

CNEHA 2020 Annual Meeting and Conference

ARCHAEOLOGY IN A TIME OF UNPRECEDENTED CRISIS

November 6-7

Final Program

(All times given in Eastern Standard Time. Zoom links to follow.)

Friday, November 6

Friday Morning Tours

- 10:00-10:30** New York City Archaeological Repository: The Nan A. Rothschild Research Center (Amanda Sutphin)
10:30-11:15 Old Dutch Church and Burying Ground, Sleepy Hollow, New York (Sara Mascia and Richard Veit)

Friday Afternoon Session

- 1:00-1:30** Richard Veit: "Fever! The History and Archaeology of the Philadelphia Lazaretto"
1:30-2:00 Michael Zimmerman: "Innovative Pedagogy in the Archaeology Classroom in the Era of COVID-19"
2:00-2:30 Chris Matthews: "Defund the National Register!"
3:00-3:30 Jake De La Plante: "Exploring the Landscape of Admiral's Point using 360 Degree Photography"*
3:30-4:00 Crowder, Alexandra, Thomas Kutys, and Carolyn Horlacher: "I-95/Girard Avenue Interchange Project Artifact Lightning Rounds"
4:00-4:30 Anya Gruber: "Sickness and Power: Smallpox as Biopolitical Warfare in the North American British Colonies"*
4:30-5:00 Barry Gaulton: "Sanitation Management in 1620s Ferryland: Effluvia, Miasmatic Theory, and Notions of Health and Cleanliness"

Friday Evening Happy Hour

- 5:15-6:30** A Toast to the Life and Legacy of Mary Beaudry
+ Punch of the 18th Century with Phil Dunning (*recipes to be provided*)

Saturday, November 7

Saturday Morning Plenary Session

- 10:00-11:00** Samuel C. Still III and Marc Lorenc: "Why We Need Collaborative Archaeology More Than Ever: Lessons Learned from the Dr. James Still Community Archaeology Project" (Plenary)

Saturday Afternoon Session

- 12:00-12:30** Caitlin Hufnagle: "The Colonial American Iron Industry: A Socioeconomic and Archaeometallurgical Investigation"
12:30-1:00 Rita Ujunwa Onah: "Black Lives Matter Movement! A Misconception and Reconstruction in Archaeology"*
1:00-1:30 Catherine Cottreau-Robins: "Climate Change and the Impacts to Archaeological Sites: A Collaborative Approach to the Crisis in Maritime Canada"
1:30-2:00 Michael Gall: "The Little Church on a Hill: Rethinking Peripheral Terrain at the Battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778"
2:00-2:30 Aubrey O'Toole: "Tracing Identity Among New Netherlanders and Their Descendants, 1650-1750"*
2:30-3:00 Chris Sabick: "Discovery of the Paddlewheels from the Steamboat Phoenix"
3:00-3:30 Adam Heinrich: "'The Disease of Virgins': A Medical Ailment at the Lippincott Plantation"
3:30-4:00 Meta F. Janowitz: "Trenton-Made Ceramics: The Website of the Potteries of Trenton Society"
4:00-5:00 **Business Meeting** (*including announcement of the results of the student paper competition*)

* Student paper competition entry

PLENARY SESSION

Saturday, 10-11am

“Why We Need Collaborative Archaeology More Than Ever: Lessons Learned from the Dr. James Still Community Archaeology Project”

Samuel C. Still III and Marc Lorenc (Dr. James Still Historic Office Association)

The shift to community-based archaeology over the past few decades has brought with it a necessary revisioning of the field and its capacity for public engagement. In their desire to engage and partake in the social movements of the 21st century, many archaeologists have increasingly grappled with decolonial and anti-racist critiques of the discipline in an effort to correct course. Central to this corrective shift is the notion that archaeology should be by, with, and for the people that are most affected by the many facets of a project (Atalay 2006). In this vein, community archaeology increasingly finds itself embattled with the historical legacies of exploitation, silencing, and gatekeeping, necessitating new methodologies and approaches that bring diverse groups of people into a project as collaborators rather than research subjects. This shift towards a community paradigm, coupled with an engagement with broader social justice movements, pushes archaeology towards new horizons in order to meet the current political moment.

The Dr. James Still Community Archaeology Project (DJSCAP) in Medford, NJ is positioned within this larger genealogy. By collaborating with descendant and local communities using a combination of community-based participatory research, critical race theory, and ethnographic approaches, the project restructured the day to day goings-on at an archaeology site in order to shift towards a “community paradigm” (Imbroscio 2016). Using what I call “archaeological groundings,” we explored how archaeology can be of service to the public, shaping the types of questions and experiences that volunteers can have during a project. By demonstrating the ways in which community archaeology can aid in capacity building, stewardship, critical pedagogy, and cultural performance, we extend the conceptualization of where an archaeological project starts and stops, highlighting how archaeologists can be involved in communities before, during, and after excavations. Coupled with the ongoing efforts of the Dr. James Still Historic Office Association, we show how community programming can bring volunteer energy to the site, increasing meaningful public engagement while creating a space for diverse people to come together and break bread.

HAPPY HOUR: Punch of the 18th Century with Phil Dunning

Friday, 5:15-6:30 (immediately following a Toast to the Life and Legacy of Mary Beaudry)

Welcome to Happy Hour! Phil Dunning, retired material culture researcher, will be instructing in the Art and Mystery of making an 18th-century punch. We'll be talking about popular drinks of the period and the material culture associated with drinking, with plenty of examples to see. And if punch isn't your tippie, feel free to charge your glass with whatever you enjoy and join in. Cheers!

PAPER ABSTRACTS (General Sessions)

* *Student paper competition entry*

Cottreau-Robins, Catherine (Nova Scotia Museum)

Climate Change and the Impacts to Archaeological Sites: A Collaborative Approach to the Crisis in Maritime Canada

When considering archaeology in a time of unprecedented crisis, the impacts of climate change to archaeological sites immediately comes to mind. In Maritime Canada, and particularly Nova Scotia, the issue has recently been recognized nationally as most critical after the dire status of the Canadian Arctic. In response to the tide of urgency stimulated by the ever-increasing frequency of storm events and associated impacts, a pilot project is underway and prepares for its fourth year of stakeholder planning and field work. The partners of COASTAL (Community Observation, Assessment, and Salvage of Threatened Archaeological Legacy) agree that we are in a race against time. Partners also agree that the most effective strategy is to prioritize goals by exercising a collaborative, community-driven model. Initially a project focused on Indigenous archaeology sites, the project protocols have been expanded to include historical sites discovered nearby. The dynamic environment of a coastal fur trade post illustrates the challenges for archaeologists and partners ahead.

Crowder, Alexandra, Thomas Kutys, and Carolyn Horlacher (AECOM)

I-95/Girard Avenue Interchange Project Artifact Lightning Rounds

AECOM archaeologists working on the I-95 Girard Avenue Interchange Project have uncovered over one million artifacts belonging to Philadelphia's pre-contact and historic residents. Ranging from commonplace to unique and mysterious, the recovered artifacts have provided an unprecedented glimpse into the lives of the area's inhabitants. This lightning round of three short papers discusses some of the project's unique 19th-century finds and contextualizes those objects within the landscape of historic Philadelphia. From teapots and flowerpots to fire helmets, the artifacts demonstrate the numerous ways in which urban residents promoted their emotional and physical well-being, displayed social status, and protected their community.

* De La Plante, Jake (Memorial University of Newfoundland)

Exploring the Landscape of Admiral's Point using 360 Degree Photography

Viewsheds, sightlines and visibility are all key parts of understanding how a military site functioned in the landscape. The Admiral's Point site in Trinity, Newfoundland, offers an example of how these ideas were implemented according to 18th-century military theory in order to physically control a landscape. This paper will explore and document the viewsheds, sightlines, features and landscape of Admiral's Point using 360° photography. This technique allows viewers to gain a virtual first-person perspective and to visually observe everything from a single point. In addition, 360° images are generally user friendly and can be viewed in online platforms such as YouTube, allowing an unlimited audience to remotely view a site. These qualities are especially appealing in a time where virtual and accessible resources are more important than ever. 360° photography provides a useful and novel method for site documentation and the study of landscape archaeology.

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

The Little Church on a Hill: Rethinking Peripheral Terrain at the Battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778

Extensively studied archaeologically and historically, the Battle of Monmouth on June 28, 1778 in central New Jersey showcased Washington's ability to stand against the British Army and hold the field of battle. The New Jersey militia was important to this success. They harassed the British Army leading to the battle and commanded key terrain that enabled the Americans to advance from Englishtown toward the higher undulating topography of Monmouth Courthouse. Recent metal detection and military terrain analysis resulted in the archaeological identification and interpretation of an undocumented skirmish that took place between American and British forces at the western, formerly understudied outskirts of the battlefield. Recovered musket balls forced a re-examination and identification of key terrain that may have influenced the course of the battle.

Gaulton, Barry (Memorial University of Newfoundland)

Sanitation Management in 1620s Ferryland: Effluvia, Miasmatic Theory, and Notions of Health and Cleanliness

Rife with the stench of fish offal, rendering cod livers and salted fish, the early 17th-century fishing village of Ferryland seems the most unlikely of places to find evidence for residents' concern with foul-smelling effluvia. Yet for nearly three decades archaeologists have been uncovering the remains of carefully-built features used to redirect and dissipate various forms of wastewater and excrement. Among these remains are subterranean masonry drains associated with the village's brewhouse, stable, and kitchen, surface gutters placed along exterior cobblestone pavements, and even a communal privy situated beside the inner harbor so that its contents were "flushed" twice a day with the tides. This paper delves into the construction and operation of these various features as well as the motivations behind their creation, ultimately forming a nexus back to early modern miasmatic theory and the belief that disease causation was the result of miasmas (noxious gases/vapors) emanating from organic matter.

* Gruber, Anya (University of Texas at Austin)

Sickness and Power: Smallpox as Biopolitical Warfare in the North American British Colonies

It is impossible to discuss the early colonial history of the Americas without talking about the impact of infectious disease, including smallpox. In archaeological literature, the impact of disease tends to be mentioned only in passing or in terms of percentages of Native population decline, signaling the loss of Indigenous culture. Here, I argue that the impact of disease, particularly smallpox, needs to be examined much more deeply beyond population loss. The analysis of smallpox through a Foucauldian lens of biopolitics and biopower can contribute to this gap in the scholarship, as disease was a crucial dimension in the shaping of empire and in processes of exclusion in North America starting in the 16th century, with lasting effects into the 21st century. The spread of smallpox was a mechanism of state power situated in human biological function—an early example of biopower.

Heinrich, Adam R. (Monmouth University)

"The Disease of Virgins": A Medical Ailment at Lippincott Plantation

The recovery of a medicinal vial with a chemical residue revealed that a member of the affluent Quaker Lippincott family suffered during the late 17th or early 18th centuries in today's Burlington County, New Jersey. The residue revealed the possible treatment of a historically common, though now "extinct," disease called chlorosis that generally afflicted young women conforming to cultural pressures regarding body image.

Horlacher, Carolyn (see Crowder, Alexandra)

Hufnagle, Caitlin (Fordham University)

The Colonial American Iron Industry: A Socioeconomic and Archaeometallurgical Investigation

This presentation examines the archaeometallurgical and sociopolitical history of the iron industry in the British American colonies. The Mid-Atlantic Colonies in particular had the natural ingredients necessary for industrial iron production: bog and mineral ores, and calcium from limestone or oyster shells. These resources, and the abundant streams and rivers used to power mills and transport smelted iron, provided the foundation for the successful operation of bloomeries, furnaces, and forges. By 1750 the American colonists were major suppliers of pig and bar iron to British manufacturers and by 1775 were the world's third largest iron producers. This presentation will endeavor to re-insert the iron industry into the narrative of American independence and will discuss the social structures which allowed the industry to grow as it did, namely slavery and indentured servitude, through an investigation of two pieces of pig iron unearthed from the bed of the Pamunkey River in Virginia.

Janowitz, Meta F. (School of Visual Arts)

Trenton-Made Ceramics: The Website of the Potteries of Trenton Society

The Potteries of Trenton Society (POTS) has created a [website](#) with information that will be useful to archaeologists working with 19th- and 20th-century ceramic collections. Trenton, New Jersey, has been called “the Staffordshire of America” because, from the middle of the 19th century until the financial crisis of the 1930s, table, tea, and sanitary wares made in Trenton were sold throughout North America and even occasionally reached markets farther afield. Electrical fixtures and high-end art pottery were also produced by the many potteries in the city. The POTS database includes information about each of the potteries established in Trenton along with illustrations of their marks and a history of the rise and fall of the industry. This paper will give an overview of the website and of the archaeological excavations that led to its creation.

Kutys, Thomas (see Crowder, Alexandra)

Matthews, Chris (Montclair State University)

Defund the National Register!

For more than 30 years, many historical archaeologists have worked to promote racial and social justice by interpreting sites associated with marginal communities. Yet, despite repeated appeals for more inclusion, decolonization, and political action, for training and hiring of more people of color, and for more research into the inequalities that drive the history of the United States, much less has been done to change the way historical archaeology is actually designed and practiced. This paper examines what it means to insist on structural change in archaeology and considers how to make it happen. We need to redesign the National Register nomination process so that it promotes more critical and diverse histories and more equitable distribution of funding to historically discriminated communities. One goal is an affirmative action program that focuses resources and expertise in support of communities of color. A new framework for defining significance is another.

* O’Toole, Aubrey (Memorial University of Newfoundland)

Tracing Identity Among New Netherlanders and Their Descendants, 1650-1750

The population of New Netherland, the short-lived yet influential 17th-century Dutch colony, is typically described as vibrant and diverse. Several Indigenous groups, European settlers from across the United Provinces and beyond, and enslaved and liberated Africans all moved within the same landscape, resulting in a vast web of cultural interactions and the perpetual formation of individual and group identities. Archaeologists have used material culture gathered from Dutch sites in colonial North America to engage with notions of “Dutchness” in early American history. Going forward, how can we reexamine this material record in a way that truly encapsulates the spectrum of identity present in such a diverse group, both before and after the colony fell to the English? This paper outlines my forthcoming doctoral research, which seeks to combine several underutilized archaeological collections with historical documentation to trace the formation of identities among New Netherlanders and several generations of their descendants.

* Onah, Rita Ujunwa (Memorial University of Newfoundland)

Black Lives Matter Movement! A Misconception and Reconstruction in Archaeology

The incessant civil rights protests in our world today represent different actions and affect decisions that impact race and societal position. The question is, does the protest represent the right course of action and can these actions possibly solve the problem caused by discrimination from past to present? This paper will address what Black Lives Matter (BLM) means to a person irrespective of color and how it affects the interpretation of archaeology as a discipline. Using social media analysis, my discussion will highlight the BLM art to honor and preserve in public places versus art that will only remain in archives for later study. This example will help reconstruct the archaeology of the past in an effort to teach about the present and work toward a better future.

Sabick, Chris (Lake Champlain Maritime Museum)

Discovery of the Paddlewheels from the Steamboat Phoenix

At the end of August 2020, an avocational shipwreck explorer discovered two paddlewheel structures on the bottom of Lake Champlain. Analysis of these structures, and their location, revealed that they belonged to the Steamboat *Phoenix* which burned and sank in September of 1819 with the loss of six lives. Though the remains of the steamboat's hull were discovered in 1979 and are currently part of Vermont's Historic Dive Preserve System, the discovery of the vessel's paddlewheels, 201 years after their loss, has refocused attention on one of the most tragic events in Lake Champlain's maritime history. This presentation will discuss how the paddlewheels were discovered and identified, plans for future research on these structures, and how collaboration with avocational divers can lead to stewardship of submerged cultural resources.

Veit, Richard (Monmouth University)

Fever! The History and Archaeology of the Philadelphia Lazaretto

The Philadelphia Lazaretto, located on the Delaware River in Essington, Pennsylvania, is the oldest surviving lazaretto or quarantine station in North America. It is also a physical reminder of the horrific impact that yellow fever, an acute viral disease spread by the *Aedis aegypti* mosquito, had on society in early America. Construction of the grand Georgian edifice began in 1799, in response to the Yellow Fever Epidemic of 1793. In 2015, Monmouth University began a long-term archaeological investigation of the site. Fieldwork is providing new information about the physical layout of the Lazaretto complex and identified artifact deposits with the potential to provide new information about the lives of the individuals who lived and worked at the site. The Lazaretto is a powerful reminder of how human relationships with other living things, in this case, mosquitoes and the viruses they carry, have shaped and continue to shape society.

Zimmerman, Michael (Bridgewater State University)

Innovative Pedagogy in the Archaeology Classroom in the Era of COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic has created an unprecedented crisis worldwide, but especially at colleges and universities struggling with decreased enrollment, quarantines, outbreaks, faculty and staff furloughs, and the challenges of distance learning. This is especially true of archaeological pedagogy, as field schools have been cancelled or suspended, archaeology labs cleared of students, and access to materials limited. The response of anthropology and archaeology departments to this crisis has required a great deal of innovation in archaeological pedagogy. This paper will outline some of those innovations, particularly those at Bridgewater State University, which make use of virtual and augmented reality environments, photogrammetry and the virtual museum, innovative uses of online tools such as Zoom, Flipgrid, etc., and secure online digital database technology.