Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

PROGRAM AND ABSTRACTS

2002 Annual Conference and Meeting

October 18 - 20
Wilmington, Delaware
The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology (CNEHA) is a non-profit organization dedicated to archaeological scholarship in the American Northeast, including Canada and the United States. Its purpose is to encourage and advance the collection, preservation, and dissemination of knowledge derived from the practice of archaeology on historical sites. CNEHA is concerned with the entire historical period, from the beginning of European exploration in the New World to the recent past.

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

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

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The Conference Organizing Committee would like to thank the following corporate sponsors for their generous support of the Thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology in Wilmington, Delaware on October 17 to 20, 2002. This support demonstrates their commitment to CNEHA’s goal of stimulating and encouraging the collection, preservation, advancement and dissemination of knowledge and information concerning the practice of historical archaeology.

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URS CORPORATION
THURSDAY, October 17

Board Room/Salon F CNEHA Board Meeting
6:00

FRIDAY, October 18

Tours
8:30 to 5:30 Delaware River Defenses
8:30 to 5:30 Jack Nasty and His World: The Archaeology of the Eighteenth Century British Sailor - HM Brig DeBraak
9:30 to 5:30 Winterthur

Workshops
10:00 to 12:00 Demonstration on the Trenton Potteries Database
Richard W. Hunter, Patricia A. Madrigal and William B. Liebeknecht
1:00 to 4:30 Celebrating the Centennial of the Owens Automatic Bottle-Blowing Machine: A Workshop on Machine-Made Bottles
George L. Miller

Public Session Delaware History Museum, Historical Society of Delaware
7:00 to 8:00 Opening Remarks – William S. Montgomery, Administrative Assistant to Mayor James Baker
Geographies of Resistance: Archaeology and the Underground Railroad
Cheryl Janifer LaRoche

Reception Delaware History Museum, Historical Society of Delaware
8:00 to 9:30
SATURDAY, October 19

7:00-8:30  Cash Breakfast Bar

Session 1  Explorations of Delaware’s Historic Archaeology
Hagley Ballroom  Chair, Alice Guerrant
8:30-11:30

8:30-8:40  Introduction
Alice Guerrant

8:40-9:05  Swedish Fortifications of 1643
Marshall Becker

9:05-9:30  Water-System Archaeology at Greenbank Mill: A Volunteer Archaeology Program
Keith Doms and Tony Shahan

9:30-9:55  When When Wasn’t When It Was
Edward F. Heite

9:55-10:15  BREAK

10:15-10:40  Summary of the Blue Ball Tavern Excavations, New Castle County, Delaware
Heather A. Wholey and Joan Walker

10:40-11:05  The Weldin Plantation Archaeological Site (7NC-B-11): The Ruins of a Farmstead
Barbara J. Shaffer and Robert H. Eiswert

11:05-11:30  From Farm to City: Teaching and Learning Historical Archaeology in Delaware
Lu Ann De Cunzo, Carin Bloom, and Jason B. Smith

Session 2  Redware Discussion Session
Salon C  Co-Chairs, Patricia Gibble and Meta Janowitz
8:30 – 11:30

Participants:

Charles D. Cheek  Christopher Espenshade and Linda Kennedy
Karen Bieling  James Gibb
William Liebeknecht  Richard W. Hunter
Barbara Magid  George Cress
Juliette Gerhardt  Patricia Gibble
Meta Janowitz  Jeanne Ward
SATURDAY, October 19

Session 3  Contributed Papers
Winterthur Ballroom  Moderated by Gerard Scharfenberger
8:30-11:45

8:30-8:55  Towards a Historical Archaeology of the German-Canadians of Markham's Berczy Settlement
*Eva M. MacDonald

8:55-9:20  In Medias Res: An Early Eighteenth-Century Chesapeake Domestic Site in Long-Term Material and Socio-Economic Context
Alison Bell

9:20-9:45  From the Wash to the James: Architectural Links between Virginia Tidewater and East Lindsay, U.K.
J. Eric Deetz

9:45-10:05  BREAK

10:05-10:30  Clay in the Pines: Deconstructing the Myth of the Pasadena Terra Cotta Company, Pasadena, New Jersey
*Scott Wieczorek

10:30-10:55  Historical and Archaeological Investigations of the Ash House, Mansfield, Connecticut
Patrick H. Garrow and Nathan Morphew

10:55-11:20  Archaeological Investigations at Orchard House, Home of Louisa May Alcott
*Elizabeth Kiniry

11:20-11:45  Upon This Rock: Salvage Archaeology at the Early Eighteenth-Century Holmdel Baptist Church
Gerard Scharfenberger

12:00-1:00  LUNCH BREAK (On your own)

Session 4  Contributed Papers – Archaeology of Military Sites
Hagley Ballroom  Moderated by Elizabeth S. Peña
1:00-2:40

1:00-1:25  New Work at Old Fort Niagara: A Summary of the 2001 and 2002 Field Seasons
Elizabeth S. Peña

* Student Paper
SATURDAY, October 19

1:25-1:50  Guardhouses and Military Rank Distinction at Fort Niagara
*Kathryn H. Leacock

1:50-2:15  Interpreting Gunflints and Battlefield Archaeology: A Case Study from Fort Niagara
*Michael G. Roets

2:15-2:40  The Impact of Food on Military Strategies and Decision Making during the 1757 Campaign against Ft. William Henry
Jene C. Romeo

Session 5  Revolutionary City/Federal City: Recent Excavations on Independence Mall, Independence National Historical Park, Philadelphia
Hagley Ballroom  Chair, Jed Levin
2:45-5:10

2:45-2:55  Introduction
   Jed Levin

2:55-3:20  “Chopping” at the Mall: Archeology on Blocks 1 and 2 of Independence Mall, Independence National Historical Park, Philadelphia
   Tod L. Benedict

3:20-3:45  Wild and Woolly in Philadelphia: Food Remains from Nineteenth-Century Features on Independence Mall
   Claudia Milne and Rebecca Yamin

3:45-4:10  In the Shadow of Independence Mall: Preliminary Findings from the National Constitution Center Site, Independence Mall, Independence National Historical Park, Philadelphia
   Douglas B. Mooney, Thomas A. Crist, and Petar D. Glumac

   Thomas A. Crist, Kimberly A. Morrell, and Douglas B. Mooney

4:35-5:00  We the People: An Historical and Archaeological Sample of the Colonial, Revolutionary, and Early Federal Era Residents of the National Constitution Center Site, Block 3, Independence Mall, Philadelphia.
   Petar D. Glumac, Sharla C. Azizi and Douglas B. Mooney

5:00-5:10  Conclusion: Jed Levin

* Student Paper
SATURDAY, October 19

Session 6  Contributed Papers – Archaeology of African-American Life
Winterthur Ballroom  Moderated by Marie Lorraine Pipes
1:00-2:15

1:00-1:25  Archaeology of the Guinea Community in Hyde Park
           Christopher Lindner

1:25-1:50  A Plantation Transplanted: Archaeology at the Slave Quarters at Rose Hill, Geneva, New York
           James A. Delle

1:50-2:15  Industrial Slavery in the Kanawha Valley: A Historical and Archaeological Investigation into Slave Life at the Kanawha Salines, 1800-1860
           William D. Updike

Session 7  George Washington Slept Here
Winterthur Ballroom  Co-Chairs, Anna Agbe-Davies and Andrew Edwards
2:30-5:30

2:30-2:40  Introduction
           Anna Agbe-Davies and Andrew Edwards

2:40-3:05  America’s Hidden Shrine
           Jameson Harwood, Tom Goyens and Andrew Edwards

3:05-3:30  Young George Washington, I Presume
           Anita Dodd, Paul Nasca, Sara Muller, Claudia Herzog, and David Muraca

3:30-3:55  Whose Trash is it Anyway: A Ceramic and Stratigraphic Analysis of the South Grove Midden
           * Eleanor E. Breen

           Anna Agbe-Davies, Andrew Butts and Kelly Ladd

4:20-4:45  Washington’s Chain of Forts: An Archaeological View of Fort Edwards, Hampshire County, West Virginia
           W. Stephen McBride

4:45-5:10  Cabins AND Command: George Washington and the Hutting of the Continental Army at Valley Forge
           David G. Orr

5:10-5:20  Conclusion: Anna Agbe-Davies and Andrew Edwards

* Student Paper
SATURDAY, October 19

Session 8 | Contributed Papers
Salon C | Moderated by Terry Klein
1:00-5:05

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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<th>Author(s)</th>
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<tr>
<td>1:00-1:25</td>
<td>Forgotten in Life, Forgotten in Death: Rediscovering an Almshouse Cemetery in Albany, New York</td>
<td>Matthew Lesniak and Shawn M. Philips</td>
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<td>1:25-1:50</td>
<td>Side-by-Side: Clinton’s Ditch and the Enlarged Erie Canal in Rotterdam, New York</td>
<td>J.W. Bouchard</td>
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<td>1:50-2:15</td>
<td>Making Tracks: The Archaeology of the Mohawk and Hudson, America’s Pioneering Railroad</td>
<td>Matthew Kirk</td>
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<td>2:40-3:05</td>
<td>What’s for Dinner: Distinctive Diets in New England</td>
<td>*Elizabeth Newman</td>
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<td>3:05-3:25</td>
<td><strong>BREAK</strong></td>
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<td>3:25-3:50</td>
<td>Possible European Origins of Colono Wares</td>
<td>Edward Heite</td>
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<td>3:50-4:15</td>
<td>Archaeological Excavations at Stratford Hall Plantation: Let the Strata Be Your Guide</td>
<td>Jonathan Bernhardt and Josh Duncan</td>
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<td>4:15-4:40</td>
<td>Wooden Structures, Footprints, and Signatures in the Archaeological Record</td>
<td>*Yasha N. Rodríguez</td>
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<td>4:40-5:05</td>
<td>History from the Ground Up: Soil Micromorphology at a Long Island Plantation</td>
<td>*Eric Proebsting</td>
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**BANQUET** | Longwood Ballroom
7:00-8:00

**LIVE ENTERTAINMENT (Free)**
8:00-12:00 | The VooDUDES

* Student Paper
SUNDAY, October 20

BUSINESS MEETING
Longwood Ballroom                Continental Breakfast
8:00-9:00

Session 9  What Are They Doing in St. Mary's City?
Hagley Ballroom                Chair, Silas D. Hurry
9:00-12:20

9:00-9:05  Introduction
            Silas D. Hurry

9:05-9:30  The Hicks-Mackall Plantation: An 18th Century Site in St. Mary’s City
            Ruth M. Mitchell

9:30-9:55  “It’s a Slave Quarter...It’s a House...It’s a Slave Quarter:” Archaeology of a
            19th/20th Century Domestic Site
            Wesley R. Willoughby and Mark A. Gallagher

9:55-10:20  Colonial Bottle Seals of Southern Maryland
            Caralyn Roviello

10:20-10:40  BREAK

10:40-11:05  Trinity Cemetery: The Living Necropolis
            Dionisios K. Kavadias

11:05-11:30  Layering Time on a Landscape: Developing a Geographic Information System for
            Historic St. Mary’s City
            Silas D. Hurry and Michelle Sivilich

11:30-11:55  “Carry me to yon kirk yard”: Changes in Colonial Burial Practices through the
            17th Century
            Timothy B. Riordan

11:55-12:20  Archaeology and Interpretation of a 1667 Ordinary at St. Mary’s City
            Henry M. Miller

Session 10  Public Interpretation – CNEHA Forum No. 1 – Whose Past is it Anyway and What are They Doing About it?
Salon C                Chair, Rebecca Yamin
9:00-10:40

9:00-9:20  Urban Looter/Urban Legend (What Do You Believe)
            Linda Stone
SUNDAY, October 20

9:20-9:40  
Quick Call a Ranger, There are Guys with Metal Detectors on the Battlefield  
Daniel M. Sivilich and Garry Wheeler Stone

9:40-10:00  
Spanning the Great Divide: The Relevance of Relic Hunters to an Understanding of the Civil War in Northern Virginia  
Joseph Balicki

10:00-10:20  
Learning from the Past: Contemporary Field Schools  
Sherene Baugher

10:20-10:40  
Discussion

Session 11  
Contributed Papers – New Jersey Archaeology  
Moderated by Richard Veit

Salon C  
10:45-12:00

10:45-11:10  
New Jersey in its Colonial Context  
Scott Stull

11:10-11:35  
From Blackware to Brown Betty: Transformations of a Ceramic Type in Colonial and Post Colonial Raritan Landing, New Jersey  
Brenda Springsted

11:35-12:00  
Follow the Yellow Brick Road: Dutch Bricks in New Jersey, Fact and Fiction  
Richard Veit

Session 12  
Contributed Papers  
Moderated by Edward Morin

Winthertur Ballroom  
9:00-11:55

9:00-9:25  
Myth, Memory, and the Colonial Revival: The King of Prussia Inn, King of Prussia, Pennsylvania  
Richard M. Affleck

9:25-9:50  
Diagnostic Artifacts in Maryland: A Digital Type Collection on the World Wide Web  
Katherine Dinnel

9:50-10:15  
A Piece for Every Man: Guns and Gun Equipment in Plymouth Colony (1620-1692)  
Craig S. Chartier

10:15-10:30  
BREAK
SUNDAY, October 20

10:30-10:55  Personal Adornment from the Warner Site: Personal Appearance and Identity Construction in 18th-Century Portsmouth, New Hampshire
             Carolyn L. White

10:55-11:20  Pigeon Pie and Micmac Pipes: Building Fort Ticonderoga
             Kevin Moody

             Kristen L. Stevens

11:45-12:10  The Diminishing Importance of Historical Archaeology in Vermont
             Elise Manning Sterling

Tours

1:00-4:30  Wilmington’s Market Street and Riverfront
PAPER ABSTRACTS

Richard M. Affleck            Sunday Morning – Session 12
Myth, Memory, and the Colonial Revival: The King of Prussia Inn, King of Prussia, Pennsylvania

The late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in America witnessed a remarkable upsurge in the popularity of all things "colonial," from actual antiques and period buildings to reproduction furnishings, to houses, to the chotchkes and mementos of the numerous commemorative celebrations that took place during these decades. Although Americans had appealed to the "simpler" colonial past before, particularly during the Civil War years, never had they done so in such numbers or with such enthusiasm. With the development of the automobile, it became possible for weekend tourists to seek out authentic examples of that bygone age. One such place was the King of Prussia Inn, near Philadelphia. Built in the eighteenth century, it was a place of public entertainment and accommodation for much of its history, culminating in the vernacular colonial revival establishment run by Anna Heist Waters from 1920 to 1952. Using historical and archaeological data, this paper will discuss the King of Prussia Inn in terms of the Colonial Revival movement and the construction of local history.

Anna Agbe-Davis and Andrew Edwards           Saturday Afternoon – Session 7
Session – George Washington Slept Here

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

Sharla C. Azizi, see Petar D. Glumac et al.           Saturday Afternoon – Session 5
We the People: An Historical and Archaeological Sample of the Colonial, Revolutionary, and Early Federal Era Residents of the National Constitution Center Site, Block 3, Independence Mall, Philadelphia

Joseph Balicki            Sunday Morning – Session 10
Spanning the Great Divide: The Relevance of Relic Hunters to an Understanding of the Civil War in Northern Virginia

In the debate over who owns the past, archaeologists have tried to take a high moral position while maligning relic hunters and stereotyping them as “grave robbers.” On the other hand, relic hunters view archeologists as irrelevant, untrustworthy, arrogant, and elitist. These views preclude, with few expectations, any mutual cooperation. But recent work in Northern Virginia has demonstrated the value of working together. This presentation describes a case study on how relic hunter information was essential to reconstructing the past occupation of a region. By simply asking, the project team compiled approximately 700 Civil War site locations, learned realistic methodologies for locating sites, and received detailed place specific histories. A relic hunter who has grown up in an area and devoted a large amount of time to local history is a valuable asset. Give them a try; you may be surprised that you have more in common than you think.
Sherene Baugher

*Learning from the Past: Contemporary Field Schools*

For decades college and university field schools have provided wonderful academic experiences for students. The field programs provided opportunities (not available in the traditional classroom) to master technical skills and to learn diverse methodologies. But what happened to the artifacts from these digs? Were the assemblages catalogued and curated? Who analyzed the data and produced the site reports? Were these reports distributed to local libraries and archives? In the past, there were problems in the treatment of historic resources by some field programs. But we have learned from these mistakes. There are and have been numerous successful efforts to integrate research and methodological training in both expanded field programs and in post-dig laboratory courses and independent research work.

Marshall J. Becker

*The Palisaded Swedish Fortification of 1643 at the Printzhof (36DE3), The Residential Trading Post of Colonial Governor Johan Printz*

Johan Printz, the third governor of the Swedish colony on the South (Delaware) River, established his home and trading station on Great Tinicum Island in what now is Essington, PA. Fortress Christina, the primary outpost for this colony, was erected in 1638 on the heights above the Brandywine Creek at what now is Wilmington, DE. That fortress was an earthworks construction with timber retention-facing. The exact form of the fortification built by Printz in 1643 is nowhere stated in the historical documents. The few references to a “fort” were inferred to indicate either the defensive building complex or gore identified as the Printzhof, or possibly an earthen enclosure. Excavations revealed a simple ditch and pale complex situated quite close to the small house that was the residence of Governor Printz, but slightly downstream where it provided protection from ships coming up the river.

Alison Bell

*In Medias Res: An Early Eighteenth-Century Chesapeake Domestic Site in Long-Term Material and Socio-Economic Context*

This paper considers an earthfast house (c. 1700-1740) excavated at Flowerdew Hundred in Prince George County, Virginia as the expression of planters enmeshed in transformations of Anglo-American material culture, architecture, social relations, and economic arrangements with roots extending from late medieval times into the nineteenth century. In its combination of ostentation and architectural restraint, this site can be read as the product of a segment of the population below the gentry but increasingly affluent and willing to integrate into (rather than challenge) the established hierarchy. The seemingly contradictory nature of this site’s material record reflects its residents’ methods of negotiating tensions between increasing social distance on the one hand, and continued interdependence on the other – not only among planters of diverse means but also between landowners and laborers, especially enslaved African Americans.

Tod L. Benedict

*“Chopping” at the Mall: Archeology on Blocks 1 and 2 of Independence Mall, Independence National Historical Park, Philadelphia*

Archeological monitoring, testing, and data recovery within the proposed Liberty Bell Center project area, currently under construction on Block 1 of Independence Mall, and the completed Independence Visitor Center project area on Block 2 of the Mall provided an opportunity to document various eighteenth- through twentieth-century features related to residential, commercial, industrial, and municipal activities on the two city blocks. John Milner Associates, Inc. conducted Phase I through III archeological investigations during a cumulative 14 weeks between August 1999 and April 2001, resulting in the identification of 16 brick-lined shaft features and a stone-lined,
octagonal icehouse shaft feature dating to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Basement foundations, floors, and subfloor features, as well as former street and alley locations with related drainage features dating to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, were also identified. A summary of these features will be presented, focusing on such aspects as their techniques of construction, their human associations, and their contents. In addition, the current controversy regarding the proper interpretation of the lives of the enslaved men and women who toiled on the grounds of the President's House on Block 1 during the 1790s will be explored.

Jonathan Bernhardt and Josh Duncan  
Archaeological Excavations at Stratford Hall Plantation: Let the Strata Be Your Guide

Ten years of archaeological excavations at Stratford Hall Plantation, located on the Northern Neck of Virginia, in Westmoreland Co., has provided a myriad of information on the varied landscapes of the plantation. This paper will focus on a small area just outside of the formal plantation curtilage, interpreted today as an "Old Orchard" but proven archaeologically to be the location of Middle Woodland hunting camps and work stations, an 18th century workspace, and a later 18th century post-in-ground- building that is being interpreted as a slave quarter. The purpose of this paper will be to place the Native American occupation in a larger regional context and to discuss the 18th century use in terms of adaptations to outside societal pressures.

Karen Bieling  
Redware Dish Replication Using Delaware Valley Clays

American-style redware dishes are ubiquitous in most Delaware Valley sites prior to 1850. These sturdy, slip-trail decorated, notched rim vessels evoke an era when necessity and demand for utilitarian wares required simplicity. These circumstances raised many questions and suggested a research opportunity. A local source provided the clay for a series of dishes, made with an emphasis on the materials and methods historically employed in the manufacture of these handcrafted redwares.

Carin Bloom, see Lu Ann De Cunzo  
From Farm to City: Teaching and Learning Historical Archaeology in Delaware

J.W. Bouchard  
Side-by-Side: Clinton's Ditch and the Enlarged Erie Canal in Rotterdam, New York

In the summer of 1990, Hangen Archeological Associates, Inc. excavated part of the extant Erie Canal west of Schenectady, New York, as part of a Town of Rotterdam water improvements project. The fieldwork consisted of clearing the overgrowth from two 30-foot wide swaths across the canal trough, recording the surviving stone-lined canal, excavating units to document the construction of the stone docking wall, and recording two power-equipment excavated profiles across the canal. Canal maps dating from the first half of the 19th century revealed that the project was also adjacent to "Clinton's Ditch," the smaller 1825-1840 phase of the Erie Canal. Details of both the 1840s enlarged canal and 1820s Clinton Ditch were revealed in the archeological profiles. This paper discusses combining fieldwork with historic documentation into a synergistic whole that benefits both history and archeology.

Eleanor E. Breen  
Whose Trash is it anyway: A Ceramic and Stratigraphic Analysis of the South Grove Midden

Mount Vernon archaeologists excavated a midden feature located in a grove of trees just south of the Mount Vernon Mansion. Based on architectural evidence, the archaeologists concluded that the midden was deposited before 1775. The layers of mansion and kitchen refuse represent the activities of the Washington household, but there were two pre-1775 Washington households. The
existence of these two households begs the question: is the deposit related solely to George Washington's occupation (beginning in 1754) or could the earliest layers of the midden represent the activities of the Lawrence Washington household (beginning in 1743)? Does the midden represent a single depositional event or can chronological, ceramic, and household change be seen in the midden's stratigraphy? By merging ceramic and stratigraphic evidence in the context of the history of the Washington households, this paper asks and seeks to answer: whose trash is it, anyway?


Craig S. Chartier Sunday Morning – Session 12
A Piece for Every Man: Guns and Gun Equipment in Plymouth Colony (1620-1692)

Using the gunflints, gun parts and lead shot recovered in the 1940s from the RM/Clarke Garrison site in Plymouth, Massachusetts as a spring board, the Plymouth Archaeological Rediscovery project has recently completed an investigation into the use of firearms and related equipment in Plymouth colony. Probates and wills for the entire Plymouth colony period (1620-1692) were consulted for what information they contained about firearms and gun equipment and how the types of pieces and their associated equipment changed over time. This information was then compared with Harold Peterson’s seminal work on arms and armor in colonial America and with the archaeological record of gun parts and related equipment that have been recovered in Plymouth Colony. It was found that two slightly different stories were told between what was recorded in the probates and what was recovered archaeologically. This investigation also focused on determining what types of firearms were being used by colonists during King Philip’s War (1675-1677).

Charles D. Cheek Saturday Morning – Session 2
Eighteenth-Century Redware Kiln Furniture from New York City

The excavations at the African Burial Ground in Lower Manhattan uncovered considerable information on the early New York ceramic industry. This paper will focus on the redware industry. Two locations at the site contained large amounts of redware kiln furniture among the other debris, including saggers, shelves, prisms, rods, thumb pads, and miscellaneous kiln furniture. The kiln furniture is described and compared to other collections from Philadelphia and South Carolina. The data is examined for differences caused by different traditions, materials, and markets.

Daniel Costura Saturday Afternoon – Session 8
The Past in the Present: Issues Involved in On-Site Public Interpretation of the Hamlet of Enfield Falls Site in Robert H. Treman State Park, Ithaca, New York

The public interpretation of archaeological sites in the field rather than solely in the museum is a growing trend in archaeology. This paper focuses on the issues involved in doing such an interpretation at the Enfield Falls Site after the excavation of the site has been completed and the site has been backfilled, not while the excavation is active. In addition to addressing the specific issues that must be dealt with in the interpretation of Enfield Falls, this paper also looks at how similar issues have been dealt with at sites like Martin's Hundred, the Benjamin Franklin House, and Colonial Williamsburg. These sites and many others like them paint a picture of what life was like during the colonial era utilizing both abstract interpretation and traditional museum exhibits. Enfield Falls provides an excellent opportunity to present the long-neglected story of life in a small, nineteenth-century, upstate New York hamlet.
George Cress Saturday Morning – Session 2

German Immigrant Potters in Colonial Philadelphia: Redware Recovered from the Second Street Property of George Peter Hillegas, 1735-1741.

George Peter Hillegas and his brother Michael were German immigrant potters of French Huguenot descent who arrived in Philadelphia in the 1720s. Michael Hillegas established a redware pottery near Second Street and Elfreth’s Alley in the 1730s. Kiln debris and redware wasters were recovered from pits encountered during archaeological excavations along the rear property boundary of George Peter Hillegas, located between Second and Third Streets north of Arch Street. The pottery produced a wide range of hollowware and flatware forms as well as slip decoration that demonstrates distinct Old World influence and ties to German traditions.

Thomas A. Crist, Kimberly A. Morrell, and Douglas B. Mooney Saturday Afternoon – Session 5

Witnesses to Independence: The Excavation of Philadelphia’s Second Presbyterian Church Cemetery

Excavations in June 2000 at Block 3 of Independence National Historical Park revealed the skeletal remains of over 100 individuals buried between ca. 1750 and 1800 in the former Second Presbyterian Church Cemetery. Representing the earliest Philadelphians excavated to date, the remains included one individual who had suffered a fatal gunshot wound to the head, making him one of the city’s earliest homicide victims. This paper will address the practical aspects of relocating human remains in the midst of an urban heritage tourism site and explore the issues associated with exhumations undertaken on a National Park Service property. We will also describe the taphonomic factors that affected preservation of the site and present results of the preliminary analysis of the coffins, funerary artifacts, and skeletal remains.

Thomas A. Crist, see Douglas B. Mooney et al. Saturday Afternoon – Session 5

In the Shadow of Independence Mall: Preliminary Findings from the National Constitution Center Site, Independence Mall, Independence National Historical Park, Philadelphia

Lu Ann De Cunzo, Carin Bloom, and Jason B. Smith Saturday Morning – Session 1

From Farm to City: Teaching and Learning Historical Archaeology in Delaware

The Anthropology Department at the University of Delaware offers an undergraduate program in historical archaeology that integrates research, teaching, and service to our community. Students participate in individualized, field-based experiences, often culminating in undergraduate honors theses. Two ongoing projects, Unearthing New Castle’s Past, and the Mt. Cuba Historical Archaeology Project, have benefited from students’ thesis research in recent years. Jason Smith will report on his study of kinship, inheritance and landscape in the farming community of Mt. Cuba in Delaware’s Piedmont between 1750 and 1850. Carin Bloom will introduce the historical archaeology tour and curriculum program she is preparing for 8th grade classes at the Historical Society of Delaware’s Read House and Gardens in New Castle.

J. Eric Deetz Saturday Morning – Session 3

From the Wash to the James: Architectural links between the Virginia Tidewater and East Lindsey, UK

Over twenty years ago Cary Carson et al published Impermanent Architecture in the Southern American Colonies. In their influential analysis of earth fast architecture Carson and co-authors suggested that further study was needed in certain regions of England to locate related regional traditions, mentioned were Yorkshire, Somerset, and Lincolnshire. This paper is the result of a cursory study of Mud and Stud cottages in East Lindsay, Lincolnshire. The traditional use of earth fast construction for the internal framing of these buildings bears a strong resemblance to the archaeological footprints of buildings that have become symbolic of 17th century Chesapeake
archaeology. I would argue that the architectural similarities paired with a significant amount of immigration to America from the region makes East Lindsay a likely home of the parent tradition that gave birth to the Virginia House.

James A. Delle
Saturday Afternoon – Session 6
A Plantation Transplanted: Archaeology of the Slave Quarters at Rose Hill, Geneva, NY
As the 19th century opened, and as Virginia’s tobacco industry continued its precipitous decline, two brothers-in-law, Robert Rose and John Nichols, emigrated to New York’s Finger Lakes region. As Virginia planters, Rose and Nichols imagined society to be a hierarchy at the top of which elite whites, like themselves, earned profit by exploiting the labor of enslaved people of African descent. With Rose and Nichols came some 70 African Americans, brought to New York to continue their lives enslaved. Since 1998, a team of archaeologists from Franklin & Marshall College has been analyzing the material culture associated with the quarters that were part of this experiment in northern slavery. In this paper, we analyze the ways in which material remains can shed light on the lives lived by those brought north by Rose and Nichols.

Katherine Dinnel
Sunday Morning – Session 12
Diagnostic Artifacts in Maryland: A Digital Type Collection on the World Wide Web
Have you ever wished for an easier way to learn about the artifacts typically found in the area where you are working? In Maryland, we have created a web site that we hope will provide this information to compliance and other research archaeologists, educators, and students, especially those trained in other regions. Starting with prehistoric and colonial ceramics, we plan to provide a digital type collection to aid professional and avocational archaeologists alike to standardize artifact identification of the cultural material found in Maryland. This web site provides easily accessible and comprehensive descriptions of ware types, multiple images, a glossary of terms and a bibliography of local and regional references.

Anita Dodd, Paul Nasca, Sara Muller, Claudia Herzog, and David Muraca
Saturday Afternoon – Session 7
Young George Washington, I Presume
After three seasons of shovel testing and test pits, the large-scale excavation of George Washington’s boyhood home began this summer. Historical records, including two probate inventories, indicate the Washington farm was made up of several structures including domestic spaces, warehouses, and slave quarters. Artifact analysis of the material found in the test digs suggested the location of at least five of these structures. Drawing upon this data, we began excavating one of the areas thought to contain a structure. This paper will detail the search for young Washington, and the results of the first year of open area excavation.

Keith Doms and Tony Shahan
Saturday Morning – Session 1
Archaeology at Greenbank Mill
Archaeological investigations of the water system at Greenbank Mill have been a seven year cooperative effort of avocational and professional archaeologists. The joint ASD and Greenbank Mill project contained both a research and a public archaeology component. The purpose of the research component of the project was to provide data to aid rehabilitation of the water system. The project also exposed ASD and GMA volunteers, project contractors, and the public to the methods and benefits of archaeology. The investigations recovered information on the design, construction, and development of the water system by excavating and recording elements representing primary construction features. Specifically, investigations were conducted at the turbine flume, race walls, control gate, and a previously unknown section of wooden flume. The resulting data was a collection of features representing various time periods, often with newer developments superimposed onto
earlier technologies. This paper shows that the excavation of water systems at mill sites, while generally overlooked, can provide important information concerning mill seat development and technological evolution. As the power supply, the water system often defines the character of a mill seat and better reflects landscape evolution than the mill structures.

Josh Duncan, see Jonathan Bernhardt  
Archaeological Excavations at Stratford Hall Plantation: Let the Strata Be Your Guide

Andrew Edwards, see Jameson Harwood and Anna Agbe-Davis  
America’s Hidden Shrine

Robert H. Eiswert, see Barbara J. Shaffer  
The Weldin Plantation Archaeological Site (7NC-B-11): The Ruins of a Farmstead

Christopher T. Espenshade  
Tours de Force and the Everyday: The Products of Potter Anthony Baecher

Many historic potters are known for their exceptional works, as these pieces are the most likely to have survived through the years. In the case of German-born potter Anthony Baecher, his work has been characterized by several surviving tours de force. Baecher has been lauded as one of the most creative folk potters of nineteenth century Virginia, but until recently little was known of his day-to-day products. In April 2002, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Threatened Sites Program sponsored a one-day testing program at Baecher’s Frederick County, shop site. The analysis of the recovered material, in addition to earlier collections from the site, suggests that Baecher’s great skill was not necessarily reflected in his common ware. Heavy rims, simple decorations, unspectacular bases, and basic glazes distinguish Baecher’s pedestrian, bulk ware from his few surviving masterpieces. This initial study illustrates the biases of various data sets in characterizing the work of a potter.

Mark A. Gallagher, see Wesley R. Willoughby  
“It’s a Slave Quarter...It’s a House...It’s a Slave Quarter:” Archaeology of a 19th/20th Century Domestic Site

Patrick H. Garrow and and Nathan Morphew  
Historical and Archaeological Investigations of the Ash House, Mansfield, Connecticut

Historical and archaeological investigations were conducted by TRC at the Ash House in Mansfield, Connecticut in August, 2001 in advance of development of an industrial park by the University of Connecticut. The Ash House had been disassembled a short time prior to the investigations, and the materials were saved so the house could be reuilt on another lot. Local tradition indicated that the house had been built by the Slafter family in ca. 1770, but research conducted during the TRC project indicated that the Ash House had been built between 1742 and 1751/52 by Stephen Freeman. The archaeological and historical investigations documented the construction sequence of the house and the layout of the original farmstead.

Juliette Gerhardt  
Linking Potters to their Wares: Two Cases from Philadelphia and Chester County

This paper focuses on the difficulty of attributing unmarked redware pottery to known potters. The discovery, in the Block I and 2 assemblages at Independence Mall, of pots made by Philadelphia potter Thomas Haig between 1819-1831 was fortuitous. Subsequent research to confirm this attribution has been circuitous and frustrating. Recent archaeological work at the Jacob Zook House in Exton, Chester County, PA, recovered a number of slip-decorated redware vessels that may
have been made at the local Vickers Pottery in Lionville between 1823-1873. In both cases, the artifacts, historical records, and curated pieces are being compared to establish a link between these redware potters and their wares recovered in archaeological contexts.

James G. Gibb
Saturday Morning – Session 2
Median Ceramic Dates for Hagerstown Valley Pottery
Since its introduction by Stanley South in the 1970s, mean ceramic dating has been a mainstay of American historical archaeology. Mathematically simple and easy to compute, mean ceramic dates calculated on well-documented, widely distributed ceramic types precisely estimate the central date around which an assemblage was deposited at a site. Coupled with the presence/absence of individual ceramic types and their dates of manufacture, mean ceramic dates can approximate the duration of a site’s occupation. For greater accuracy, the analyst could add the ranges and median production dates for ceramics made in the vicinity of the site. This paper offers median dates for stoneware and red earthenware vessels made in the Hagerstown Valley of Western Maryland. All of the dates are based on objects reported by H. E. Comstock in his compendium, *The Pottery of the Shenandoah Valley Region* (1994), and applied to the Reiff site assemblage from Washington County, Maryland.

Patricia E. Gibble
Saturday Morning – Session 2
18th Century Pennsylvania Redware Folk Terms and Vessel Forms: Colonial Everyday Dishes and What They Were Called
Domestically produced red earthenware (or redware) are among the most frequently recovered artifacts from American historic sites. Although few 18th century redware sherds can be dated or attributed to a specific colonial potter, some historic archaeologists agree that this pottery type has more of a story to tell. This paper highlights redware research in which an incipient redware type series for Pennsylvania redwares is proposed. Using primary document data and archaeological assemblages from southeastern Pennsylvania contexts, this type series delineates the folk lexicon for domestic wares and ascribes these terms to reconstructed redware vessels from 18th century Pennsylvania contexts. Organization of this redware type series, it is hoped, will promote future domestic pottery analysis and critical comparison on both the inter-site and inter-regional level.

Petar D. Glumac, Sharla C. Azizi and Douglas B. Mooney
Saturday Afternoon – Session 5
We the People: An Historical and Archaeological Sample of the Colonial, Revolutionary, and Early Federal Era Residents of the National Constitution Center Site, Block 3, Independence Mall, Philadelphia
Recent archaeological excavations at the National Constitution Center Site, Block 3, Independence Mall, Philadelphia, have recovered a large volume of artifacts associated with the eighteenth and early nineteenth century residents of the city. Occupants of the block during the Colonial, Revolutionary, and early Federalist Periods represent a true cross section of Philadelphia society during these eras, and include individuals of National renown, affluent merchants, artisans and craftsmen, members of the laboring classes, recent immigrants seeking a new life, and former slaves struggling to rise above their former condition. This paper will present an overview of the population with whom these archaeological findings are associated and discuss the historical information relating to specific individuals who will figure prominently in future research.

Petar D. Glumac, see Douglas B. Mooney et al.
Saturday Afternoon – Session 5
In the Shadow of Independence Mall: Preliminary Findings from the National Constitution Center Site, Independence Mall, Independence National Historical Park, Philadelphia
**Alice Guerrant**  
Session – *Explorations of Delaware’s Historic Archaeology*  
Historic archaeologists have kept very busy in Delaware over the last ten years, exploring a wide range of site types and research objectives. This session will visit several of these projects, as well as consider the hands-on training of our next generation of archaeologists and the interested public.

**Jameson Harwood, Tom Goyens and Andrew Edwards**  
*America’s Hidden Shrine*  
The site of George Washington’s birth has been memorialized since the early 19th century. Fortunately, Washington’s Birthplace is a bit “off the beaten path” thus spared most of the ravishes of urbanism, and its special status as a historical monument to patriotism has brought it into the protective fold of the National Park system. In fact, the patriotic zeal and politics of the 20th century led to archaeological work that probably would not have otherwise been accomplished, adding significantly to our knowledge of the 17th and 18th-century Chesapeake while at the same time compromising archaeology for the sake of building a shrine. This paper looks at that archaeology and its association with the myth and truth of America’s Greatest Hero.

**Edward F. Heite**  
*When When Wasn’t When It Was*  
All the bricks at the Nathan Williams site were wasters, or rejects. At the Churchmans Meadow brick clamp, none of the waste bricks were bigger than a half-brick. In the late eighteenth century, the tenants at the Bloomsbury site used the bottom half of a Bellarmine as a water container. A broken red earthenware dish on the same site was repaired. Consumer behavior among poorer segments of society will include scavenging, re-use of broken items, and continued use of very old or obsolete implements. Examination of such materials may reveal new insights into pre-industrial use of material objects. One might even be able to conclude that a long date range of common objects in use at any time may be a measure of poverty.

**Edward F. Heite**  
*Possible European Origins of Colono Wares*  
Throughout the eastern United States, and particularly in the southeast, archaeologists have encountered a group of ceramics that all are hand-built, open fired. While the method of manufacture is more or less the same, local variations are substantial. These wares are grouped under the general title of "colono wares," formerly "colono-Indian wares." Various researchers have attributed this potting craft to either African or Native American traditions. Such attributions ignore the fact that the European settlers brought with them a tradition of making such pottery. This paper will summarize the European traditions of hand-built, low-fired domestic pottery that could have contributed to the variety of ceramic types that are grouped under the broad category of "colono" wares.

**Claudia Herzog, see Anita Dodd et al.**  
*Young George Washington, I Presume*
Richard W. Hunter

The Sourland Mountain Redware Industry of Somerset County, New Jersey

From at least the second decade of the 19th century until circa 1880, the manufacture of utilitarian redware was carried on within a relatively confined and isolated area on Sourland Mountain in Hillsborough Township, Somerset County, New Jersey. At its peak, in the mid-19th century, this industry comprised three separate potteries and a tileworks, all located within an area approximately a mile square. These factories were sited close to sources of their two chief raw materials (clay for potting and wood for fuel) in a thinly serried part of the state where the land is of marginal agricultural utility. The growth of the redware industry was closely linked to timber-related industries which developed in the nearby community of Rock Mill during the same period. From an archaeological standpoint, most of the Sourland Mountain manufacturing sites appear to be undisturbed and worthy of preservation for future research. Structural remains of kilns, workshops and potters’ dwellings have all been identified and there is an abundance of waste material at each site.

Silas D. Hurry

Session – What Are They Doing in St. Mary's City?

For over thirty years, Historic St. Mary's City has undertaken archaeological investigations within the limits of this National Historic Landmark that commemorates the founding site and first capital of Maryland. This symposium pulls together a variety of recent studies to demonstrate the range and depth of current research at this significant site. Presentations range from reports of field work and artifact analyses through new technological applications, in-depth studies of colonial and later mortuary practice, and reflections on how to turn archaeological research into interpretive structures and programs.

Silas D. Hurry

Layering Time on a Landscape: Developing a Geographic Information System for Historic St. Mary's City

For over thirty years, Historic St. Mary's City has conducted archaeological investigations at the site of Maryland's first settlement and 17th century capital. This National Historic Landmark site encompasses nearly 1500 acres with archaeological resources dating from the Early Archaic period through the 20th century. The archaeological investigations have ranged from survey level to full research excavation and have identified over 250 archaeological sites and components. To better organize and synthesize this wealth of data, HSMC has begun implementing a Geographical Information System to document resources within the entire National Landmark. This program is being assisted by the pro bono services of Eagan McAllister Associates, an environmental consulting firm with strong Southern Maryland roots. The design of the GIS will be discussed and plans for the future development of the program will be outlined.

Meta F. Janowitz

The classification of redwares in terms of their forms, glazes, and bodies by historical archaeologists has been at times both idiosyncratic and overly technical. We should not try to fit these wares into schemes based on those of refined, factory-produced wares or of prehistoric pottery. We need to do chemical analyses, examine any kiln wasters we can find, and look at whatever records survive from the potters themselves before we create typologies.

Dionisios K. Kavadias

Trinity Cemetery: The Living Necropolis

Like so many other American cemeteries, Trinity Cemetery in St. Mary’s City, harbors the physical interface between overarching cultural ideology and individual identities. The underlying
union of the physical and abstract, the living and dead, the material and the ideological, can be observed etched in stone. Documentation and analysis of these ideological artifacts can provide a glimpse into the sociocultural dynamic of worldviews as reflected in the morphological evolution of tombstones in the past two centuries. The organic character of this necropolis will be explored by careful examination of the symbolic, spatial, and material cultural trends localized through time, space, and kinship.

Linda Kennedy, see Christopher T. Espenshade  
Tours de Force and the Everyday: The Products of Potter Anthony Baecher

Elizabeth Kiniry  
Archaeological Investigations at Orchard House, Home of Louisa May Alcott

In July 2001 archaeologists from the University of Massachusetts Boston undertook an archaeological survey at Orchard House, the home of Louisa May Alcott, in Concord, Massachusetts. Orchard House was originally constructed in the early 1700s and was home to the Alcott family from 1858-1877. *Little Women* was written while Louisa lived at Orchard House. The archaeological survey was conducted prior to structural improvements and repairs to the house. This paper will discuss the results of the survey and will also discuss the role archaeology can play in historic preservation and public education.

Matthew Kirk  
Making Tracks: The Archaeology of the Mohawk and Hudson, America’s Pioneering Railroad

One of America’s oldest passenger railroads once steamed through the fastest developing section of the modern city of Albany. Approximately 1,000 feet of the original bed and grade of the railroad used from 1832-1844 still remains and is protected by the City via an archeological easement. The easement, which lies across from the University of Albany and the interchange of I-90 and I-87, is considered prime commercial real estate. Under pressure from developers, the city permitted a small section of the grade to be removed allowing for an access road to a newly constructed hotel. To mitigate the impacts, archeologists from Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. conducted an investigation during the winter of 2000. Numerous details concerning the early engineering and construction of the railroad were unearthed. The history of the rail line, the archeology of the original grade, and the circumstances which engendered the permitted destruction of the grade within the archeological easement are explored.

Kelly Ladd, see Anna Agbe-Davies  
Bush Hill House: The Changing Face of Barbados

Cheryl Janifer LaRoche  
Geographies of Resistance: Archaeology and the Underground Railroad

The success of the Underground Railroad was dependent in part upon geographical awareness. Knowledge of escape routes, waterways, and the location of safe houses and free black settlements formed the foundation of one of the world’s most successful resistance movements. Archaeological methods and techniques are crucial to the identification, location, and recovery of understudied or undocumented Underground Railroad sites, particularly those associated with Free Black communities. This paper demonstrates how archaeology and the study of cultural landscapes complement limited and difficult to access historical data. This is a study about borders and boundaries both physical and psychological. The language of the landscape reveals evidence of daily activities of those who left few written records even though large parts of the evidence are also missing from the landscape. Archaeology can help in this recovery. By placing these no longer extant settlements in context, a “history of place” emerges. Pre-Civil War Black settlements have not been collectively subjected to historical analysis, geographic interpretation, or cultural landscape
critique from the perspective of the geographies of resistance. Investigation of the relationship of these sites to the Underground Railroad and the quest for freedom represents a new area of scholarship that can be most fully comprehended through a historically informed multidisciplinary approach with archaeology at its center.

Kathryn H. Leacock

Guardhouses and Military Rank Distinction at Fort Niagara

Standing between the Niagara River and Lake Ontario in Western New York, Old Fort Niagara is a monument to the area's military past. Occupied by three nations over a three-century period the Fort has undergone many alterations that exist today in the historic and archaeological records. Archaeological excavations at the Fort have been carried out for just over two decades. According to maps and written documentation, during the British occupation of the Fort (1759-1796) a stockade and two guardhouses were constructed. One was designated for soldiers, the other officers. This paper analyses the archaeological manifestations of status utilizing the archaeological remains of these two structures. Differences were recorded in building materials. Status differences were also present in the placement of these structures on the landscape.

Matthew Lesniak and Shawn M. Phillips

Forgotten in Life, Forgotten in Death: Rediscovering an Almshouse Cemetery in Albany, New York

Beginning in 1989, archaeological investigations in Albany, New York rediscovered a cemetery associated with the Albany County Almshouse, circa 1825 to 1926. A concentrated, formal cemetery, which appeared on early 20th century maps, was found and the majority of it excavated. Also found were unmapped burials arranged along field boundaries. Analysis of a preliminary sample of burials in 1989 provided research questions for the major burial excavation of 2002, and a review of the potential biological data that may be obtained from the recently excavated burials is possible. All of the land used for the almshouse cemetery had been reused in the 20th century by various educational, military, and health-related institutions. Despite appearing on maps, the formal cemetery was damaged by the construction of buildings belonging to a state health laboratory and a National Guard armory. The apparent unconcern with which the cemetery was built over suggests that the almshouse residents and their resting places were willfully “forgotten,” and indicates that many other social needs were given priority over preserving the integrity of the cemetery.

Jed Levin

Revolutionary City/Federal City: Recent Excavations on Independence Mall, Independence National Historical Park, Philadelphia

Each year Independence National Historical Park is host to some three million foreign and domestic visitors. The three city blocks of downtown Philadelphia which constitute Independence Mall serve as the focal point of the park and are the setting for the park’s primary visitor destinations -- the Liberty Bell and Independence Hall. Following extensive planning, extending over many years, the National Park Service has joined with a diverse group of partners on a plan to remake Independence Mall. This ambitious endeavor represents the first substantial alteration of the Mall since its creation starting in the 1950’s. This work will result in new or improved facilities better suited to the large, and rising, volume of visitors.

Background studies, testing programs and data recovery conducted for the National Park Service and the other project partners on portions of the Mall’s three blocks have produced a wealth of information on colonial, revolutionary and early federal Philadelphia. Nearly 150 shaft features have been investigated, over 3000 square feet of intact historic ground surface area has been excavated, skeletal remains of more than 100 individuals have been disinterred, and nearly one
million artifacts recovered. This session presents the background to this project, reviews results of completed work, and provides an overview of work yet to be completed.

William B. Liebeknecht  
Saturday Morning – Session 2  
*The Woodnull Kiln Site: Excavation of a Rural Redware Kiln in Salem County, New Jersey.*

The Woodnull Kiln Site is not specifically referenced in the documentary record and its existence has been determined primarily through archaeological investigation. The site appears to have been producing red earthenware during the second or third quarters of the 18th century, most likely during the ownership tenure of Jonathan Woodnull (1738-1770). Excavation of the site revealed the fragmentary remains of a probable simple updraft kiln. Kiln debris and redware wasters were recovered from the overlying deposits and in the surrounding area. The pottery produced a wide range of utilitarian flatware and hollowware forms as well as some items that display the stylistic influence of contemporary refined white-bodied wares.

Christopher Lindner  
Saturday Afternoon – Session 6  
*Archaeology of the Guinea Community in Hyde Park*

This is the initial report on an early 19th century rural African-American settlement in Hyde Park, New York. Photographs, diaries, and written recollections of the period augment church and civil records to connect the lives of several dozen individuals. They include the community’s leader, Primus Martin, a free person of color by 1790, and his granddaughter who married a former fugitive slave. Surface collection and test excavations focus on three sets of house foundations. The 2002 field school begins collaboration among an inner-city school, a county Black History committee, community volunteers, and a historically related college.

Barbara H. Magid  
Saturday Morning – Session 2  
*In the Philadelphia Style: Alexandria Pottery and the Mössbauer Effect*

In the 1790s, Alexandria potter Henry Piercy and his contemporaries made earthenware “in the Philadelphia style.” The Alexandria wares are, in fact, visually indistinguishable from some of their Philadelphia antecedents. Alexandria archaeologists are working with physicists from American University to examine earthenware from Alexandria and Philadelphia pottery sites using Mössbauer Spectroscopy. This technique may be applicable for a study of Philadelphia style pottery from other cities in the Northeast.

Elise Manning-Sterling  
Sunday Morning – Session 12  
*The Diminishing Importance of Historical Archaeology in Vermont*

The new 2002 draft SHPO guidelines may make Vermont historical archaeology a thing of the past. Under political pressure to cut costs, SHPO has revised the types of sites considered potentially significant. Now, archeological investigation of most 19th and 20th century sites will not be supported by the SHPO on the flawed reasoning that most historic sites can be understood solely through documents. The guidelines state, “For example, many types of mills, are well documented in written and other records and many exist as standing structures; archeological investigations may not provide useful or outstanding complementary information.” This ‘seen one...seen em all’ mentality poses a monumental threat to Vermont’s historic heritage. The new and often cost-driven guidelines that potentially threaten all of Vermont’s historic resources will be examined. Suggestions will be offered on how to initiate a reexamination of the policy that will write off 200 years of Vermont history solely for the benefit of development. This paper is the first step in a process to protect significant sites, which comprise an invaluable part of Vermont’s historic past.
W. Stephen McBride  
Saturday Afternoon – Session 7
Washington’s Chain of Forts: An Archaeological View of Fort Edwards, Hampshire County, West Virginia

In 1775 Virginia began the construction of forts along its western frontier to defend settlers against anticipated French and Indian attacks. In 1776 this defensive line was greatly expanded and placed under the command of Col. George Washington of the Virginia Regiment. Among the forts in this chain was Fort Edwards, in present Hampshire County, West Virginia. This site is being preserved and interpreted by the Fort Edwards Foundation, which funded archaeological investigations in 2001. These investigations were directed toward assessing the nature of archaeological deposits across the site and to locate evidence of the French and Indian War fort and the activities of its occupants. Shovel probing, test unit excavation and backhoe trenching successfully located three sections of the fort’s stockade trench, including one bastion, numerous eighteenth century features, and stratified eighteenth to nineteenth century middens.

Eva M. MacDonald  
Saturday Morning – Session 3
Towards a Historical Archaeology of the German-Canadians of Markham’s Berczy Settlement

In his book “In Small Things Forgotten,” James Deetz challenged archaeologists to use material culture as a source of information about human actions that may not be represented widely in the written record. Consequently, studies of ethnic minority groups became popular in American historical archaeology from the 1970s onwards. Equally invisible, however, are immigrant groups who wished to blend in with (or whose character resembles that of) the charter group in a given region. This paper will present a model that seeks to distinguish between German and English ethnic identities through an analysis of ceramic vessels from five domestic sites occupied by some of the first immigrants to settle in Markham, Upper Canada (Ontario), circa 1794 to the 1820s. In particular, differences or similarities observed in the ceramic assemblages will be interpreted within the contexts of goods available in the embryonic settlement and the ethnic foodways of the sites’ occupants.

Henry M. Miller  
Sunday Morning – Session 9
Archaeology and Interpretation of a 1667 Ordinary at St. Mary’s City, MD

In 1667, a William Smith built a structure to explicitly serve as a public inn or ordinary in Maryland’s capital city. The ordinary operated for a decade until it was destroyed by fire in 1678. Archaeologists have fully explored this site. This presentation will examine the archaeological and historical evidence and consider the architectural form Smith selected for his ordinary. The artifact signature of this known ordinary is examined to evaluate common assumptions made about expected artifact frequencies from public inns. Public interpretation of these research findings through a complete reconstruction of this 17th-century structure is also discussed.

Claudia Milne and Rebecca Yamin  
Saturday Afternoon – Session 5
Wild and Woolly in Philadelphia: Food Remains from Nineteenth-Century Features on Independence Mall

Food remains from several features excavated on Independence Mall in Philadelphia suggest that mid-nineteenth-century Philadelphians enjoyed a diverse range of wild foods. While fish accounts for much of the diversity, rabbit, pheasant, quail, guinea fowl, grouse, duck, goose, pigeon, snipe, deer, lobster, and turtle were also identified. Philadelphia’s eighteenth-century market was celebrated as “one of the finest in the universe” and early nineteenth-century accounts portray the quality and quantity of animal and vegetable foods available as “immense,” but none of these accounts goes into any detail and it is as yet unclear whether any accounts at all exist for the mid-nineteenth-century. This study will compare the dietary diversity suggested by the food remains recovered (both faunal and floral) with any available accounts of mid-nineteenth-century foodways.
in Philadelphia. Presumptions about preferences for domesticated mammals in this time period will also be considered.

**Ruth M. Mitchell**  
*Sunday Morning – Session 9*  
*The Hicks-Mackall Plantation: An 18th Century Site in St. Mary’s City*

Archaeological investigations around an 18th century site have revealed that despite development during the mid 20th century a remarkable amount of preservation is present. The Hicks-Mackall Plantation was once comprised of a number of structures, including a dwelling house, which was built by William Hicks in the 1750s and purchased by Captain John Mackall in 1774. The Mackall family lived in the main house until the early 19th century when it was described as in complete disrepair. Little is known historically about this Plantation and recent archaeology has uncovered a cellar. Some mitigation has been completed on another portion of the site, yielding a broad array of ceramics and other artifacts.

**Kevin Moody**  
*Sunday Morning – Session 12*  
*Pigeon Pie and Micmac Pipes: Building Fort Ticonderoga*

On October 14, 1755, French military engineer Lotbiniere landed at Ticonderoga with 2,000 soldiers and 400 Canadian laborers. One year later, Fort Ticonderoga was on its way to completion. Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. began a Phase 2 survey of the Fort Ticonderoga Parade Ground in 2000. The results of the survey are discussed focusing on the daily lives of the workmen during the first year of the fort’s construction.

**Douglas B. Mooney**  
*Saturday Afternoon – Session 5*  
*In the Shadow of Independence Mall: Preliminary Findings from the National Constitution Center Site, Independence Mall, Independence National Historical Park, Philadelphia*

Kise Straw & Kolodner, Inc. has recently completed data recovery excavations at the site of the future National Constitution Center at Independence Mall in Philadelphia. These investigations encompassed more than 100 eighteenth- and nineteenth-century historical house lots and resulted in the unearthing of some 270 subsurface features, including more than 130 brick-lined shafts; delineation and examination of 32,000 square feet of intact ground surfaces; disinterment of more than 100 individuals from the former Second Presbyterian Church Cemetery; and recovery of an estimated one million artifacts. Excavations have also identified evidence of an intact prehistoric occupation, as well as artifacts associated with possible Contact-period Native Americans and eighteenth-century African-Americans. This paper will discuss the archaeological investigations at the site, and will present information regarding many of the most significant discoveries.

**Douglas B. Mooney**, see Petar D. Glumac et al.  
*Saturday Afternoon – Session 5*  
*We the People: An Historical and Archaeological Sample of the Colonial, Revolutionary, and Early Federal Era Residents of the National Constitution Center Site, Block 3, Independence Mall, Philadelphia*

**Douglas B Mooney**, see Thomas A. Crist et al.  
*Saturday Afternoon – Session 5*  
*Witnesses to Independence: The Excavation of Philadelphia’s Second Presbyterian Church Cemetery.*

**Nathan Morphew**, see Patrick H. Garrow  
*Saturday Morning – Session 3*  
*Historical and Archaeological Investigations of the Ash House, Mansfield, Connecticut*

**Kimberly A. Morrell**, see Thomas A. Crist et al.  
*Saturday Afternoon – Session 5*  
*Witnesses to Independence: The Excavation of Philadelphia’s Second Presbyterian Church Cemetery.*
As archaeologists examine the record of northern slavery, we are confronted with the question of how to understand the life and living conditions of slaves from the archaeological record. In an effort to contribute an answer to this question, this paper examines the faunal remains from excavations conducted by Boston University at the Royall House in Medford, MA. Comparisons focused on species representation and processing techniques will be made to existing faunal analyses conducted in the Southeast and Middle Atlantic regions. Initial analysis conducted on the Royall House collection identifies a differing species composition but similar processing techniques. These differences and similarities are suggestive of the approaches that New England's slaves may have taken in coping with the conditions of their daily lives.

David G. Orr
Saturday Afternoon - Session 7
Cabins AND Command: George Washington and the Hutting of the Continental Army at Valley Forge

Using the newly excavated areas of the Pennsylvania brigade as a chief source, the relationship between Washington and his army is explored through their respective housing during the encampment at Valley Forge, 1777-78. Recent investigations have shown that the brigade camp functioned as a work area as well as housing; something that compares and contrasts with the headquarters complex which Washington created. Exterior and interior values will be discussed as the two areas are archaeologically examined. The symbolic meaning of the "log city" (a contemporary term) will be discussed within the classical language of the age as Washington emerges as an excellent case study for the eighteenth century "exemplum virtutis" definition of what constitutes a hero. Additionally the ephemeral nature of the "log city" is placed in the perspective of "the true rustic order". The archaeological evidence illustrates all of these arguments with the result being a more complex appreciation of both the Valley Forge encampment and George Washington.

Elizabeth S. Peña
Saturday Afternoon - Session 4
New Work at Old Fort Niagara: A Summary of the 2001 and 2002 Field Seasons

Recent field work at Old Fort Niagara has revealed the remains of numerous features and archaeological deposits, ranging in date from Late Archaic points to "tourist trash." Shallow foundations from different eras nearly abutted one another; a post-War of 1812 dump was covered by a later bake house; and restoration in the late 1920s resulted in a stratum containing both early 18th-century and early 20th-century material. This paper presents a summary of the work conducted by the archaeological field school sponsored by the University at Buffalo in 2001 and 2002. The focus will be on site formation processes and their effect upon the direction of archaeological research at Old Fort Niagara.
Eric Proebsting  
Saturday Afternoon – Session 8  
*History from the Ground Up: Soil Micromorphology at a Long Island Plantation*

The archaeology of Sylvester Manor is a collaborative effort. So far, the project has included specialist studies in artifacts, geophysics, archeobotany, and zooarchaeology. My work adds a geologic component by using seven soil samples, taken in the summer of 2001, to address questions centered around three research areas. First, what are the baseline soil conditions of the region? Second, what are the major natural and cultural processes that have contributed to the site’s present state? Third, what does detailed, stratigraphic and sediment information tell us about the formation and history of specific site contexts? This study is significant to the scientific development of Historical Archaeology and is among the first of its kind in North America to use the established techniques of soil micromorphology to understand the formation of a historic site.

Timothy B. Riordan  
Sunday Morning – Session 9  
*"Carry me to yon kirk yard": Changes in Colonial Burial Practices through the 17th Century*

Excavations in the cemetery associated with the Catholic Chapel at St. Mary’s City, Maryland have revealed significant insights on Colonial mortuary practices. A total of 57 burials were excavated in 1995-96. A precise burial excavation protocol was used which emphasized the collection of data on funerary practices. The unique nature of the site allowed the division of the burials into three 30 years time periods. Combining these two analyses allows an assessment of changes in burial practice over time. Trends in coffin use and construction, body placement, burial clothes and burial artifacts are considered from this time perspective.

Yasha N. Rodríguez  
Saturday Afternoon – Session 8  
*Wooden Structures, Footprints, and Signatures in the Archaeological Record*

Archaeological signatures of wooden structures are often not as obvious in the record as archaeologists presume. In comparing nineteenth century frame versus plank construction techniques, what archaeological signatures might still remain? Are we over relying on the presence of a foundation to identify the presence of a structure? What characteristics might we expect to find when dealing with a frame versus a plank structure? This paper will explore these issues and expose the difficulty archaeologists have when searching for the archaeological footprint of wooden structures long after the buildings are gone. Specific examples from Tompkins County, in the Finger Lakes region of New York State, will be serve to illustrate these issues and problems.

Michael G. Roels  
Saturday Afternoon – Session 4  
*Interpreting Gunflints and Battlefield Archaeology: A Case Study from Fort Niagara*

This paper outlines the analysis of 26 gunflints excavated from a midden deposited following the War of 1812 at the archaeological site of Old Fort Niagara. The analysis involved identifying types and quantity of use wear in order to demonstrate a behavioral pattern associated with the use and discard of this class of artifact on the Niagara Frontier during the War. Two types of gunflints were identified and determined to have different patterns of wear leading to the hypothesis that the U.S. and British Militaries not only used different types of gunflints but that the individual soldiers actually preferred different types. This demonstrates that gunflints held symbolic meaning to the soldiers and the behavior of discarding unutilized flints reflects their attitude toward their enemy since the two types have been demonstrated to be functionally identical.

Jene C. Romeo  
Saturday Afternoon – Session 4  
*The Impact of Food on Military Strategies and Decision Making during the 1757 Campaign against Ft. William Henry*

There are no questions as to why the French targeted Ft. William Henry in 1757 during the French and Indian War. The goal to eliminate the most advanced British base of operations in the
Champlain Valley would not only reduce the threat to two French Forts, St. Frederic and Carillon, but would ideally open up the British military road to Ft. Edward and in turn provide questions concerning the captured garrison, Amerindian behavior and further military action. Documents, diaries, letters, etc., along with archaeological research, indicate that one of the key factors influencing Montcalm’s actions was related to food, with implications beyond the immediate military arena. This paper will explore the relationship of food as it pertains to Montcalm’s military decisions regarding such issues as prisoners of war, the massacre, the cessation of French advancement despite French victory.

Caralyn Roviello  
*Colonial Bottle Seals of Southern Maryland*

Bottle seals are that unique diagnostic artifact that can help tie archaeology and history to individuals and social systems for better interpretation and understanding. By giving us specific dates, initials, names or symbols, a bottle seal can give insight into the story that an archaeological collection tells. This presentation summarizes the what, how, who and when of bottle seals local to Maryland’s three southern counties, with a particular focus on St. Mary’s City. Once a colonial metropolis, St. Mary’s City and its surrounding areas provide many examples of different types of bottle seals. These examples are highlighted and described, demonstrating the importance of bottle seals as interpretive artifacts.

Gerard Scharffenberger  
*Upon This Rock: Salvage Archaeology at the Early Eighteenth-Century Holmdel Baptist Church*

Religion has played an integral role in the settlement and growth of the United States since the earliest days of colonization. Aside from economic opportunity, freedom of religion and the desire to worship unmolested were the primary factors behind the emigration to America during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Church structures, or “meetinghouses,” were often the center for both secular and sacred activities. Town meetings to discuss civil affairs were held on weekdays, under the same roof as religious services conducted on Sundays. Recent repairs in the basement crawlspace of the Holmdel Community Church, Holmdel, New Jersey, built circa 1705, necessitated an emergency salvage effort prior to the removal of nearly two feet of soil under the church. This endeavor uncovered a wealth of artifacts and features, which provide valuable insight into the design and dimension of the earliest section of the structure, as well as the activities, beliefs, and social standing of the congregation.

Barbara J. Shaffer and Robert H. Eiswert  
*The Weldin Plantation Archaeological Site (7NC-B-11): The Ruins of a Farmstead*

The Weldin Plantation Archaeological Site (7NC-B-11) is an early eighteenth to early twentieth century farmstead. The site is unusual because there are extensive above ground foundations, some as high as ten feet. There is the opportunity for the site to be used to provide interpretation to the public concerning the landscape, layout, and operation of a substantial dairy farm during the mid/late nineteenth century. A portion of the site may be adversely affected by the Blue Ball Properties Area Transportation Improvement Project. As a component of the mitigation, the Federal Highway Administration, Delaware Department of Transportation, and Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control have proposed the development of portions of the site into an educational exhibit. The Weldin Plantation Site is a unique and important resource and can be used to interest the public and teach them about Delaware’s rich history.

Tony Shahan, see Keith Doms  
*Archaeology at Greenbank Mill*
Daniel M. Sivilich and Garry Wheeler Stone
Sunday Morning – Session 10
Quick Call a Ranger, There are Guys with Metal Detectors on the Battlefield

Since 1990, guys and gals with metal detectors have roamed Monmouth Battlefield State Park, picking up pull-tabs and loose change dropped by visitors, fragments of 19th- and 20th-century farm equipment, and the debris of the 1778 battle where Washington and the Continental Army defeated the British Army. Except for modern trash, every artifact has been referenced to a benchmark, catalogued, and mapped in a CAD program. Periodically, to meet the requirements of their archaeological permit, reports are filed with the NJ Historic Preservation Office. Metal detecting the battlefield has established battle lines, mapped impacted ordnance of the greatest field artillery duel of the war, and plotted the evolution of a skirmish. In 1989, Monmouth Battlefield State Park had NO artifacts from the battle. Now they have 1333 confirmed Revolutionary War artifacts - part of an overall collection of 8562 artifacts. Except for the assistance of the Park Historian, this entire effort has been organized and funded by volunteers including writing the collection management software.

Jason B. Smith, see De Cunzo et al.
Saturday Morning – Session 1
From Farm to City: Teaching and Learning Historical Archaeology in Delaware

Brenda L. Springsted
Sunday Morning– Session 11
From Blackware to Brown Betty: Transformations of a Ceramic Type in Colonial and Post Colonial Raritan Landing, New Jersey

Black glazed wares, plain and decorated, are transformed and co-opted over time in England to serve the new fashion for tea, before reverting to the rural folk traditions. The American markets and makers further emulate and modify the use and production of blackwares to serve a variety of needs, from the dairy to the coffee and tea table. The archaeological excavations provide an opportunity to examine the use of black glazed wares, produced in England and locally in the Mid Atlantic.

Kristen L. Stevens
Sunday Morning– Session 12
The American Battlefield Protection Program – Grants, Research, and More

Since the early 1990s and the recent battle over Manassas, Congress has acknowledged the Federal government’s leading role in battlefield preservation. The American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) was created through the National Park Service to assist local communities in saving their battlefield preservation. Archaeologists have just begun to research, survey, and analyze battlefield sites as huge features. The ABPP funds research that leads to site preservation, interpretation, and registration on the National Register of Historic Places. This paper will introduce the program and its intended audience for grants and technical assistance. The funding mechanisms will be explained and archaeological case studies will be noted.

Garry Wheeler Stone, see Daniel M. Sivilich
Sunday Morning – Session 10
Quick Call a Ranger, There are Guys with Metal Detectors on the Battlefield

Linda Stone
Sunday Morning– Session 10
Urban Looter/Urban Legend (What Do You Believe)

We are all tacit supporters of the behaviors of members of our society if we are not active opponents. What are we, as individuals, doing or what can we do to protect our archaeological sites from destruction by looters? These questions and related issues may be easier to answer when your community is small and you can identify all the players. However, the big city has lots of land, lots of people and lots of unknown archaeological sites ripe for the taking. From the perspective of an archaeological consultant in New York City, this brief presentation will discuss looting in an urban
context; ideally, how to identify it, find the parties involved, and nip it in the bud or identify alternate goals. This presentation is intended as a catalyst for discussion among all the people in the session room. We are all participants in shaping the future and protecting our archaeological heritage.

Scott Stull  
*New Jersey in its Colonial Context*

New Jersey developed as an agricultural colony, like the rest of the British colonies in North America. Unlike other colonies of the Northeast, however, New Jersey did not develop a major international port on the scale of New York, Philadelphia, or Boston. Instead, the system of proprietorships in New Jersey created a social and economic structure more like that of Virginia, which created a different social and geographic landscape from New Jersey’s neighbors. This paper will argue that the fundamental economic organization in New Jersey differed from that of New York City, and the two systems came together in places like the small river port of Raritan Landing.

William D. Updike  
*Industrial Slavery in the Kanawha Valley: A Historical and Archaeological Investigation into Slave Life at the Kanawha Salines, 1800-1860*

As a part of continuing archaeological investigations for the expansion of the Marmet Locks and Dam, located at Lower Belle, Kanawha County, West Virginia, the Huntington District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers sponsored excavations at the Willow Bluff Site, (46Ka352). Initial archaeological work at the site identified the site as having components from the recent historic, early to mid 19th century, Woodland, Late Archaic, and Early Archaic Periods. This paper will focus on the early to mid 19th century component. As identified, this site consisted of a chimney base for a house, and a large artifact rich cellar likely filled prior to the American Civil War. Artifacts from the site suggested an African-American slave presence, and offered a unique opportunity to examine slave life in relation to the salt industry prevalent in the Kanawha Valley. This paper will examine the work and lives of slaves in the salt industry, and then focus on the archaeological evidence of slavery from the Willow Bluff site, and what it can tell us about the lives of slaves working in the Kanawha Valley in the 19th century.

Richard Veit  
*Follow the Yellow Brick Road: Dutch Bricks in New Jersey, Fact and Fiction*

Dutch bricks, though a commonplace artifact on early sites in New York State, are infrequently recovered by archaeologists working in New Jersey. This paper examines the distribution of these artifacts in New Jersey. Particular attention is paid to the age and, when known, the ethnic associations of the sites they are found on. Hints for macroscopically identifying Dutch bricks are provided. Local folklore regarding bricks brought from Holland is also discussed, particularly as it relates to the actual distribution of these mundane but potentially informative artifacts.

Joan M. Walker, see Heather A. Wholey  
*Summary of the Blue Ball Tavern Excavations, New Castle County, Delaware*

Jeanne Ward  
*The Redware of Thomas Vickers, Jr.: Caln Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania*

A Phase I archaeological survey conducted in 1993 for the Brandywine Hospital resulted in the recovery of numerous redware sherds and fragments of kiln furniture likely associated with the Thomas Vickers Jr. pottery. Thomas Vickers, Jr., born 1757, died 1829, was a Quaker and an staunch abolitionist. While the first written evidence of the redware pottery of Thomas Vickers, Jr.
appears in tax records from 1796 is seems the pottery met its demise by 1814 due to financial mismanagement. During the lifetime of the pottery Vickers was assisted by his three sons in the production of milk pots, dishes, jars, jugs, bowls, sugar pots, lids, toys, and pitchers. I will discuss the results of the survey and hopefully make comparisons between the assemblage recovered archaeologically and works attributed to Thomas Vickers, Jr. in the collections of the Chester County Historical Society.

Carolyn L. White

Sunday Morning – Session 12

*Personal Adornment from the Warner Site: Personal Appearance and Identity Construction in 18th-Century Portsmouth, New Hampshire*

Items of personal adornment can be used to understand the ways that site inhabitants represented individual identities and group affiliations in daily life. This paper discusses an assemblage of artifacts of personal adornment recovered at the Warner House, an eighteenth-century house in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and examines the ways in which the assemblage reflects gender and class identities.

Heather A. Wholey and Joan Walker

Saturday Morning – Session 1

*Summary of the Blue Ball Tavern Excavations, New Castle County, Delaware*

The Blue Ball Tavern site has allowed for the study of several aspects of the developing economic landscape in New Castle County during the late 18th, 19th, and early 20th centuries. The site originally functioned as a tavern, with documentation beginning in 1787 and continuing to 1849, thereafter functioning as a tenant farm until 1909, when the Blue Ball Dairy occupied the site. Each of these occupations appears as discernable historical and archaeological units, defined according to the site’s primary function, and as part of community, county, or statewide trends. The “Tavern Era” can be archaeologically subdivided into an earlier unit of 1787 to 1828/9 and a later unit up to 1849. The second “Tenant Farm” phase spans the years from 1850 to 1909, and can also historically and archaeologically be subdivided into an earlier unit of 1862 to 1890 and a later unit up to 1909. The “DuPont Dairy/Farm” phase begins after 1909 when A. I. DuPont purchased the property and lasts until 1938, when DuPont died and the property was transferred to various Florida based companies and leased to independent dairymen. Land use trends for each of these phases of the site’s history is evident from the distribution of various domestic artifacts and architectural remains.

Scott Wieczorek

Saturday Morning – Session 3

*Clay in the Pines: Deconstructing the Myth of the Pasadena Terra Cotta Company, Pasadena, New Jersey*

Legends abound regarding the short-lived clay industry of New Jersey’s Pine Barrens. This little-known industry operated briefly from the eighteen-sixties to the nineteen-teens and left little mark on the populace of the region. In the vacuum of successful operation many tales arose regarding the abandoned ruins. This paper will examine the physical remains of what is colloquially known as the “Pasadena Terra Cotta” factory to help define what these ruins actually represent and what clay industry may have operated there as well as reintroduce a forgotten Pine Barrens Industry to scholarship.

Wesley R. Willoughby and Mark A. Gallagher

Sunday Morning – Session 9

*It’s a Slave Quarter...It’s a House...It’s a Slave Quarter:” Archaeology of a 19th/20th Century Domestic Site*

The Slave Quarter Site at Historic St. Mary’s City was named after a structure that was constructed in the 1840’s and stood on the site until 1994. Up until that year, the site was interpreted historically by its pre-Civil War occupation, over-shadowing the structure’s subsequent 100 years of occupation as a tenant house. This paper examines the archeological evidence of a long-term 19th
and 20th Century domestic setting, and its implications upon interpretation of the “Slave Quarter” Site

Rebecca Yamin  
Session – Whose Past is it Anyway and What are They Doing About it?

It is hoped that this forum will be the first in a series of sessions that treat areas of controversy and concern to archaeologists working in the northeast. The first forum will consider the issue of looting in the conventional sense (i.e., non-professional activities on archaeological sites) and the non-conventional sense (unreported professional activities on archaeological sites). Four fifteen-minute informal presentations will introduce some of the problems faced and the constructive approaches the presenters have taken to those problems. Five minutes will be allotted for questions after each presentation and an interactive discussion will follow the presentations. The results of the discussion will be summarized by the organizer and published in the CNEHA newsletter.

Rebecca Yamin, see Claudia Milne  
Wild and Woolly in Philadelphia: Food Remains from Nineteenth-Century Features on Independence Mall
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