmond Street and E. Columbia Avenue or along Richmond Street (a one-way street).

WORKSHOPS

Workshop 1 – Friday Nov. 7 (9:00am-12:00pm)

Human Paleopathology for the Historical Archaeologist

Room: Fayette

Presented by Thomas A. Crist, Ph.D. (Utica University)

Have you ever wondered how bioarchaeologists identify and diagnose skeletal markers of disease, nutritional deficiencies, congenital disorders, arthritic changes, trauma, and occupational activities? Curious about what the bones and teeth can tell us about past (and present) human behavior? Interested in the history of American medical education and evidence of dissections and autopsies? Combining a presentation with actual examples, this workshop focuses on the signs of diseases, disorders, and treatments that historical archaeologists are most likely to encounter among the human remains that they excavate. No previous experience is required to benefit from this workshop.

Workshop 2 – Friday, Nov. 7 (1:30pm-4:30pm)

Faunal Analysis in the Historic Period

Room: Fayette

Adam Heinrich (Monmouth University)

This workshop introduces key concepts and methods in the analysis of faunal remains in historical archaeology. Topics introduced will include skeletal identification and taxonomy, aging, quantification, and taphonomy. Attendees will be provided with resources related to the topics covered during the workshop.

Workshop 3 – Friday, Nov. 7 (1:30pm-4:30pm)

Philadelphia Area Red Earthenwares and Salt-Glazed Stonewares

Room: Elm

Meta Janowitz (AECOM) and Debbie Miller (National Park Service)

This hands-on workshop will be about red earthenwares and salt-glazed stonewares made in the greater Philadelphia area during the 18th and 19th centuries. We will discuss the makers and their products, starting with utilitarian redwares and stonewares and continuing with potters' attempts to copy English refined earthenwares and the transition of stonewares from household to industrial products. We will also have examples of vessels from contemporary craft potters who are recreating traditional styles.

SESSION ABSTRACTS

The Good Stuff, Volume 3

Session Chairs (Rachel Archambault and William Farley)

Elm Room (8:00 am- 9:10 am, Saturday)

Inspired by the success of sessions in Montreal in 2023 and New Haven in 2024, the Good Stuff is back! Influenced by the Pecha Kucha formula and the Jasons matériel session of the Association des Archéologues du Québec meeting, The Good Stuff session invites you to present a favorite artifact, an archaeological collection recently discovered, exciting research about an artifact, a legacy collection that takes dust and deserves its hour of glory or an enigmatic object that gives you headaches! Presentations are 10 minutes!

“These are the times that try Our Souls”: History, Archaeology and Material Culture in the Era of the American Revolution

Session Chair (Wade P. Catts)

Fayette Room (8:00 am-12:10 pm, Saturday)

This session brings together papers from throughout the Northeast that focus on the era of the American War for Independence. Using innovative methodological approaches, collaborative studies, and technological advancements, these papers showcase new ways of exploring our understanding of this crucial period of American history. Interdisciplinary approaches, material culture studies, battlefield studies, underwater exploration, legacies of the war, and landscapes of warfare are highlighted. Historical archaeology offers insights for understanding the materiality of war and ways to look at the social archaeology and anthropology of the Revolution.

Archaeology in New England and Adjacent Terrain (Contributed Papers Session)

Session Chair (CNEHA Committee Member)

Washington Room (8:10 am-10:10 am, Saturday)

New England is well represented in a collection of insightfully terrific presentations. The papers in this session explore tobacco pipe research from 17th-century sites, ceramic assemblages from a range of 17th-century contexts in the Plymouth Colony, the results of a public dig at the Samuel Philips Jr. Mansion House, getting dirty with prison archaeology at Rhode Island's first state prison, assemblages associated with indentured Native Americans, and urban archaeology at the Davenport Alley Site in Buffalo.

Middle Atlantic and Beyond (Contributed Papers Session)

Session Chair (CNEHA Conference Committee Member)

Elm Room (9:10 am- 12:10 pm, Saturday)

This session presents an assortment of scholarly papers on archaeological sites in Virginia, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New York, and Ohio. The topics include Civil War Confederate Earthen Defenses, Martha Washington's ceramics, Revolutionary War veterans' cemeteries, plantation archaeology, and household archaeology.

Archaeology in Newfoundland (Contributed Papers Session)

Session Chair (CNEHA Committee Member)

Washington Room (10:30 am- 11:50 am, Saturday)

Comprised of four papers, this session focuses on new archaeology completed in Newfoundland. The papers range from focus on a 17th-21st-century mansion house, examination of 16th-century ceramics, exploration of African enslavement in fishery communities, to gravestone painting. The diversity of papers in this session are a testament to the range of archaeological foci being conducted by Newfoundland archaeologists.

Black Lives in the Northeast

Session Chair (Michael Gall)

Elm Room (1:40 pm- 4:30 pm, Saturday)

This organically-compiled session was put together out of the sheer volume of paper abstracts submitted dedicated to Black lives in the Northeast. With no prescribed plan to seek out interesting research that examines the lives of free and enslaved individuals of African descent, the papers came flooding in. This session is a testament to the wonderful work scholars are and have been doing in the region to focus their attention on ensuring that individuals often muted in the historic record, but certainly not silent in their past lives, are explored through archaeology and the information is publicized for community benefit and education.

A Jersey Sampler: A Tribute to the Life and Work of Charles I. (Budd) Wilson

Session Chair (Richard Veit)

Fayette Room (1:40 pm- 4:30 pm, Saturday)

Budd Wilson was a pioneering historical archaeologist, and one of the first members of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology. He conducted research in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, as well as other states, and the Caribbean. Well known for his work on industrial sites and in New Jersey's Pine Barrens, his interests were eclectic and included a wide range of topics. These papers, drawn from the region where he worked are designed to highlight the breadth of research currently being conducted in an area where Budd conducted his pioneering excavations over half a century ago.

Poster Session Part 1

(Contributed Posters)

Washington Room (1:40 pm- 3:00 pm, Saturday)

This is a session of six randomly assorted extremely interesting posters that are a must see! There will be no themes here; there's something for everyone. Stop by, ask questions, be amazed, treat your brain, and leave with knowledge.

Poster Session Part 2

(Contributed Posters)

Washington Room (3:10 pm- 4:30 pm, Saturday)

What's this, more posters? Of course, five more! CNEHA's 2025 conference has bragging rights for being in the top list for the number of posters presented. There are so many, in fact, we split them into two sessions to keep the crowds at bay. For the inquisitive minds and those with FOMO (Fear of Missing Out), make sure you grab a coffee, come to the Poster Session Parts 1 and 2 at your leisure, and you'll definitely end Saturday's conference with good vibes.

Standing on the Shoulders of Giants: Inspiration and Mentorship in Cultural History

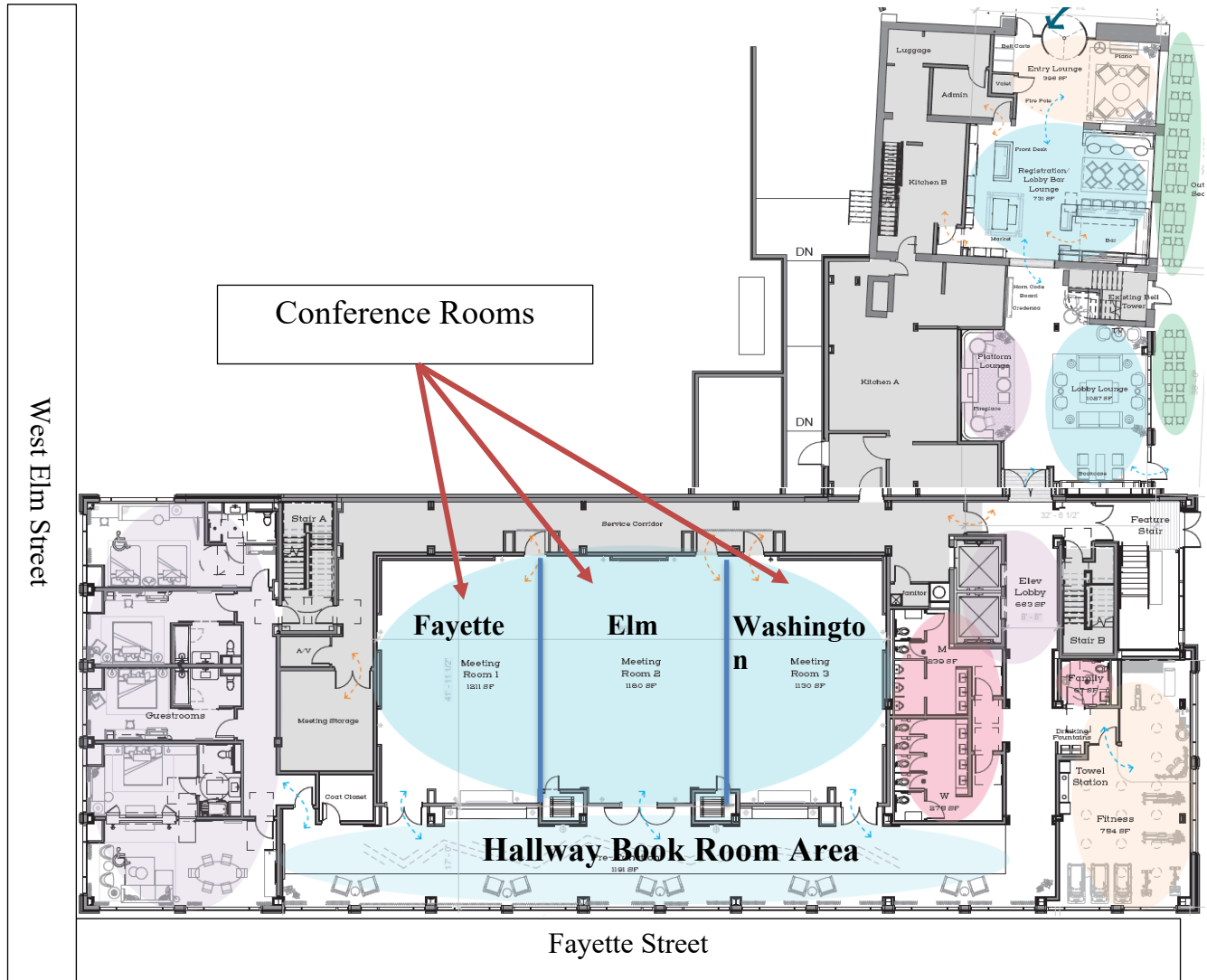
Session organizers: David Orr and Wade Catts; Discussants: Richard Veit and Meta Janowitz

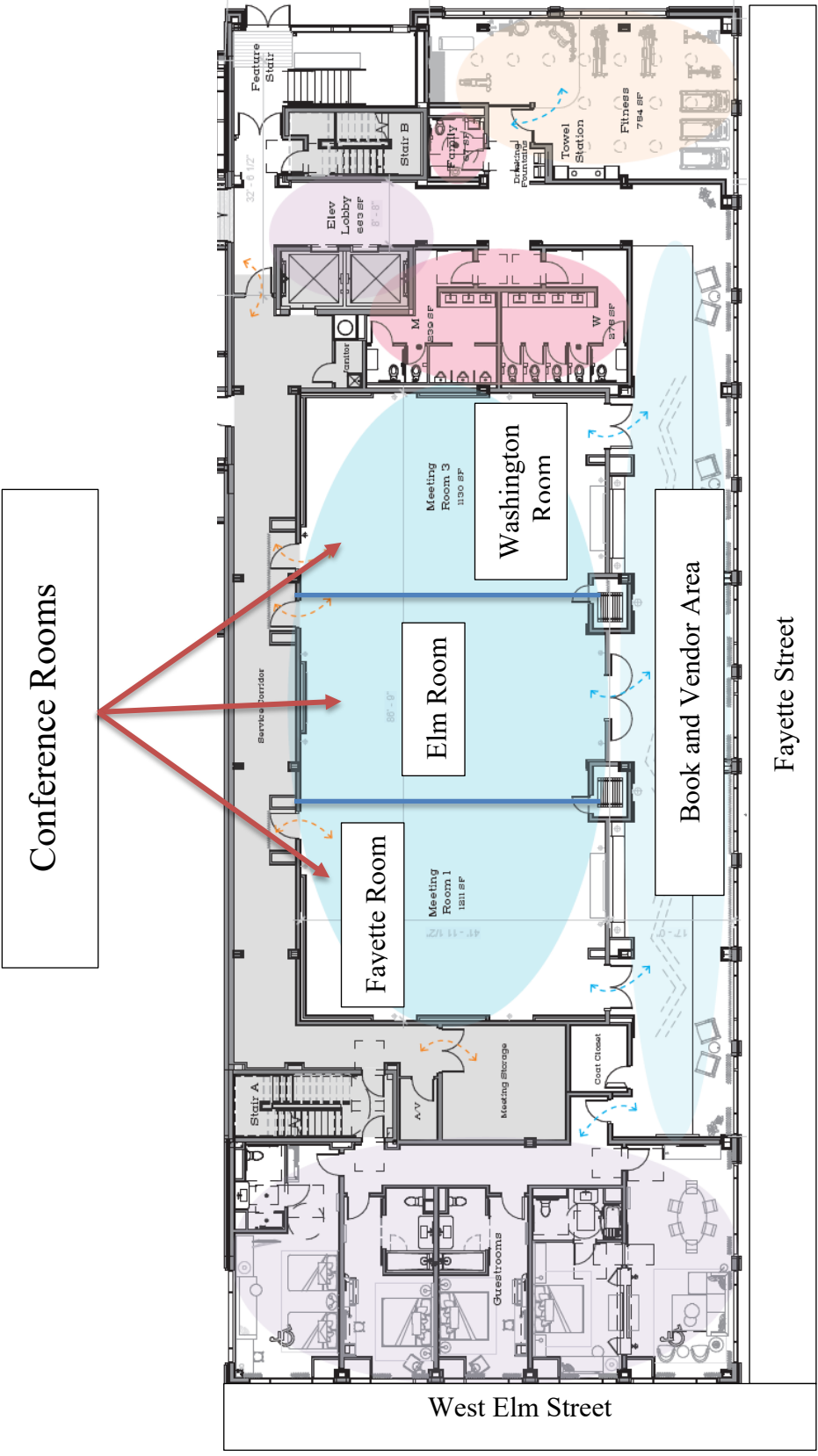
Elm Room (10:00 am- 12:00 pm, Sunday)

Have you had a special mentor(s) to encourage you in your career goal to be an archaeologist? Is there someone who, by example or suggestion, inspired you? These questions not only form the basis of this forum but are correspondingly important elements in the creation of institutional history of CNEHA.

Our forum depends on you, the Attendees, to provide your experiences. At the onset the organizers and commentators will provide their views in brief examples, followed by participation from Attendees. We want to hear from you. Bring your examples with you and let us hear from you. Your character views should be specific and limited to about five minutes. Emphasize the significance of the qualities of leadership and humanistic power. Consider the forum as a discourse providing opportunities to appreciate our institutional memory and achievement. How have we benefited from our predecessors in many diverse ways? It also emphasizes intellectual humility, sometimes a missing concept for all of us.

CONFERENCE VENUE (Overview)







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M.A. ANTHROPOLOGY

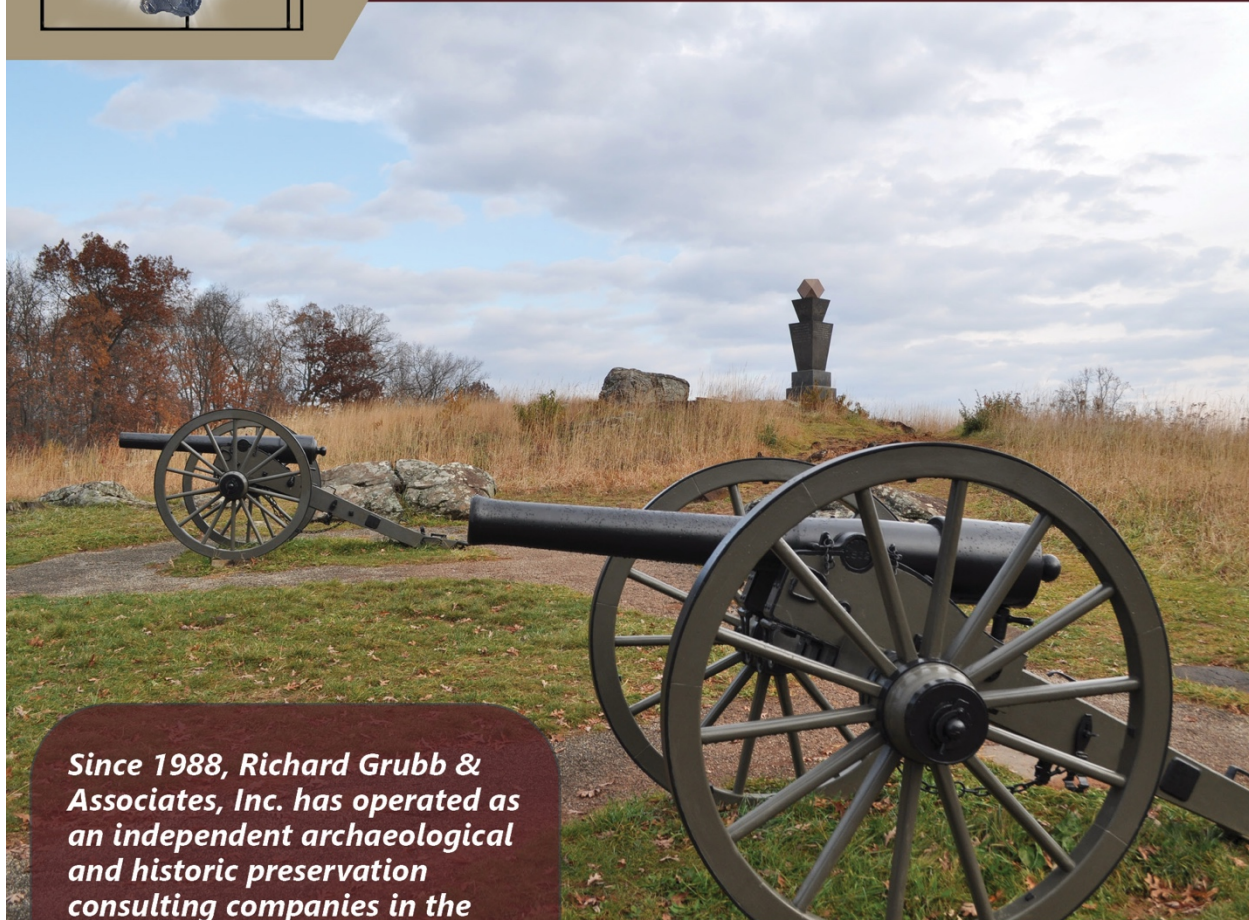
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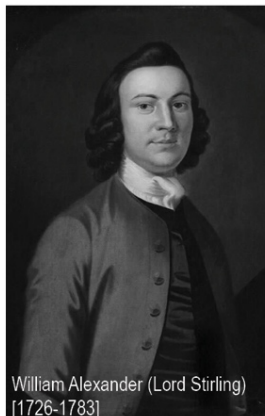
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Department of Anthropology

WHERE *histories* MEET
AND *cultures* SPEAK

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PAPER SESSIONS

Saturday, November 8

Room: Elm

The Good Stuff, Volume 3 (8:00-9:10am)

Session Chairs (Rachel Archambault and William Farley)

Inspired by the success of the session in Montreal in 2023 and New Haven in 2024, the Good Stuff is back! Influenced by the Pecha Kucha formula and the Jasons matériel session of the Association des Archéologues du Québec meeting, The Good Stuff session invites you to present a favorite artifact, an archaeological collection recently discovered, exciting research about an artifact, a legacy collection that takes dust and deserves its hour of glory or an enigmatic object that gives you headaches! Presentations are 10 minutes!

8:00-8:10 am	William (Bill) Farley and Samantha Tonan. <i>Linchpin Features and Reassessment Artifacts: The Joy of Rewriting the Story</i>
8:10-8:20 am	Danielle Cathcart. <i>Miss Lippincott at the Well: A Story of a Colonial Medicine Vial and a Modern CRM Lab</i>
8:20-8:30 am	Stacy Noonan. <i>A New Interpretation of a 1765-1766 Memorandum Book Attributed to William Alexander - Lord Stirling</i>
8:30-8:40 am	Linda Seminario. <i>A Strictly Vegetable Remedy: Medical Remedies at the 19th Century Maxwell House</i>
8:40-8:50 am	Matthew Matsulavage and Ryan Austin. <i>Boots on the Ground: Investigating the Materiality of the Davenport Alley Site's "Shoe Midden"</i>
8:50-9:00 am (Virtual)	Rachel Archambault. <i>Buried Twice: How the Grondines Collection was Found-and Forgotten</i>
9:00-9:10 am	<i>Break</i>

Room: Fayette**“These are the times that try Our Souls”: History, Archaeology and Material Culture in the Era of the American Revolution (8:00am-12:10pm)**

Chair: Wade P. Catts

This session brings together papers from throughout the Northeast that focus on the era of the American War for Independence. Using innovative methodological approaches, collaborative studies, and technological advancements, these papers showcase new ways of exploring our understanding of this crucial period of American history. Interdisciplinary approaches, material culture studies, battlefield studies, underwater exploration, legacies of the war, and landscapes of warfare are highlighted. Historical archaeology offers insights for understanding the materiality of war and ways to look at the social archaeology and anthropology of the Revolution.

8:00-8:10 am	Wade P. Catts. <i>Session Introduction</i>
8:10-8:30 am	Sean McHugh, Dana Linck, and Wade P. Catts. <i>“Washington’s Legacy” at Princeton Battlefield State Park: Recent Archaeological Survey of an Iconic Landscape</i>
8:30-8:50 am	Kevin McBride and Samantha Lee. <i>The Battle of Ridgefield, April 27, 1777: Investigations of a Revolutionary War battle in a semi-urban and rural battlefield landscape</i>
8:50-9:10 am	Samantha Lee and Kevin McBride. <i>Toward a Critical Battlefield Archaeology</i>
9:10-9:30 am	Wade P. Catts. <i>“They Positioned Themselves Behind Christiana Creek... Here the 2nd Light Infantry Came to Aid”: Archaeological Evidence of a Firefight on Cooch’s Bridge Battlefield</i>
9:30-9:50 am	Jen Janofsky. <i>“A Man of Truth and Veracity”: The Material Legacy of John Burlingame’s Powder Horn</i>
9:50-10:10 am (Student Paper)	Emily Schmidt. <i>“I lost five of my oldest friends...As long as I have served, I have not yet left a battlefield in such deep sorrow”: The creation of a digital mapping project to demonstrate the relationship between location and biographical data to determine identity from the Red Bank Battlefield Archaeology Project</i>
10:10-10:30 am	<i>Break</i>
10:30-10:50 am	Kimberly Maxwell Brown. <i>“Neglected, unknown and unvisited”: Community-Engaged Archaeology at Fort Mifflin</i>
10:50-11:10 am	Matthew Kalos. <i>Digging the Trenches: Earthwork Archaeology at Valley Forge National Historical Park</i>
11:10-11:30 am	Stephen Nagiewicz. <i>Remote Sensing Technologies: Sonar Mapping and Site Interpretation of Revolutionary War Shipwrecks in New Jersey Coastal Environments</i>
11:30-11:50 am	Michael Lucas. <i>A Revolutionary War Gunboat?: Artifactual Evidence from the World Trade Center Ship</i>
11:50-12:10 pm	Nicole Skalenko, Richard Veit, Jonathan Mercantini, Geoffrey Fouad, and Philip Dzierbun. <i>Connecticut Farms and Springfield Revisited: Searching for the American Revolution in a Heavily Urbanized Environment</i>

Room: Washington**New England and Adjacent Terrain (8:10-10:10am)**

(Contributed Papers Session)

Chair: CNEHA Conference Committee Member

New England is well represented in a collection of insightfully terrific presentations. The papers in this session explore tobacco pipe research from 17th-century sites, ceramic assemblages from a range of 17th-century contexts in the Plymouth Colony, the results of a public dig at the Samuel Philips Jr. Mansion House, getting dirty with prison archaeology at Rhode Island's first state prison, assemblages associated with indentured Native Americans, and urban archaeology at the Davenport Alley Site in Buffalo.

8:10-8:30 am	Christa Beranek and David Landon. <i>Burial Hill in Context: Ceramic Assemblages from Seventeenth-Century Plymouth Colony Sites</i>
8:30-8:50 am	Hanna Murphy, Ryan Austin, Matthew Matsulavage, Sophie Chorek, Grace Bocko, and Griffin Fox. <i>Interpretating the Davenport Alley Site in Buffalo, NY: A Multicomponent Investigation by The UB Archaeological Survey</i>
8:50-9:10 am (Student Paper)	Katie Lincoln. <i>Dig This: Public Archaeology at Phillips Academy in Andover, MA</i>
9:10-9:30 am	Elizabeth Tarulis. <i>"Commodities for sustenance of life": Preliminary Research on North American Clay Stemmed Tobacco Pipes in 17th Century New England</i>
9:30-9:50 am	Heather Olson. <i>From Dorr to Dickey: Lived Experience and Assemblage at Rhode Island's First State Prison</i>
9:50-10:10 am	Holly Herbster. <i>Archaeological and Historical Perspectives on Native American Indenture in Massachusetts</i>
10:10-10:30 am	<i>Break</i>

Room: Elm**Middle Atlantic and Beyond (9:10-12:10am)**

Contributed Papers Session (Chair: CNEHA Conference Committee Member)

This session presents an assortment of scholarly papers on archaeological sites in Virginia, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New York, and Ohio. The topics include Civil War Confederate Earthen Defenses, Martha Washington's ceramics, Revolutionary War veterans' cemeteries, plantation archaeology, and household archaeology.

9:10-9:30 am (Student Paper)	Elena Frye. <i>Geophysical Investigations at the Basilica of the Sacred Heart of Jesus (Hanover, PA)</i>
9:30-9:50 am	Judy Jobrack and Mara Kaktins. <i>Appearance is Everything: Mary Washington and her Specialized Ceramics of Gentility</i>
9:50-10:10 am	Allison McGovern and Sarah Robertson. <i>Economic and Economic Intersections in the Long Island Pine Barrens</i>
10:10-10:30 am	<i>Break</i>
10:30-10:50 am	Joel Dworsky. <i>West Shipyard to Parking Lot: Examining the 400 Year History of Philadelphia's Delaware Riverfront</i>
10:50-11:10 am	Bill Liebeknecht and Wade Catts. <i>Creative Phase II Archaeological Investigations at the Francina Plantation in New Castle County, Delaware</i>
11:10-11:30 am	Ben Ford. <i>Borderland to Heartland: Western Pennsylvania in the Late 18th and Early 19th Centuries</i>
11:30-11:50 am	Alexander Corkum and Joseph Snider. <i>Counting the Survivors: Preliminary Results of a Crowd-Sourced Effort to Document the Graves of Ohio's American Revolutionary War Veterans and Associated Cemeteries</i>
11:50-12:10 pm	Joseph Snider. <i>Preliminary Results of Topographic Analysis Using Digital Elevation Models of Confederate Earthen Defenses in the Williamsburg Line, James City and York Counties, Virginia</i>

Room: Washington**Archaeology in Newfoundland, Canada (10:30-11:50am)**

(Contributed Papers Session)

Chair: CNEHA Conference Committee Member

Comprised of four papers, this session focuses on new archaeology completed in Newfoundland. The papers range from focus on a 17th-21st-century mansion house, examination of 16th-century ceramics, exploration of African enslavement in fishery communities, to gravestone painting. The diversity of papers in this session is a testament to the range of archaeological foci being conducted by Newfoundland archaeologists.

10:30-10:50 am (Virtual)	Jordan Hollahan. <i>A Mansion House on the Avalon: A Historical and Archaeological Analysis of Ferryland's Principal Residence from the 17th to the 21st Century</i>
10:50-11:10 am (Student Paper) (Virtual)	Evelyn Munroe. <i>Who Fished This Cod?: A Study of the Sixteenth-Century Ceramic Assemblage from Ferryland, NL</i>
11:10-11:30 am (Student Paper) (Virtual)	Anna Pugh. <i>African Enslavement in Newfoundland and Sait-Pierre et Miquelon Fisheries: A Postcolonial Exploration of Archaeological Oversight</i>
11:30-11:50 am (Virtual)	Alessandra McMillan and Robyn Lacy. <i>Stone White as Snow: The Rural Practice of Gravestone Painting and Impacts on Conservation</i>

Room: Elm**Black Lives and Allies in the Northeast (1:40-4:30pm)**

(Contributed Papers Session)

Chair: Michael Gall

This organically-compiled session from contributed papers was put together out of the sheer volume of paper abstracts submitted dedicated to Black lives in the Northeast. With no prescribed plan to seek out interesting research that examines the lives of free and enslaved individuals of African descent, the papers came flooding in. This session is a testament to the wonderful work scholars are and have been doing in the region to focus their attention on ensuring that individuals often muted in the historic record, but certainly not silent in their past lives, are explored through archaeology and the information is publicized for community benefit and education.

1:40-2:00 pm (Student Paper)	Abdul Jones. <i>Brown's Farm: An Archaeological Investigation of an African American Farmstead in Cambria County, Pennsylvania</i>
2:00-2:20 am	Thomas Crist, Kimberly Morrell, and Douglas Mooney. <i>An Archaeology of Commemoration: Revealing Philadelphia Abolitionist Reverend Stephen H. Gloucester on the 175th Anniversary of His Death</i>
2:20-2:40 pm	Matthew Craig. <i>Diggin in the Kitchen: Food, Ritual, and Labor at Philadelphia's Cliveden</i>
2:40-3:00 pm (Student Paper)	James Duke. <i>The John 'Jack' Hopkins House: Excavating the African Diaspora in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania</i>
3:00-3:10 pm	<i>Break</i>
3:10-3:30 pm	Jennifer Falchetta. <i>Unraveling the story of South Canal Street: Abolitionists, Freemen, and Community</i>
3:30-3:50 pm	Naomh Fairweather. <i>Re-centering Zion's Church as a locus of the nineteenth-century Black community on Nantucket, MA</i>
3:50-4:10 pm	Will Williams. <i>Healing as Resistance: African American Midwives and Healers and a Heritage of Community Medicine</i>
4:10-4:30 pm	Allison Gall and Michael Gall. <i>Finding His Calling: Methodism, Herbalism, and a Black Doctor in the Pines</i>

Room: Fayette**A Jersey Sampler: A Tribute to the Life and Work of Charles I. (Budd) Wilson (1:40-4:30pm)**

Session Chair (Richard Veit)

Budd Wilson was a pioneering historical archaeologist, and one of the first members of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology. He conducted research in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, as well as other states, and the Caribbean. Well known for his work on industrial sites and in New Jersey's Pine Barrens, his interests were eclectic and included a wide range of topics. These papers, drawn from the region where he worked are designed to highlight the breadth of research currently being conducted in an area where Budd conducted his pioneering excavations over half a century ago.

1:40-2:00 pm	Richard Veit, Richard Hunter, James Lee, and Adam Heinrich. <i>Revisiting "The Buildings," Lord Stirling's Palatial Home in New Jersey's Somerset Hills</i>
2:00-2:20 pm	Steve Santucci. <i>Unmarried Amateur Archaeologists on Relief or the Civilian Conservation Corps at Morristown National Historical Park</i>
2:20-2:40 pm	Adam Heinrich. <i>Historic Oyster Exploitation in New Jersey and Delaware</i>
2:40-3:00 pm	Christopher Barton and Guy Weston. <i>Reflecting on Community Archaeology and the Timbuctoo Discovery Project</i>
3:00-3:10 pm	<i>Break</i>
3:10-3:30 pm	Bradley Phillippi. <i>Fragments and Narratives: Three Years at the Vought House</i>
3:30-3:50 pm	Lauren J. Cook and Niall Conway. <i>Navigating New Jersey's Maritime Cultural Landscape</i>
3:50-4:10 pm	Farrah Fornarotto and Douglas Bolender. <i>LiDAR-based Reconnaissance Survey of a 19th-century New Jersey Indigenous Landscape</i>
4:10-4:30 pm	Chrisopher Matthews. <i>Documenting Historic Ramapough Lenape Cemeteries</i>

POSTER SESSIONS

Saturday Afternoon, November 8th

Room: Washington

Poster Session Part 1 (1:40-3:00pm)

This is a session of six randomly assorted extremely interesting posters that are a must see! There will be no themes here; there's something for everyone. Stop by, ask questions, be amazed, treat your brain, and leave with knowledge.

1:40-3:00 pm	James Bilella. <i>Diverse Cultures, Modern Materials: A Consideration of 20th-Century Artifacts in Philadelphia's Northern Waterfront Communities</i>
1:40-3:00 pm	Chelsea Cline. <i>Set in Stone: The Bald Friar Petroglyphs and the Perceptions of Indigenous Technology</i>
1:40-3:00 pm	Nikole Ghirardi and Amy King. <i>Long Term Collections Management in Private Cultural Resource Management</i>
1:40-3:00 pm	Kristen LaPorte. <i>ArchAI: Transcribing Archaeological Records Using Artificial Intelligence</i>
1:40-3:00 pm	Allison Magerr and Jessica Nicholson. <i>Local Reflections of a Global Movement: Diversity in Bethlehem's Moravian Cemetery</i>
1:40-3:00 pm	David Rafael McCormick Alcorta, James Quinn, Anthony Graesch, and Jay Levy. <i>Crosstown Traffic: Collaboration, Community, and Capacity in Cultural Preservation along Route 32, New London, New London County, Connecticut</i>

Room: Washington***Poster Session Part 2*** (3:10-4:30pm)

What's this, more posters? Of course, five more! CNEHA's 2025 conference has bragging rights for being in the top list for the number of posters presented. There are so many, in fact, we spit them into two sessions to keep the crowds at bay. For the inquisitive minds and those with fear of missing out, make sure you grab a coffee, come to the Poster Session Parts 1 and 2 at your leisure, and you'll definitely end Saturday's conference with good vibes.

3:10-4:30 pm	Meagan Ratini and Richard Roy. <i>Documenting Canal Structures through Desktop, Geomorphological, and Geophysical Survey</i>
3:10-4:30 pm	Cameron Reeves. <i>Pickled Bottles</i>
3:10-4:30 pm	Juliet Sharma, Charmaine Robichaud, and William A. Farley. <i>A Pilot Diachronic Faunal Analysis of the Henry Whitfield House Site in Guilford, Connecticut</i>
3:10-4:30 pm	Carmela St. Hilaire and Myllena Correia. <i>Red Bank Battlefield Field School 2025</i>
3:10-4:30 pm	Caitlyn-Jean Ward. <i>Staying Dry While Digging Deep: De-Watering and Shoring Systems at the Vine Street Lot: Hertz Lot/West Shipyard (36PH0028)</i>

FORUM

Sunday, November 9

Room: Elm

Standing on the Shoulders of Giants: Inspiration and Mentorship in Cultural History

(10:00am-12:00pm)

Session organizers: David Orr and Wade Catts; Discussants: Richard Viet and Meta Janowitz

Have you had a special mentor(s) to encourage you in your career goal to be an archaeologist? Is there someone who, by example or suggestion, inspired you? These questions not only form the basis of this forum but are correspondingly important elements in the creation of institutional history of CNEHA.

Our forum depends on you, the Attendees, to provide your experiences. At the onset the organizers and commentators will provide their views in brief examples, followed by participation from Attendees. We want to hear from you. Bring your examples with you and let us hear from you. Your character views should be specific and limited to about five minutes. Emphasize the significance of the qualities of leadership and humanistic power. Consider the forum as a discourse providing opportunities to appreciate our institutional memory and achievement. How have we benefited from our predecessors in many diverse ways? It also emphasizes intellectual humility, sometimes a missing concept for all of us.

10:00- ~ 11:00 am	David Orr, Wade Catts, Richard Veit, and Meta Janowitz. <i>Views and Examples</i>
~11:00 am-12:00 pm	Attendee Participation

Paper Abstracts

Archambault, Rachel (University of Montreal) (Virtual Presentation)
The Good Stuff, Vol. 3, Elm Room, 8:50-9:00 am (Saturday)

Buried Twice: How the Grondines Collection was Found- and Forgotten

In Québec, archaeology experienced significant growth in the 1970s–1980s, with the emergence of the profession and major excavation projects, fueled by the Canadian-French nationalist and identity-driven momentum of the Révolution Tranquille. The Place-Royale project in Québec City is the most well-known from this period, with well-studied collections and archives. However, another major archaeological project remains obscure to most: the excavations at Grondines (Mauricie). Carried out between 1971 and 1973, this archaeological campaign enabled young people from the region to discover traces of their past. Hundreds of artifacts were unearthed, dating from the French regime up to the early 20th century. These objects were roughly inventoried, packed into boxes, and then forgotten—until their rediscovery in 2024. How can we explain that this major public archaeology project, with an exceptional collection, have been forgotten? This paper proposes to uncover the Grondines collection; the who, what, where and why.

Barton, Christopher (Chronical Heritage) and Guy Weston (Timbuctoo Historical Society)
A Jersey Sampler, Fayette Room, 2:40-3:00 pm (Saturday)

Reflecting on Community Archaeology and the Timbuctoo Discovery Project

This paper discusses the history of Timbuctoo, NJ, the Timbuctoo Discovery Project, and the future of archaeology. Politics are an inherent variable for archaeology that we have frequently tried to avoid in hopes of averting social repercussions or in the vain attempt to be “apolitical” in a political world. However, for marginalized communities the confluence of history, politics, and everyday life is a lived reality. If archaeology seeks to remain relevant in uncertain times, we must collaborate, as equal partners, with the communities whose histories we investigate and whose futures can be impacted by our work. We conclude by arguing that archaeology is a discipline of public service to the people of the past, present, and future.

Beranek, Christa M. (Fiske Center for Archaeological Research) and David B. Landon (Fiske Center for Archaeological Research)
New England and Adjacent Terrain, Washington Room, 8:10-8:30 am (Saturday)

Burial Hill in Context: Ceramic Assemblages from Seventeenth-Century Plymouth Colony Sites

Earlier studies of Plymouth colony argued that the ways in which the settlement was mythologized have served to homogenize the early English settlers, particularly when trying to understand social differentiation. This paper describes the 17th-century ceramic assemblages excavated from a mid-17th-century house, a yard, and space outside the palisade on Burial Hill in Plymouth, Massachusetts, by ware type and vessel form. These ceramics are then compared with the ceramic data from five other 17th-century sites in Plymouth colony, either recently excavated or re-cataloged legacy collections. These comparisons, not possible in the past because of the small number of sites and incomplete catalogs, begin to explore the homogeneity or variability in trade connections and household activities by examining ceramic vessel functions, wares, and sources in English households in Plymouth colony in the second and third quarters of the 17th century. This work sets that stage for broader comparisons of Plymouth to other early English colonial settlements in the Northeast.

Brown, Kimberly M. (Penn Museum, University of Pennsylvania)

"These are the times that try Our Souls", Fayette Room, 10:30-10:50 am (Saturday)

"Neglected, unknown and unvisited": Community-Engaged Archaeology at Fort Mifflin

Described as "one of the nation's most neglected, unknown and unvisited historic sites," Fort Mifflin in Philadelphia has yet to experience a systematic plan of archaeological investigation warranted by the importance of its history. The Archaeology at Fort Mifflin project and its community partners explore and document the Fort with geophysics, investigate with excavation and archaeobotany the food system of the fort, compare it with its sister site Fort Mercer, identify critical historic preservation needs, and build on existing public programming. Our research design centers three zones of investigation: ground truthing of geophysics in the Parade Ground, examination of the East Sally Port, archaeobotanical testing of a Soldier's Garden, and excavation adjacent to a Kitchen Building attached to the Officers' Barracks. Researching these select points reveals how the people garrisoning Fort Mifflin reflected over time the diversity of active-duty military and the local community which supported them.

Cathcart, Danielle (Richard Grubb & Associates)

The Good Stuff, Vol. 3, Elm Room, 8:10-8:20 am (Saturday)

Miss Lippincott at the Well: A Story of a Colonial Medicine Vial and a Modern CRM Lab

At some point between the late 17th and 18th centuries, a young woman in the affluent Lippincott family in Eastampton Township sought treatment from a local apothecary who supplied the bespoke medicine in a plain glass vial. Once the contents were consumed and it was of no further use to Miss Lippincott, the vial was tossed in the family's well where it sat, relatively undisturbed and only slightly worse for wear, until an archaeologist arrived a few hundred years later. The vial made its way to Richard Grubb and Associates where it underwent the standard processing and analysis procedures of a modern cultural resource management (CRM) lab. The story of Miss Lippincott's vial and its unlikely survival into the 21st century is at once remarkable and a fairly ordinary lab-side glimpse of a CRM project.

Catts, Wade (South River Heritage Consulting)

"These are the times that try Our Souls", Fayette Room, 9:10-9:30 am (Saturday)

"They Positioned Themselves Behind Christiana Creek... Here the 2nd Ligh Infantry Came to Aid": Archaeological Evidence of a Firefight on Cooch's Bridge Battlefield

The Battle of Cooch's Bridge (New Castle County, Delaware) fought on September 3, 1777, was the opening engagement of the Philadelphia Campaign. An American Light Infantry Corps, composed of Continentals and militia, fought with an advancing force of Hessian infantry and British Light Infantry. In May 2023, a metal detection survey was undertaken of a portion of the Cooch family's lands at Cooch's Bridge. The field work, privately funded, supplements earlier field investigations undertaken a decade earlier and supports the ongoing archaeological and preservation initiatives at the State-owned Cooch's Bridge Historic Site. The results of the archaeological survey may represent an episode in the final phase of the battle, when British Light Infantry encountered New Castle County militiamen. The recovered artifacts illuminate, enhance, and amplify the documentary record of this military action, providing physical evidence of the affair at Cooch's Bridge.

Cook, Lauren (Dewberry) Niall Conway (Dewberry)
A Jersey Sampler, Fayette Room, 3:30-3:50 pm (Saturday)

Navigating New Jersey's Maritime Cultural Landscape

If you were to ask the average person on the street where maritime transportation stands, many would place it in the historic past, before the advent of commercial airlines and superhighways. In fact, the bulk of goods transported to and from overseas markets travel by sea. New Jersey, by its proximity to New York City, boasts several large container terminals and oil refineries. Thousands of state residents commute daily to the city on ferries. The state's sheltered bays and harbors serve fisheries and recreational boating. The NJ Department of Transportation, Office of Maritime Resources (NJDOT OMR) is tasked with maintaining over 200 channels along New Jersey's coast to support maritime transportation infrastructure. This ongoing process requires dredging of channels and deposition of dredged sediment. Over the past decade, Dewberry Engineers Inc. has been providing environmental services including archaeological monitoring in support of NJDOT OMR maritime transportation projects. These projects presented unique challenges and opportunities to protect and identify cultural resources. For one long running project, Dewberry archaeologists supported habitat restoration designed to slow the effects of climate change. During another project, Dewberry safeguarded the discovery of a late 19th-century anchor and coordinated the anchor's conservation, providing NJDOT OMR with a piece of the state's maritime past for display and educational use. Both projects enabled a better understanding of New Jersey's changing maritime cultural landscape.

Corkum, Alexander C. (Terracon) and Joseph E.B. Snider (Terracon)
Middle Atlantic and Beyond, Elm Room, 11:30-11:50 am (Saturday)

Counting the Survivors: Preliminary Results of a Crowd-Sourced Effort to Document the Graves of Ohio's American Revolutionary War Veterans and Associated Cemeteries

Although relatively little of the conflict occurred within Ohio, many Revolutionary War veterans later settled and were ultimately buried in the state. In 2024, Terracon Consultants, Inc., partnered with the Ohio SHPO and America 250-Ohio Commission to spearhead the Ohio Revolutionary War Veterans Graves Identification project, designed to record the estimated 7,000 veteran graves within the state. Given the number of veterans to identify, Terracon constructed forms in the Survey123 app and enlisted the public's help. After initial trials, the survey became public in May 2025. At the time of this abstract's submission, the public has completed 2,243 Grave and 669 Cemetery survey forms. Ongoing analysis of the submitted data has only begun to yield valuable information regarding Ohio settlement patterns as well as historical and modern veteran grave memorialization behavior.

Craig, Matthew (Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc.)
Black Lives and Allies in the Northeast, Elm Room, 2:20-2:40 pm (Saturday)

Digging in the Kitchen: Food, Ritual, and Labor at Philadelphia's Cliveden

Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc. conducted an archaeological survey of the northwest kitchen dependency (Rooms 111-114) at the 18th-century Chew Mansion, also known as Cliveden, located in the Germantown neighborhood of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The Chew House (Cliveden) is a National Historic Landmark. The archaeological survey included five hand-dug units: three in the kitchen (Rooms 113/114), one in the pantry (Room 112), and one in the "infill" (Room 111). Excavation of the five units yielded 3,475 historic-period artifacts. The assemblage has provided information about the construction and renovations of the kitchen and its additions, items interpreted as potential ritual concealments, the foodways of the inhabitants, enslaved and indentured individuals at Cliveden, and general consumer behavior.

Crist, Thomas A. (Utica University), Kimberly A. Morrell (AECOM), and Douglas B. Mooney (AECOM) *Black Lives and Allies in the Northeast, Elm Room, 2:00-2:20 pm (Saturday)*

An Archaeology of Commemoration: Revealing Philadelphia Abolitionist Reverend Stephen H. Gloucester on the 175th Anniversary of His Death

One of Philadelphia's most prominent African American abolitionists died in 1850, some 175 years ago. Now virtually forgotten, Reverend Stephen H. Gloucester (1802-1850) was a vocal participant in the American Anti-Slavery Society, a founder of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and one of the primary operators of the Underground Railroad in Philadelphia. In 1838, he became a co-publisher of the *Colored American* and later drew the derision of Frederick Douglass for his less radical abolitionist positions. The founder of Philadelphia's Lombard Street Central Presbyterian Church (1844), Reverend Gloucester's remains were excavated from his grave in front of the former church building near the corner of Ninth and Lombard Streets in 2008. This unexpected discovery provides a unique bioarchaeological opportunity to describe Reverend Gloucester's life, highlight his significance in the national abolitionist movement, and commemorate his important contributions to Philadelphia and the city's historical African American community.

*Duke, James (Indiana University of Pennsylvania) (Student Paper Competition)
Black Lives and Allies in the Northeast, Elm Room, 2:40-3:00 pm (Saturday)

The John 'Jack' Hopkins House: Excavating the African Diaspora in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

This poster details the preliminary results of Summer 2025 fieldwork at the John 'Jack' Hopkins site, conducted by IUP Applied Archaeology MA candidate James Duke in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. John Hopkins was a notable Black resident of Gettysburg who was employed as a groundskeeper at Gettysburg College from 1850 to 1868. The Hopkins family will be the partial focus of a Black History Museum constructed on-site by Gettysburg History/The Adams County Historical Society. A shovel test survey and the excavation of several test units were conducted in the back yard of the circa-1844 structure to better understand use of the space by the Hopkins family within the context of the African Diaspora during the period of the American Civil War. Preliminary results give insight into the subsistence and use of ceramics of the house's residents, artifact density, and the nature of several features present in the back yard.

Dworsky, Joel (AECOM)
Middle Atlantic and Beyond, Elm Room 10:30-10:50 am (Saturday)

West Shipyard to Parking Lot: Examining the 400 Year History of Philadelphia's Delaware Riverfront

This paper delves into the rich archaeological discoveries and historical narratives unearthed at the National Register-Listed West Shipyard site. This comprehensive exploration spans four centuries, detailing the evolution of Philadelphia's waterfront from its early days of shipbuilding to its transformation into a mercantile hub to a parking lot. Key findings include the identification of slipways and wharf structures, showcasing 18th and 19th-century maritime engineering. The presentation also highlights the technological tools employed, such as dendrochronology, photogrammetry, and LiDAR scanning, used to reconstruct the site's historical chronology and landscape. Furthermore, it addresses the conservation efforts undertaken to preserve artifacts. This site's exploration not only enriches our understanding of Philadelphia's maritime heritage but also underscores the importance of archaeology in preserving historical sites for future generations.

Fairweather, Naomh (Unaffiliated)

Black Lives and Allies in the Northeast, Elm Room, 3:30-3:50 pm (Saturday)

Re-centering Zion's Church as a locus of the nineteenth-century Black community on Nantucket, MA

Historical discussions of religion on Nantucket have typically prioritized the island's white institutions, with an emphasis on the Quakers. Modern efforts to increase the visibility of the historic Black population of Nantucket have not yet reached Zion's Church, one of two nineteenth-century churches in the predominantly-Black neighborhood of New Guinea. The building was raised in the 1830s and demolished in 1882; a private residence was built on the site a year later. In the absence of traditional archaeological materials, this paper interprets relevant primary and secondary documents through an archaeological lens to understand the emergence, significance, and collapse of Zion's Church. Through a combination of spiritual and community-building functions, the church's congregation uplifted their racialized community in collaboration with the neighboring Black Baptist church, as well as a broader network of regional spiritual leaders and activists.

Falchetta, Jennifer (AD Marble)

Black Lives and Allies in the Northeast, Elm Room, 3:10-3:30 pm (Saturday)

Unraveling the Story of South Canal Street: Abolitionists, Freeman, and Community

The Phase III archaeological data recovery for the proposed Luzerne County Transportation Authority (LCTA) Murray Complex project in Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania did not result in the anticipated collection of historic and precontact era artifacts and features related to early occupation periods of the site. Manual and mechanical excavations revealed that twentieth century grading and filling had removed any trace of the earlier landscape and produced a mixture of artifacts in fill layers throughout the site. Extensive archival research was utilized to fill in the blanks resulting in the compelling story of an African American enclave in Wilkes Barre which lasted from the early through late 19th century. The resulting narrative includes stories of the noted abolitionist William Camp Gildersleeve, a popular route on the Underground Railroad, an appearance by Fredrick Douglass, and a closeknit community of formerly enslaved people.

Farley, William (Southern Connecticut State University) and Samantha A. Tonan (Southern University State University)

The Good Stuff, Vol. 3, Elm Room, 8:00-8:10am (Saturday)

Linchpin Features and Reassessment Artifacts: The Joy of Rewriting the Story

In 2018 Southern Connecticut State University began excavations at the Henry Whitfield State Museum, famous for the presence of the Old Stone House constructed in 1639. In 2021, evidence of a deeply buried shell midden was first recovered. In 2022 and 2023 excavations of the feature were conducted. It was not until on the final day of the field season of 2023 and five years into the project that a single fragment of Woodland rocker dentate Indigenous-made pottery was recovered from that feature. That single find forced a total reanalysis of the site and, ultimately, a far better understanding of the deeper history of Indigenous presence in the region. This paper seeks to explore how individual features and artifacts can have outsized impacts on our understanding of even the most thoroughly-documented archaeological sites.

Ford, Ben (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

Middle Atlantic and Beyond, Elm Room, 11:10-11:30 am (Saturday)

Borderland to Heartland: Western Pennsylvania in the Late 18th and Early 19th Centuries

From a Revolutionary hotspot, to the western edge of the new nation's empire, to a landscape of infrastructure development, the six decades from ca. 1770 to 1830 saw significant cultural change in western Pennsylvania. Change happened so quickly west of Pennsylvania's Allegheny Mountains during this period that cartographers struggled to keep up, often mapping towns only as they were being abandoned. Drawing on data from several sites investigated by Indiana University of Pennsylvania, this paper attempts to fill some of the gaps in the documentary record. Through reanalysis of existing collections and data from new excavations, this research explores how residents of this region created, adapted to, and failed to adapt to change during this tumultuous period.

Fornarotto, Farrah (University of Massachusetts Boston) and Douglas Bolender (University of Massachusetts Boston)

A Jersey Sampler, Fayette Room, 3:50-4:10 pm (Saturday)

LiDAR-based Reconnaissance Survey of a 19th-century New Jersey Indigenous Landscape

Located in Mahwah, NJ, the Green Mountain Valley settlement is an ancestral Ramapo Munsee Lenape community dating to the early 1800s. The community is noticeably and repeatedly absent on historic maps, despite its presence being common knowledge in the surrounding towns. Erasures like this are common in the history of the Ramapough and this project is designed in partnership with the tribe to document and preserve this part of their heritage. Given this erasure, our project developed a reconnaissance survey methodology utilizing LiDAR surface models and GNSS-guided field maps to ground truth LiDAR anomalies. LiDAR provides the opportunity for large-scale, targeted reconnaissance of Green Mountain Valley. This project is a successful experiment in developing a rapid methodology for reconnaissance. While this methodology is not a substitute for systematic ground survey, it is a highly effective way to get an overview of a community and allows for a broader understanding of the landscape on a regional scale.

*Frye, Elena (Indiana University of Pennsylvania) (Student Paper Competition)

Middle Atlantic and Beyond, Elm Room, 9:10-9:30 am (Saturday)

Geophysical Investigations at the Basilica of the Sacred Heart of Jesus (Hanover, PA)

The Basilica of the Sacred Heart of Jesus is a Catholic church campus in Hanover, PA. At the time of its founding in the early 18th century, the basilica was the largest Catholic church in the country; in the present day, the current church building is the oldest stone Catholic church in the United States. This project utilizes a combination of geophysical survey, and traditional archaeological testing to search for evidence of structural remains of the original chapel school building, demolished in the early 20th century with limited records about its location. Ground-penetrating radar and magnetic gradiometer surveys were placed on the church lawn based on historical maps from the church records brought into GIS software. The planning and results of these surveys will be tested using targeted excavations to confirm evidence of structural remains, as well as to attempt to associate any identified structural remains with historical buildings from church records.

Gall, Allison A. and Michael J. Gall (Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc.)
Black Lives and Allies in the Northeast, Elm Room, 4:10-4:30 pm (Saturday)

Finding His Calling: Methodism, Herbalism, and a Black Doctor in the Pines

In 1837, James Still, a Black man, with his first wife acquired a land-locked small parcel in present-day Medford, Burlington County New Jersey. After his wife's death in 1838, James experienced a spiritual rebirth, began practicing the Methodist faith, and joined the AME church in his community. In following one of the General Rules of Methodism (i.e., helping those who are sick) and seeking to realize a childhood interest, James sought a career in medicine. Having been denied tutelage under local doctors and a medical license because of his race, James sought a career as an herbalist in 1843. By 1855, he constructed an office and used his trade to care for the sick throughout southern New Jersey's Pinelands region and beyond. His trade allowed him to amass considerable wealth. Archaeology behind his office building during a restoration project exposed a large refuse pit infilled with materials from his office and apothecary following James' death in 1882, offering a glimpse into James' medical career.

Henrich, Adam (Monmouth University)
A Jersey Sampler, Fayette Room, 2:20-2:40 pm (Saturday)

Historic Oyster Exploitation in New Jersey and Delaware

Oysters recovered from archaeological sites across New Jersey and some of Delaware speak to the popularity of the foodstuff through time. Shells recovered from these sites seem to be able to speak to how their popularity has led to their over-exploitation leading to diminished sizes. The shells from geographically dispersed sites are also able to speak to harvesting sources and changes to these sources over time.

Herbster, Holly (The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.)
New England and Adjacent Terrain, Washington Room, 9:50-10:10 am (Saturday)

Archaeological and Historical Perspectives on Native American Indenture in Massachusetts

Slavery was officially abolished in Massachusetts in 1783 but many people of color remained unfree after that period, laboring as indentured servants or in other forms of coerced or forced labor. On Martha's Vineyard, seventeenth century Native indenture was associated with English missionaries who educated Wampanoag children in their homes. In the eighteenth century, Native women and men sometimes labored in white households as part of legal sentences or to pay off debts. Using historical, genealogical, and archaeological research and oral history, this presentation discusses some possible sites of Native indenture, and archaeological biases that can affect interpretation and hide Indigenous sites within what are considered non-Native places.

Hollahan, Jordan (CARESLab) (Virtual Presentation)
Archaeology of Newfoundland, Washington Room, 10:30-10:50 am (Saturday)

A Mansion House on the Avalon: A Historical and Archaeological Analysis of Ferryland's Principal Residence from the 17th to the 21st Century

This presentation, based on my ongoing doctoral research, will investigate select artifacts, structural remains, and primary source documents related to the Mansion House Complex (hereon MHC) at the Ferryland site (CgAf-02) in Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada. Built in the 1620s and destroyed in 1696, the MHC consists of several outbuildings (i.e., the kitchen, a western house, the parlour, a stable and later a tavern)

centered around the primary dwelling (the Mansion House). Despite French destruction, the subsequent reuse of elements of the MHC can be traced throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Although significant contributions have been made to understanding and interpreting the MHC, limited archaeological and historical research has primarily focused on select artifacts, faunal remains, and associated outbuildings, eluding a comprehensive examination in the form of a stand-alone study. This project aims to capture the entire trajectory of the MHC's significance as both a symbol of British authority in North America and a functional center of colonial life in Ferryland over four centuries.

Janofsky, Jen (Rowan University)

"These are the times that try Our Souls", Fayette Room, 9:30-9:50 am (Saturday)

"A Man of Truth and Veracity": The Material Legacy of John Burlingame's Powder Horn

After the 1777 Battle of Red Bank, soldier John Burlingame engraved his powder horn with a vivid record of the battle's violence and loss. Now in a private collection, the horn offers a rare, personal testimony of trauma and survival. It notably marks the site of a mass burial at Red Bank, a detail missing from official records but confirmed by archaeologists in 2022. This paper uses material culture studies to interpret Burlingame's horn not just as a military tool but as an emotional artifact of remembrance and personal narrative. Its inscriptions and imagery reveal how Burlingame processed war and death, showing how ordinary soldiers used everyday objects to commemorate their experiences. The study also traces Burlingame's life through pension records describing him as "a man of truth and veracity." This highlights how individual stories are preserved in material objects. Overall, the paper demonstrates how soldier-modified artifacts like Burlingame's horn provide unique insight into the emotional realities of war, filling gaps left by official histories.

Jobrack, Judy (George Washington Foundation) and Mara Kaktins (George Washington Foundation)

Middle Atlantic and Beyond, Elm Room, 9:30-9:50 am (Saturday)

Appearance is Everything: Mary Washington And Her Specialized Ceramics of Gentility

Mary Washington, mother to George, was widowed young. Her decision not to remarry meant she faced an uphill battle raising five children to be successful adults and members of the Virginia gentry class. Consequently, it was important that she cultivate a refined household with appropriate table and teawares. Excavations at her Ferry Farm, her longtime home, reveal a woman who carefully selected ceramics to perform very specific tasks while at the same time not overextending her budget, one that had decreased significantly following the death of her husband. These items contributed to her goal of remaining of the gentry class and giving her children a good head start to do the same, a task she overwhelmingly succeeded in.

*Jones, Abdul (Indiana University of Pennsylvania and Department of Conservation and Natural Resources)
(Student Paper Competition)

Black Lives and Allies in the Northeast, Elm Room, 1:40-2:00 pm (Saturday)

Brown's Farm: An Archaeological Investigation of an African American Farmstead in Cambria County, Pennsylvania

Browns Farm (36CB227) was a 19th-century African American farmstead located near Johnstown, Pennsylvania. The site was settled prior to 1820 by two African American men, and their descendants occupied the farmstead until 1967, when Western Pennsylvania Conservancy acquired the land to create

Laurel Ridge State Park. This paper will discuss the preliminary results of the 2025 excavation at Brown's Farm, conducted in partnership with the Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources. The fieldwork consisted of shovel test pit survey and test unit excavation to locate the original site of the farmhouse on the property, as well as identify cultural material related to the family's subsistence strategies and recreational activities. The identification of material culture relating to children was also of special interest since the occupation of the farmstead was multigenerational.

Kalos, Matthew (Brookdale Community College)

"These are the times that try Our Souls", Fayette Room, 10:50-11:10 am (Saturday)

Digging the Trenches: Earthwork Archaeology at Valley Forge National Historical Park

On December 19, 1777 the Continental Army marched into encampment at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, approximately twenty miles west of Philadelphia. General George Washington ordered his ~10,000 troops to begin erecting wooden huts and fortifying the landscape. During the six-month encampment, Washington's troops created a city of log-huts and a series of defensive trenches, redans, and redoubts. These earthworks were designed to maximize the defensibility of the encampment should the Crown Forces attack. This research focuses on the role of archaeology in identifying and interpreting the defensive works. Specifically, two sites are examined: entrenchments at Woodford's Brigade and the earthen fortification named Fort John Moore. By applying geophysical techniques, the study of these earthworks provides a lens for analyzing the 18th-century defensive landscape. Moreover, an examination of the post-conflict years of preservation and monumentation allow for an analysis of the changing practices in heritage management applied to earthen fortifications.

Lee, Samantha (Heritage Consultants) and Kevin McBride (University of Connecticut; Heritage Consultants)

"These are the times that try Our Souls", Fayette Room, 8:50-9:10 am (Saturday)

Toward a Critical Battlefield Archaeology

Although the 1777 Battle of Ridgefield occurred nearly 250 years ago, the event maintains a constant and active presence in the town today. The battle is memorialized in myriad ways. Streets and neighborhoods are named after prominent military figures who fought in the conflict, as are sandwiches in the local deli. The conflict has become a visible and material part of the landscape where it transpired. Ridgefield's identity as a town remains deeply entangled with the battle, which has largely been mythologized through oral histories and folklore. In this way, the battle is transformed and takes on new meanings, thereby functioning as ideology. Utilizing a critical archaeological lens, the paper seeks to understand how the material correlates of the Battle of Ridgefield both inform and sustain this ideology, and conversely, how they may be used to unmask and challenge it.

Liebeknecht, Bill (Mead & Hunt) and Wade Catts (South River Heritage Consulting)

Middle Atlantic and Beyond, Elm Room, 10:50-11:10 am (Saturday)

Creative Phase II Archaeological Investigations at the Francina Plantation in New Castle County, Delaware

Phase II excavations by Mead & Hunt along with South River Heritage Consulting, LLC at the circa 1687 Francina Plantation revealed a wealth of material culture tied to the Herrman family and their descendants. Artifacts recovered from the earliest occupation exhibit a strong Chesapeake connection but by 1730 the flow of goods shifted to Philadelphia. A warehouse and cellar also found on the property dating to the third quarter of the eighteenth century through the first quarter of the nineteenth century also provided a wealth of goods

including a number of iron tools. The artifacts from these two sites are destined to be standard references for decades to come.

*Lincoln, Katie A. (University of Massachusetts-Boston) (Student Paper Competition)
New England and Adjacent Terrain, Washington Room, 8:50-9:10 am (Saturday)

Dig This: Public Archaeology at Phillips Academy in Andover, MA

Almost every summer since 2016, middle school-aged students from Phillips Academy's summer session program embark on a mission to excavate the site of the 18th-century Samuel Philips Jr. Mansion House, located on Phillips Academy's campus. The famous Mansion House was built in 1782 by the academy's founder and stood for 105 years, before burning down in the year 1887. During its long period of occupation, the Mansion House served as not only a home, but later an Inn and Tavern for students, community members, and travelers. The site's long history and relatively undisturbed context create an ideal setting for archaeological excavation and student learning. This ongoing summer program exemplifies the ways in which public archaeology can be melded with traditional classroom instruction to create meaningful experiences for students. It not only exposes a diverse group of young people to practices in archaeology, but introduces students to concepts of cultural sensitivity and historical ethics which will serve them as they continue their academic careers.

Lucas, Michael T. (New York State Museum)
"These are the times that try Our Souls", Fayette Room, 11:30-11:50 am (Saturday)

A Revolutionary War Gunboat?: Artifactual Evidence from the World Trade Center Ship

Archaeologists from AKRF discovered the remains of an 18th-century ship while monitoring construction at the site of Vehicular Security Center in downtown Manhattan in 2010. Thanks to their efforts the remnants of the ship were successfully excavated, sent the Maryland Archaeological Conservation laboratory for cleaning, and then shipped to the Center for Marine Archaeology and Conservation at Texas A&M for conservation. Researchers at Texas A&M identified the ship as a probable gunboat based on the overall construction, size, and draft. Military objects recovered from the ship lend support to this hypothesis. The ship remnant was reconstructed at the New York State Museum in Albany during the summer of 2025 and the associated artifact collection is being studied for additional clues about the sailors on board. These findings will be incorporated in an exhibition on the 250th anniversary of the American Revolution.

Matsulavage, Matthew (SUNY Buffalo) and Ryan Austin (SUNY Buffalo Archaeological Survey)
The Good Stuff, Vol. 3, Elm Room, 8:40-8:30 am (Saturday)

Boots on the Ground: Investigating the Materiality of the Davenport Alley Site's "Shoe Midden"

Recent excavations completed by the UB Archaeological Survey at the Davenport Alley Historic Site in Buffalo, NY provided an opportunity to study the materiality of the city's Erie Canal Harbor District. The canal district represented what was once a commercial hub for the City of Buffalo, as well as a home for many of the city's immigrant communities. Despite the effects of successive fires in the mid-19th century and slum-clearance efforts throughout the early 20th century, excavations were able to provide a window into the everyday domestic and commercial activity of the neighborhood's local residents. In this presentation we will truly walk a mile in someone else's shoes by taking a brief dive into the preserved shoes, belts, and other leather goods found in association with what was once the alley's local shoe repair shop.

Matthews, Chris (Montclair State University)
A Jersey Sampler, Fayette Room, 4:10-4:30 pm (Saturday)

Documenting Historic Ramapough Lenape Cemeteries

Working in collaboration with the Ramapough Mountain Indian community, Montclair State's Native American and Indigenous Studies program conducted fieldwork at several cemeteries where Ramapough community members are buried. We are working to create a digital map and database on burial locations of community members to amplify the tribe's cultural heritage record. A central focus on the project has been the Ramapough Mountain Cemetery in Mahwah, NJ. The cemetery is the resting place of almost 200 ancestors who lived in the towns of Hillburn and Mahwah. While there are more than 20 headstones inscribed with names, most burials are identified by natural stones without any markings. Burial location data are tied to additional genealogical research about individuals buried at the site. The result will be a richly detailed digital record that tribal members can use to better know their history and deepen the impact of their heritage in the region.

McBride, Kevin (University of Connecticut; Heritage Consultants) and Samantha Lee (Heritage Consultants)
"These are the times that try Our Souls", Fayette Room, 8:30-8:50 am (Saturday)

The Battle of Ridgefield, April 27, 1777: Investigations of a Revolutionary War battle in a semi-urban and rural battlefield landscape

The Battle of Ridgefield (April 27, 1777) was the most significant Revolutionary War battle fought in Connecticut. It took place over a 24-hour period within a semi-urban and rural setting between 1,800 British Regulars and 800 Connecticut militia. As a case study, the Battle of Ridgefield provides insight into the challenges of deploying relatively inexperienced state militias against British regulars and in identifying militia units and weapons within an eighteenth-century domestic landscape. Overlooked in the larger battlefield context are the many small unit engagements that took place over a 12-hour period following the main engagement – the breach of the American barricade – as groups of retreating Americans were pursued by the British across town. The integration of KOCOA analysis with the nature and distribution of battle-related artifacts provided battlefield archeologists with a unique opportunity to reconstruct multiple small unit skirmishes initiated by both American and British forces south of the barricade.

McGovern, Allison (Brookhaven National Laboratory) and Sarah Robertson (Brookhaven National Laboratory)
Middle Atlantic and Beyond, Elm Room, 9:50-10:10 am (Saturday)

Economic and Ecological Intersections in the Long Island Pine Barrens

Brookhaven National Laboratory sits within the Long Island pine barrens – an environmental misnomer that has led the landscape to be often imagined as ecologically and culturally “barren.” Indeed, the broader Long Island pine barrens landscape is part of an ecological network that supported Indigenous lifeways in the pre- and post-contact periods and was exploited heavily under settler control. This study examines the lifeways of mid-19th-century tenant farmers through archaeological research at the WJ Weeks site (also called the Yellow House). Archaeological data, archival sources, histories of shellfish and cordwood industries, and other natural resources of the Peconic river, speak to the socioeconomic constraints faced by the tenants in the Yellow House and the materiality of social stratification between laborers and landowners. These sources also offer insight into the economic and ecological networks actors were enmeshed in, ultimately reframing the historic pine barrens as an abundant cultural network. This study aims to support the Department of Energy's stewardship and documentation of Brookhaven's cultural resources.

McHugh, Sean (Richard Grubb & Associates), Dana Link (Great Chain Archaeological Consultant), Wade Catts (South River Heritage Consulting)

"These are the times that try Our Souls", Fayette Room, 8:10-8:30 am (Saturday)

"Washington's Legacy" at Princeton Battlefield State Park: Recent Archaeological Survey of an Iconic Landscape

For the 250th anniversary of the founding of the United States, the State of New Jersey is redeveloping the Princeton Battlefield State Park. The work will emphasize the battlefield's inspiring vistas and incorporate a new park entrance, visitor orientation circle, and parking area, away from the historic center of the battlefield. Also planned are the installation of a walking path, restoration of historic tree and fence lines, the recapture of period road traces and removal of modern intrusions. In preparation for that work, a multi-firm archaeological team has undertaken Phase I archaeological survey of several areas within the Park. This paper will present the results of some of that work, highlighting the value of archaeological survey of this important landscape.

McMillan, Alessandra (Independent Researcher) and Robyn S. Lacy (Memorial University of Newfoundland and Labrador)

Archaeology of Newfoundland, Washington Room, 11:30-11:50 am (Saturday)

Stone White as Snow: The Rural Practice of Gravestone Painting and Impacts on Conservation (Virtual Presentation)

Rural community members in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia have long been participating in the practice of painting historic headstones white with lettering often detailed in black. This is done to increase the legibility of these stones. However, this practice is detrimental to their long-term survival, as the use of standard house or marine paint inhibits the breathability of the stones, causing moisture to build up and the stone to weather faster than it naturally would. Chipping paint also presents surfaces for soil to deposit, promoting biological growth which in turn affects the gravestones. This paper seeks to document an under researched folk practice amongst individuals and heritage organizations who are seeking to restore and beautify their historic burial spaces, perhaps drawing inspiration from lime whitewashing of Acadian gravestones, but are unknowingly causing damage.

*Munroe, Evelyn Irene (Memorial University of Newfoundland) (Student Paper Competition)

Archaeology of Newfoundland, Washington Room, 10:50-11:10 am (Saturday)

Who Fished This Cod?: A Study of the Sixteenth-Century Ceramic Assemblage from Ferryland, NL

Ferryland is a fishing village on the east coast of Newfoundland's Avalon Peninsula that was established by the English in 1621. Before 1621, Ferryland was the location of a migratory cod fishery utilized by many European nations. Archaeological evidence of these early fishers can be found in the form of discarded ceramics, which are the focus of my master's research. My primary goal is to create a typology of the ceramics and to determine their provenance. To achieve this goal, I utilized previous ceramic research and understandings of sixteenth-century European consumption patterns, and have separated the ceramics by type, form/function, and by MNV. This study aims to answer the following questions: where did the 16th-century ceramics found at Ferryland come from; can they be used to identify the nations that once fished here; and what can the ceramics tell us about the provisioning and daily lives of fishers in the sixteenth century?

Murphy, Hanna (SUNY Buffalo), Ryan Austin (SUNY Buffalo Archaeological Survey), Matthew Matsulavage (SUNY Buffalo), Sophie Chorek (SUNY Buffalo), Grace Bocko (SUNY Buffalo), and Griffin Fox (SUNY Buffalo)

New England and Adjacent Terrain, Washington Room, 8:30-8:50 am (Saturday)

Interpretating the Davenport Alley Site in Buffalo, NY: A Multicomponent Investigation by The UB Archaeological Survey

This poster reports findings from the Davenport Alley Project, a Phase III archaeological operation conducted by the UB Archaeological Survey in July 2025. The Davenport Alley Historic Site preserves a portion of the Canal Street neighborhood within the greater Buffalo waterfront region, serving as the commercial and transportation hub of the city throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries. Davenport Alley was once characterized by multi-purpose commercial and residential dwellings, immigrant communities, and an infamous entertainment district. Excavations at the site were targeted at discerning the materiality of this commercial and domestic life, while addressing the ways in which successive episodes of fire, slum-clearance, and redevelopment over the last 150 years has modified the fabric of Buffalo's waterfront neighborhoods and the long-term place-making strategies of the area's residents. We ask how time, place, and diachronic construction phases have affected the site, especially since Buffalo has changed drastically over time.

Nagiewicz, Stephen (Stockton University)

"These are the times that try Our Souls", Fayette Room, 11:10-11:30 am (Saturday)

Remote Sensing Technologies: Sonar Mapping and Site Interpretation of Revolutionary War Shipwrecks in New Jersey Coastal Environments

Crosswicks Creek and the Mullica River were the sites of two battles involving Colonial Privateers and British Forces. Privateers were an essential naval force used against British Merchant Shipping and as such targets of the British Navy. The two sites we are documenting have previously been designated Historic Areas. We are using underwater remote sensing technologies; multibeam and side scan sonars, to map and document the current conditions of the wreck sites since their original discoveries decades ago. This study and the sonar imagery will also provide the State of New Jersey Office of Historic Preservation Historical Commission with benchmark data going forward about the maritime heritage of these sites and how these historic shipwrecks are deteriorating due to both environmental and man-made factors over time in dynamic riverine and coastal environments.

Noonan, Stacy (Monmouth University)

The Good Stuff, Vol. 3, Elm Room, 8:20-8:30 am (Saturday)

A New Interpretation of a 1765-1766 Memorandum Book Attributed to William Alexander – Lord Stirling

Morristown National Historical Park holds a memorandum book kept by William Alexander (Lord Stirling) between 1765 and 1766. Stirling famously traveled to England to seek a lucrative Scottish title but returned to America in 1761 deeply in debt and without a legitimate peerage. Morristown's catalog describes the book as a ledger of "household articles, foodstuffs, etc..." It was believed the book detailed expenses of Lord Stirling's manor house in Basking Ridge, NJ. Instead, it surprisingly shows he continued his late mother's successful mercantile in New York City after his return to America and partially funded construction of the manor with sales of sugar, indigo, and other goods. Lord Stirling occupied the manor from 1768 and throughout the Revolution while serving as a Major General in the Continental Army.

Olson, Heather (The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.)
New England and Adjacent Terrain, Washington Room, 11:10-11:30 am (Saturday)

From Dorr to Dickey: Lived Experience and Assemblage at Rhode Island's First State Prison

Recent archaeological scholarship has expanded the concept of “assemblage” beyond excavated artifacts to include historical texts, museum objects, and other related items. This paper applies the concept of an “assemblage” to the first Rhode Island State Prison (RI 1581), examining a diverse entanglement of materials to enrich our understanding of its social history. For this study, I analyze personal writings, museum objects, and archaeological finds from the prison site focusing on two key periods: the mid-1840s incarceration of Thomas Wilson Dorr for treason, and the late 1860s when diarist Robert C. Dickey served as a prison watchman and work overseer. These sources collectively offer a more nuanced view of daily life within the institution and demonstrate how the assemblage can illuminate the lived experiences of its inhabitants.

Phillippi, Bradley (Hofstra University)
A Jersey Sampler, Fayette Room, 3:10-3:30 pm (Saturday)

Fragments and Narratives: Three Years at the Vought House

Over the past three years, archaeological work at the Christoffel Vought House in Clinton Township, New Jersey, has spanned shovel tests on the south lawn, artifact recovery in the garret, and excavation of the cellar. Each phase revealed fragments of everyday life—buttons, textiles, ceramics, glass—that complicate neat narratives of a Loyalist household. At the same time, the projects underscored how archaeology is never just about artifacts. Competing interests shape what stories are told: whether the site is remembered for Loyalist politics, Revolutionary heritage, domestic labor, or the lives of enslaved and immigrant workers who also occupied its spaces. This paper offers a candid overview of the findings and reflects on the politics of preservation, interpretation, and control. At the Vought House, archaeology is as much about negotiating narrative authority as it is about recovering the past.

Pugh, Anna (Memorial University of Newfoundland) (Pre-Recorded) (Student Paper Competition)
Archaeology of Newfoundland, Washington Room, 11:10-11:30 am (Saturday)

African Enslavement in Newfoundland and Sait-Pierre et Miquelon Fisheries: A Postcolonial Exploration of Archaeological Oversight

Within the island of Newfoundland and the adjacent French-operated territory of Saint-Pierre et Miquelon, extensive historical and archaeological research has uncovered details on the fisheries prosecuted by various European nations and the subsequent colonization of the region. However, despite thorough evidence of trade connections across the Atlantic — parallel to the Atlantic Slave Trade and the colonial trajectory of the Caribbean — the narrative of enslavement through the 17th -19th centuries has been, until recently, unconsidered and perpetuated as nonexistent. My ongoing investigation into this topic has taken shape via archival research by primarily assembling records referencing enslaved persons associated with wealthy merchants, church records, legal cases, and outlying documents recorded in secondary source literature. Previously alienated through historical oversight and a deficit of documentation, this reexamination of African diaspora in fishery spaces attempts to provide a more realistic and complex analysis of the enslaved labor forces associated with the North Atlantic fisheries and trade.

Santucci, Steve (Archaeological Society of New Jersey)
A Jersey Sampler, Fayette Room, 2:00-2:20 pm (Saturday)

Unmarried Amateur Archaeologists on Relief or the Civilian Conservation Corps at Morristown National Historical Park

On March 31st, 1933 the Civilian Conservation Corps also known as the CCC stemmed from the Emergency Conservation Work Act. The creation of such a unique and progressive program was born out of two growing problems, the first to combat the increasing numbers of young unemployed men and the second the declining natural resources. For many, the CCC is often remembered for what is pictured, Conservation of open space and the planting of millions of trees across the country. What they are less known for is the historic preservation efforts undertaken by hundred, if not thousands of young men across this country.

*Schmidt, Emily (University of Delaware) (Student Paper Competition)
"These are the times that try Our Souls", Fayette Room, 9:50-10:10 am (Saturday)

"I lost five of my oldest friends...and four of my friends were severely wounded": The creation of a digital mapping project to demonstrate the relationship between locational and biographical data to determine identity from the Red Bank Battlefield Archaeology project.

The Red Bank Battlefield archaeology project is a multidisciplinary project, with a team of archaeologists, historians, bioarchaeologists, forensic specialists, ancient DNA experts, and stable isotope specialists working collaboratively to understand, interpret, and presenting the violent reality of the Revolutionary War through the study of the remains of 15 Hessian soldiers. A goal of the project is to develop bioprofiles of these currently unknown and unnamed soldiers using data available in documentary sources to trace them back to their communities and families. A product of this collaborative research is the creation of a digital map based on the detailed archival research by the team's project historian, Dr. Robert Selig. His research in the Marburg, Germany archives has gathered fine-grained data for the three Hessian infantry battalions that fought at Fort Mercer in October 1777. The data included on the map focuses on the relationship between the birthplace of soldiers from the Minnegerode Grenadier Battalion and the representation of each soldier as an individual "dot" with corresponding biographical information; including name, age, length of enlistment, height and rank. This map serves as a way to expand the understanding of how the archaeology adds a new and meaningful perspective to the discussion about the violent dehumanization of Hessians during the Revolution as well as representing a microcosm of the Hessian role and identity through a digital project to make meaningful connections between the project archaeologists and the public.

Seminario, Linda (Delaware Parks)
The Good Stuff, Vol. 3, Elm Room, 8:30-8:40 am (Saturday)

A Strictly Vegetable Remedy: Medicinal Remedies at the 19th-Century Maxwell House

In the Spring of 2025, electrical work at the 20th-century Maxwell House in White Clay Creek State Park led to the placement of a 60-meter trench and the identification of several artifacts in the back dirt pile. One such artifact was an aqua bottle glass shard embossed with a company logo: Vaughn's Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture. Further research showed that this bottle once held a vegetable-based medicine dating to the last half of the 19th century that claimed it could cure anything from Dropsy to Cancer. This presentation will focus on interrogating the uses of commercial medicines in the 19th century and what artifacts found out of context can tell us about the past.

Skalenko, Nicole (Kean University), Richard Veit (Monmouth University), Jonathan Mercantini (Kean University), Geoffrey Fouad (Hunter College), Philip Dzierbun (Monmouth University)
"These are the times that try Our Souls", Fayette Room, 11:50 am-12:10 pm (Saturday)

Connecticut Farms and Springfield Revisited: Searching for the American Revolution in a Heavily Urbanized Environment

With support from a National Park Service Battlefield Protection Grant and funding from the New Jersey Historical Commission, historians, geographers and archaeologists from Kean University, Monmouth University and Hunter College (CUNY) are engaged in a research project to document and commemorate two of the last major battles of the American Revolution in the north: Connecticut Farms (June 7, 1780) and Springfield (June 23, 1780). The battles were episodes in a Crown Forces campaign designed to attack the Continental Army at Morristown. Although ultimately unsuccessful, the campaign resulted in significant loss of life and property in today's Union County, New Jersey. Through careful cartographic and historical analysis supported by GIS, metal detecting, archaeological excavation and analysis of previously recovered artifacts, this project aims to better document the impact of this campaign and understand how it has been remembered by subsequent generations.

Snider, Joseph E.B. (Terracon)
Middle Atlantic and Beyond, Elm Room, 11:50-12:10 am (Saturday)

Preliminary Results of Topographic Analysis Using Digital Elevation Models of Confederate Earthen Defenses in the Williamsburg Line, James City and York Counties, Virginia

The Williamsburg Line was a linear array of earthen fortifications constructed 1861-1862 under direction of Confederate engineers to stall the anticipated Union advance on Richmond. Despite over 160 years of natural and anthropogenic processes, a remarkable amount of topographic evidence of these defenses is apparent in modern elevation data. This network of forts primarily consisted of 14 earthen redoubts, 11 of which have recently been confirmed extant through analysis of Digital Elevation Models derived from LiDAR data. Of these 11 extant fortifications, nine retain sufficient integrity for topographic analysis. Preliminary results of topographic analysis suggest that the design and construction of these defenses relied heavily on well-established military engineering principles, while spatial analysis indicates the locations of these defenses accounted for the effective range of rifled, rather than smoothbore, muskets. These findings suggest that early-war engineers deserve more credit for recognizing technological capabilities than they are often afforded by historians.

Tarulis, Elizabeth (University of Tennessee- Knoxville)
New England and Adjacent Terrain, Washington Room, 9:10-9:30 am (Saturday)

"Commodities for sustenance of life": Preliminary Research on North American Clay Stemmed Tobacco Pipes in 17th-century New England

Tobacco (*Nicotiana* sp.) is an American product that pervaded Europe and, eventually, the globe beginning in the 16th century. During this process, European colonists gained knowledge of consumption practices, botanical characteristics, and the medicinal uses of tobacco from the Indigenous peoples with whom they interacted. This paper will present preliminary data on tobacco pipes, produced using North American rather than white ball clay, that were recovered at colonial sites throughout New England. I'll discuss the regional distribution of these tobacco pipes; present initial data on the elemental composition of source clays utilizing Laser Ablation-Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometry (LA-ICP-MS); and conclude with a brief discussion of the diverse English attitudes regarding tobacco smoking.

Veit, Richard (Monmouth University), Richard Hunter (Hunter Research), James Lee (Hunter Research), Adam Heinrich (Monmouth University)

A Jersey Sampler, Fayette Room, 1:40-2:00 pm (Saturday)

Revisiting “The Buildings,” Lord Stirling’s Palatial Home in New Jersey’s Somerset Hills

William Alexander aka Lord Stirling, scion of a wealthy Anglo-Dutch family, Major General in the Revolutionary War, scientist, progressive farmer, merchant, land speculator, industrialist, and claimant to a vacant Scottish earldom, is one of Revolutionary America’s most interesting characters. However, plagued by misfortunes, he has been largely overlooked by historians. Deeply in debt, Stirling died shortly before the end of the Revolution and failed to enter the pantheon of heroes populated by so many of his contemporaries. His palatial estate called “The Buildings,” once a storied meeting place of elites, fell into ruin and was repurposed as a simple country farm. In the 1980s, Dr. Alan Cooper of the Morristown Beard School ran an innovative public archaeology project at the site. As part of the commemoration of the semiquincentennial, Monmouth University, and Somerset County have recently begun a long-term project to fully catalog and report on Cooper’s work and re-examine the site using current archaeological methods. The results, although preliminary, are bringing forth a new understanding of the site and its ability to shed light on 18th-century New Jersey’s buildings, landscapes, and material culture, and, more importantly, the people free and enslaved who populated that world.

*Williams, Will (CUNY)

Black Lives and Allies in the Northeast, Elm Room, 3:50-4:10 pm (Saturday)

Healing as Resistance: African American Midwives and Healers and a Heritage of Community Medicine

This paper explores the continuities and persistence of Black midwifery and home remedies in a 19th- and early 20th-century African American community. The manufacture and use of home-made medicinal products simultaneously represents African-American ethnomedical heritage and passive resistance and resilience to racism. The artifacts at the center of this study are a diverse and extensive assemblage of glass storage vessels. These objects are attributed to Catherine Bennett, a midwife and healer who lived and worked in Bergen County, New Jersey. Catherine’s status in the community, witnessed through the documentary record, positions her as a leader and matriarch. This status was possibly further elevated by her occupation as a medical practitioner and healer, an important role providing medical treatment and options in the socially and economically marginalized African American community.

Poster Abstracts

Bilella, James (AECOM)

Poster Session Part 1, Washington Room, 1:40-3:00 pm (Saturday)

Diverse Cultures, Modern Materials: A Consideration of 20th-Century Artifacts in Philadelphia's Northern Waterfront Communities

Primary deposits of early 20th-century artifacts recovered from the Port Richmond/Fishtown areas of Pennsylvania Department of Transportation's I-95/Girard Ave Interchange project are encountered less commonly than that of older material culture within the project area. However, these assemblages offer a unique characterization in and of themselves. With privy shafts constituting a majority of the features at these sites, dates can be assigned to signify when said shafts were in use, and when they were closed off. The widespread introduction of plumbing within the city lead to most privy shafts predating the turn of the century; and primary deposits of 20th-century artifacts represent the last remaining privies in the area. Such primary deposits provide an array of information on local cultures, technology, and lifeways, painting a picture of a diverse and bustling neighborhood. This truly rare insight into the later material culture of the communities of Port Richmond/Fishtown/Northern Liberties provides an extraordinary opportunity for future research.

Cline, Chelsea (Memorial University of Newfoundland and Labrador)

Poster Session Part 1, Washington Room, 1:40-3:00 pm (Saturday)

Set in Stone: The Bald Friar Petroglyphs and the Perceptions of Indigenous Technology

The Bald Friar petroglyphs of northern Maryland have been fractured and under state management since 1928 as a result of the construction of the Conowingo Dam. Despite this, they have never been considered central elements in Maryland's history or cultural heritage preservation. By rethinking how we interact with pre-contact monuments and monuments in the American mid-Atlantic region, we can recognize how the management and narrative of these Indigenous objects mirror the treatment of Maryland's original residents. For this presentation, I will first identify discrepancies in how Maryland classifies archaeological evidence of Indigenous technology by comparing their management to that of the many grist mills within the same region as the Bald Friar petroglyphs. Second, I will illustrate how these discrepancies continue to minimize Indigenous presence in Maryland in favor of a colonial narrative. Ultimately, I will provide a framework for understanding and presenting Indigenous technology within cultural heritage management institutions.

Ghirardi, Nikole (AECOM) and Amy King (AECOM)

Poster Session Part 1, Washington Room, 1:40-3:00 pm (Saturday)

Long Term Collections Management in Private Cultural Resource Management

At four thousand and sixty-five boxes, the growing collection of the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation's active I-95 Girard Avenue Interchange Improvement Project has shed light on challenges facing temporary but long-term living collections within private cultural resource management groups. It has provided the opportunity to develop methodologies, based on relevant federal and state standards, which has resulted in a well-organized database system to aid the collection in fulfilling contractual obligations, reaching its educational potential while maintaining the ability to track an ever-expanding collection during an active project status.

The resulting methodologies included the employment of a barcoding technique to track the I-95 collection and to create a long-term repository based on standards outlined by the National Parks Service Curation of

Federally Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections (36 CFR 79). All data is captured using a cloud-based mobile data collection application that allows personnel to collect all relevant information using the app on Samsung tablets both on and offline.

With the data collected, personnel can manage locations of artifacts needed for analysis by multiple team members, status of processing and exportation of reports to address various needs while working towards completing the project. This includes but is not limited to printing individual box inventories required by state agencies and merging box inventories with final artifact catalogs for future repositories and researchers to locate objects with ease in such a large collection.

Due to the long-term nature of this project, realizing protection is paramount, and the chain of custody is much prolonged past a typical CRM project. Thus, AECOM has worked to meet the Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commissions' Archaeological curation standards as well as setting up a repository that meets the parameters of the National Parks Service Curation guidelines found in 36 CFR 79.

LaPorte, Kristen L. (Monmouth University)

Poster Session Part I, Washington Room, 1:40-3:00 pm (Saturday)

ArchAI: Transcribing Archaeological Records Using Artificial Intelligence

Many institutions' archives contain original handwritten or typewritten artifact inventories, catalog cards, and other important records that relate to their archaeological collections. The process of manually transcribing these documents into digital form can be expensive and time consuming. Consequently, this work is often postponed, leaving the original documents largely inaccessible to researchers and vulnerable to deterioration. To combat this systemic issue, ArchAI was developed as a web-based application that uses artificial intelligence to digitally transcribe handwritten or typewritten catalogs into structured data. This extracted data can be easily queried, sorted, and integrated into standardized cataloging systems, enabling researchers to analyze site data with ease. This poster will describe the development of ArchAI and demonstrate the app's functionality as applied to archaeological site records from the early 20th century.

Magerr, Allison (Monmouth University) and Jessica Nicholson (Monmouth University)

Poster Session Part I, Washington Room, 9:30-9:50 pm (Saturday)

Local Reflections of a Global Movement: Diversity in Bethlehem's Moravian Cemetery

With missions established all around the world, the Moravian Church's evangelism led to a diverse Church body. This study sought to determine if this purported diversity could be seen through the individuals buried in God's Acre Cemetery in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania (originally a closed Moravian settlement). This was done by analyzing the life histories of the buried individuals and recording information regarding country of birth, ethnicity, gender, and age at death. The geographic data was separated by country, region/state, and/or city of birth and uploaded into ArcGIS. Maps were created from this data to visualize the movement of community members and the Church's global reach. Most individuals were born in the United States or Central Europe, consistent with the Church's origins and expansion. Non-white populations are represented at a much smaller frequency. The cemetery data shows that, while the Bethlehem community could be considered more diverse than other small colonial settlements, the extent of its diversity has been somewhat overstated.

McCormick Alcorta, David Rafael (Mohegan Tribe), James Quinn (Mohegan Tribe), Anthony Graesch (Connecticut College), and Jay Levy (Mohegan Tribe)

Poster Session Part 1, Washington Room, 1:40-3:00 pm (Saturday)

Crosstown Traffic: Collaboration, Community, and Capacity in Cultural Preservation along Route 32, New London, New London County, Connecticut

Preserving cultural heritage requires a community of the willing. With few exceptions organizations concerned with heritage preservation are short staffed and increasingly asked to do more with less. Outside of history class, students are rarely exposed to disciplines concerned with heritage preservation until they reach college. Simultaneously, students interested in pursuing it as a career have a paucity of clear career pathways to enter the industry. This poster discusses our experiences over the past few years of growing the capacity for our institutions as a two-way street. A formal internship program in which students from Connecticut College work at The Mohegan Tribal Historic Preservation Office (MTHPO) has augmented the capacity to conduct heritage preservation work for both parties. Exposing students at a young age demonstrates that careers in cultural preservation are not only possible but meaningful and dare I say “fun.” MTHPO staff identify projects for students that advance department goals while allowing them choose topics that interest them to help them refine their academic pursuits. Students build hard skills in archaeology and soft skills by managing their own project. Connecticut College has called on MTHPO, whose staff included alumni of the internship program, to assist with on-campus archaeology. This reciprocal relationship serves as a model for institutions to pursue these collaborations for mutual benefit and increase capacity of both parties.

Ratini, Meagan (AECOM) and Richard Roy (AECOM)

Poster Session Part 2, Washington Room, 3:10-4:30 pm (Saturday)

Documenting Canal Structures through Desktop, Geomorphological, and Geophysical Survey

On behalf of the Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority (SEPTA), AECOM archaeologists conducted a series of studies in an attempt to identify a portion of the National Register of Historic Places-listed Schuylkill Canal in downtown Conshohocken, Pennsylvania. This section of the canal had been filled in the second half of the 20th century, and no trace of the canal exists on the surface in this location today. Using a combination of historical background research, ground-penetrating radar and geomorphological borings, archaeologists were able to reconstruct the location of the canal prism. Geophysical results also suggested the locations of a canal lock and lock tender's house.

Reeves, Cameron (AECOM)

Poster Session Part 2, Washington Room, 3:10-4:30 pm (Saturday)

Pickled Bottles

The evolution and production of food have greatly changed throughout the innovation of the glass industry as early Americans continued to adapt to a changing economic growth and political strife. Among the of staple preserved foods that has molded itself throughout history are pickles. Pickles were first introduced to the United States by the European colonials and became increasingly popular in the 19th century as rations during the Civil War, providing a much-needed source of vitamins and minerals to the soldiers and sailors. During this time, we see great growth in the glass industry as the artisans break from traditional forms to more aesthetic forms that draw in the viewer's eye; an example of this is the Victorian Gothic style that began its production in the 1840's. From the early 1800's to the mid-1900's, pickle bottles have changed their form ranging from simplistic mouth-blown cylindrical and square wide-mouthed bottles to mold-blown styles with high arches and intricate designs. Using artifacts uncovered during AECOM's archaeological excavation

efforts for PENNDOT's I-95 Girard Avenue Interchange Improvement Project, this poster will examine the progression of pickle bottles in the Philadelphia area throughout the early 1800's to the mid-1900's and document the transformation as well as go into the changes of the bottle forms.

Sharma, Juliet (Southern Connecticut State University), Charmaine Robichaud (Southern Connecticut State University), and William A. Farley (Southern Connecticut State University)
Poster Session Part 2, Washington Room, 3:10-4:30 pm (Saturday)

A Pilot Diachronic Faunal Analysis of the Henry Whitfield House Site in Guilford, Connecticut

This poster presents the results of a pilot faunal analysis at the Henry Whitfield House in Guilford, Connecticut, intended to determine the feasibility of further studies into dietary differences between pre- c. 1780 and post- c. 1780 colonial inhabitants of the site. A random sample of ecofacts from the unit N0E12 was selected for this study. A comparative faunal sample from depths 0-20 centimeters below surface (cmbs) and 20-45 cmbs was analyzed. We investigated unidentified ecofacts to determine whether there were substantial changes in food preferences over time. By comparing the relative prevalence of different types and sizes of animals in the ecofacts, we aimed to shed light on consumption and livestock-raising practices between these two periods in colonial Connecticut history.

St. Hilaire, Carmela (Rowan University) and Myllena Correia (Rowan University)
Poster Session Part 2, Washington Room, 3:10-4:30 pm (Saturday)

Red Bank Battlefield Field School 2025

In the summer of 2025, our field school at Red Bank Battlefield offered students the opportunity to engage directly with the material remains of the Revolutionary War. Through hands-on excavation and field training, participants gained valuable experience in archaeological methods while contributing to the understanding of Fort Mercer's history. This poster will explore two significant discoveries found during field school, which include a fragment of a Dutch clay tobacco pipe and a Pennsylvania State Regiment button. The pipe suggests the possible presence of European trade routes along the river prior to the war. Having access to the river also allowed for the efficient movement of supplies and the protection of Philadelphia. The regimental button provides direct evidence reinforcing documentary accounts of the presence of Pennsylvania militiamen's roles in the construction of the earthen fort in 1777 prior to the Battle of Red Bank in the later part of 1777. Together, these finds deepen our understanding of daily life prior to the Battle at Red Bank, military identity, and diverse connections at the site, while demonstrating the importance of archaeological investigation in preserving Revolutionary War heritage.

Ward, Caitlyn-Jean (AECOM)
Poster Session Part 2, Washington Room, 3:10-4:30 pm (Saturday)

Staying Dry While Digging Deep: De-Watering and Shoring Systems at the Vine Street Lot: Hertz Lot/West Shipyard (36PH0028)

Excavating archaeological sites near principal bodies of water poses logistical challenges due to high groundwater levels. At the Vine Street Lot: Hertz Lot/West Shipyard site in Philadelphia, the excavation area lay below the natural water table emphasizing the need for advanced safety methods through de-watering and shoring systems. These measures not only allowed archaeologists to access deeply buried deposits but also ensured that soil collapse and water intrusion did not compromise the context of artifacts. This poster demonstrates how innovative and cross-disciplinary collaboration can overcome significant site constraints, making dewatering a critical tool for archaeological investigation in waterfront contexts such as at the Vine Street Lot: Hertz Lot/West Shipyard site where archaeologists worked alongside the rising tides of the Delaware River to uncover Philadelphia's past.