Encountering 'Others' in the Atlantic World: Perspectives from the Material World

375th New Sweden Anniversary Conference

7-10 November 2013

Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

New Sweden History Conference

University of Delaware and Lund University

NEW SWEDEN CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

Encountering "Others" in the Atlantic World: Perspectives from the Material World.

Co-Chairs

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Lauren Brincat, Winterthur Program in American Material Culture, University of Delaware

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Poster Session Coordinator

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Native American Representation

Cara Lee Blume, Consultant, Confederacy of Nanticoke and Lenape Sovereign Tribes

Rev. John Norwood, Nanticoke Lenni-Lenape Nation

Conference Website

Silas Hurry and Christy Morganstein, Council of Northeast Historical Archaeology

Program Design

Jenna Reynolds, Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs

Student Intern

Kaitlyn Laws, Department of Anthropology, University of Delaware

The 2013 375th Anniversary New Sweden and CNEHA logo references the encounter between Swede and Lenape at the founding of New Sweden. King Gustavus Adolphus II (1611-1632) appears on a memorial medal recovered from the Van Sweringen site in Historic St. Mary's City (courtesy of Historic St. Mary's City, Maryland). The stylized Lenape head tops a wooden ceremonial club now in the collections of Skokloster Castle, Sweden (courtesy of Madeleine Söder, Skoklosters slott (CC BY-SA 3.0). Logo design contributed by John Milner Associates, Inc.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Map of Clayton Hall 4

General Schedule 5

Conference Events 6

Conference Tours 7

Program of Sessions

Friday, November 8, 2013 9

Saturday, November 9, 2013 9

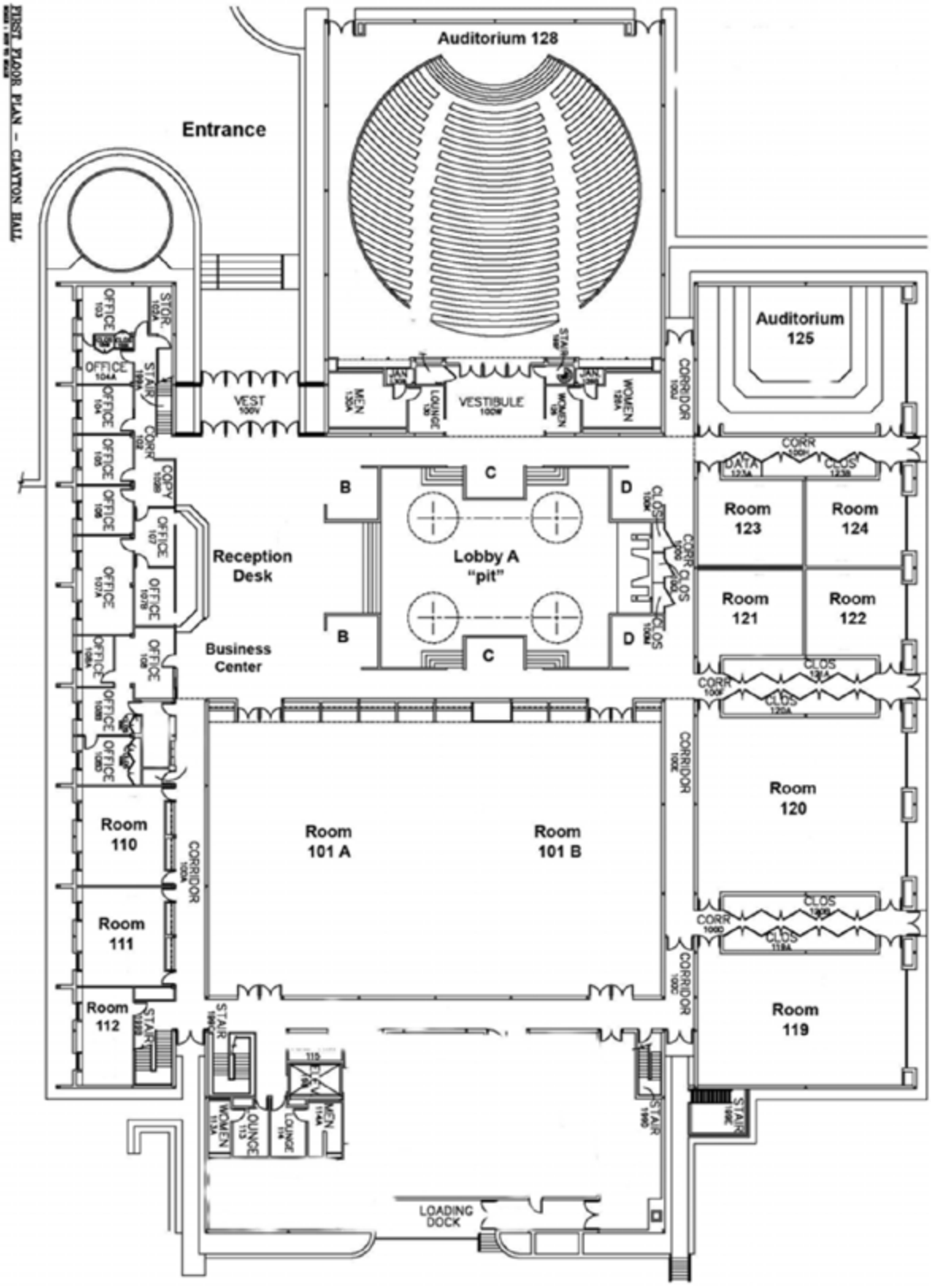
Sunday, November 10, 2013 13

Paper Abstracts 16

Contact Listing 38

Conference Sponsors ..... Back Cover

Clayton Hall
1st Floor



CONFERENCE GENERAL SCHEDULE

Thursday, November 7

6 PM–12 AM: CNEHA Executive Board Meeting
103 Munroe Hall, University of Delaware

5–9 PM: Registration: Courtyard at Newark Lobby
(+ pre-registration only, Sleep Inn, Howard Johnson's)

Friday, November 8

7:30 AM–6 PM: Registration: Courtyard at Newark Lobby (+ pre-registration only, Sleep Inn, Howard Johnson's)

Buses for Tours make pickups at the Courtyard at Newark, Sleep Inn, and Howard Johnson's beginning at 7:45 AM

8 AM-5 PM: Book Room, Courtyard at Newark, Salons A, B, C

6-8 PM: Welcome Reception & Poster Presentations: Delaware History Museum, Delaware Historical Society, 504 Market Street, Wilmington, DE 19801

Saturday, November 9

7:30 AM–6 PM: Registration: University of Delaware Clayton Hall Lobby

8:30 AM–5:30 PM: Paper Presentations
(Clayton Hall Rooms 119, 120, 125, 128)

8 AM–5 PM: Book Room
(Marriott Hotel, Salons A, B, C)

12:15-1:15 PM: Lunch (Box lunches, Clayton Hall Room 101A)

12:15-1:15 PM: Round Table Lunch: Update to Digging in America, Sponsored by CNEHA Subcommittee on Collaborative Preservation
(Clayton Hall Room 101A)

7-10 PM: Banquet (Blue Ball Barn, Alapocas Run State Park, Wilmington)

Sunday, November 10

8 AM–12 PM: Registration: Clayton Hall Lobby

7:30–8:30 AM: CNEHA Annual Business Meeting, FREE Breakfast and Raffle (Clayton Hall Room 101A; Breakfast opens at 7 AM)

9 AM–1 PM: Book Room
(Marriott Hotel, Salons A, B, C)

8:30 AM–12:15 PM: Paper Presentations
(Clayton Hall Rooms 119, 120, 125, 128)

1–4:30 PM: Public Plenary Session, Ethnic Diversity and Everyday Life in Early Colonial America
(Clayton Hall Room 128)

For more information, contact the conference co-chairs:

Lu Ann De Cunzo
decunzo@udel.edu
302.831.1854

Craig Lukezic
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302.736.7407

Conference website:
http://cneha.org/conference.html/2013

CONFERENCE EVENTS

Friday, 8 November, 6-8 PM
Welcome Reception & Poster Presentations: Delaware History Museum, Delaware Historical Society, 504 Market Street, Wilmington, DE 19801

The Delaware Historical Society is the statewide, non-profit organization that explores, preserves, shares, and promotes Delaware history, heritage, and culture to strengthen our community. The Delaware History Museum, located in a renovated art-deco Woolworth store, features Delaware's only permanent exhibit on Delaware history, including displays of rare items of everyday life, costumes, children's toys, regional decorative arts, and paintings. It's the perfect setting to get us in a "Distinctively Delaware" (TM DHS) mood and to highlight this year's poster session. We'll also be treated to a special exhibit mounted by DHS and the Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, "Forging Faith: Building Freedom, African American Faith Experiences in Delaware 1800-1980."

The Conference officially opens at the Reception with a Welcoming Address by Delawarean and Delaware historical archaeologist Wade P. Catts, "'Equalling the celebrated river of the Amazons': An historical archeological perspective of the colonial settlements of the Delaware River Valley."

(Limited bus service is available, departing from conference hotels beginning at 5:15 PM, returning 8 PM; directions are provided in your registration packet).

Saturday, 9 November, 12:30–1:15 PM
Box Lunch, Clayton Hall Room 101A

Ensure you don't miss a paper! Join us for lunch at the conference center. Choose from a selection of 11 sandwiches (including vegetarian options) served with seasonal fruit, pasta salad, chips, cookies, canned soda or bottled water ($15.00 pre-registration). Guests may opt to bring their own lunches or select lighter fare at the adjoining Courtyard Newark. The schedule doesn't allow time for 'lunch on your own' in downtown Newark, which will be especially busy with UD's Parents' Weekend guests.

Saturday, 9 November, 7-10 PM
Banquet
Blue Ball Barn, Alapocas Run State Park, Wilmington

Blue Ball Barn, built in 1914 by Alfred I. duPont, is named after the Blue Ball Tavern, an inn and meeting house, that was once located near the property. The Blue Ball Barn is the centerpiece of the new Alapocas Run State Park, and an example of the preservation and adaptive reuse of an historic structure. This extraordinary barn and the Delaware Folk Art Collection it houses provide the perfect backdrop for this year's banquet, catered by Newark, DE restaurant Caffé Gelato. Caffe Gelato has been awarded "Delaware's Best New Restaurant" by Delaware Today Magazine, and in 2010, Delaware Today awarded Caffé Gelato "Best Outdoor Dining", "Best Wine List", "Newark's Best Restaurant", "Most Romantic Atmosphere" and "Best Lunch". The restaurant has earned the Wine Spectator Award of Excellence award annually since 2005, and "Delaware's Best Desserts" since 2008. Wine and beer will be available.

The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Annual Awards will be presented at the banquet. Conference-themed entertainment. ($40.00 pre-registration).

(Limited bus service is available, departing from conference hotels beginning at 6:30 PM, returning 10 PM; directions are provided in your registration packet).

CONFERENCE TOURS

All tours are a full day, 8:00 am – 4:00 pm.
Tours include transportation costs,
lunch, and all admittance fees.
Many tours have outdoor components please dress appropriately and wear walking shoes.

1) Delaware's Hidden Gems: Vernacular Architecture and Landscapes

$65.00 US/Canadian

Delaware: the First State, Small Wonder, the Diamond State. Tour participants will discover the origin of these monikers with visits to a number of these gems.

Stop 1 – Wilmington, settled 1638

A seventeenth-century National Historic Landmark in the Delaware River Valley is a distinction that few historic sites can claim. The Old Swedes Church and burial grounds has this privilege. Holy Trinity Church, commonly called Old Swedes Church was constructed of Brandywine granite in 1698-1699. The only remaining structure of the early Swedish settlement along the banks of the Christina River, it's the oldest church in the nation now standing as built and still in use for regular worship. Join architect Dale Frens (Frens and Frens) and Executive Director Rebecca Wilson for architectural and historical tour of this 314-year-old site.

Stop 2 – New Castle, founded 1651

The New Castle Court House Museum is one of the oldest courthouses in the United States and is a National Historic Landmark Site. Exhibitions at the museum highlight Delaware's courts, Assembly, social, cultural and archaeological history. Featured are displays and artifacts of archaeological excavations of the site from 1955 through 2003. In April 2013 the Court House was included in the First State National Monument.

George Read House and Gardens - Conducted by University of Delaware Anthropology professor Dr. Lu Ann De Cunzo and her students, archaeology on the Read House and Gardens site began in the mid-1990s, and continues with groundpenetrating radar studies by John Milner Associates. Archaeological research on site is also contributing to the study of the surrounding town of New Castle, settled by the Dutch in 1651, and occupied at turns by Swedes and finally the English, eventually becoming the colonial and first state capital of Delaware.

Stop 3 - Port Penn, founded 1763

Dr. David Orr (Temple University) will lead participants on a walking tour of Port Penn; the village landscape will be discussed with emphasis on surviving features and sites; including the Dr. Stewart House that dates from the mid-eighteenth century and an early 18th century dyke. The Port Penn Museum housed in a 19th century schoolhouse that contains a rich collection detailing Port Penn Community Life and Culture. The theme of the local fisheries and the world of the waterman echoes in the boardwalk trail that leads out into a marsh. At the time of the tour, the marsh should be stirring with life.

Stop 4 - Delaware City, DE; ca. 1835.

African Union Church Cemetery, currently undergoing preservation, contains the burial sites of five African-American Soldiers from the American Civil War (United States Colored Troops). They will be interpreted on site. The nearby free African American site of Polktown will be visited. Delaware's status as a slave state will be explained through these powerful landscapes where African Americans once confronted both slavery and freedom concurrently.

Box lunch will be provided.

2) Nanticoke Lenni-Lenape Tribal Community

$65.00 US/Canadian

The Nanticoke Lenni-Lenape Sovereign Nation invites conference attendees to visit the important landmarks of their community and meet with tribal leaders to learn how this tribal community has survived in their homeland for the last 300 years. These landmarks include St. John's United Methodist Church (their traditional church), graveyards, tribal grounds, and tribal center (where crafts, music CDs, t-shirts and other souvenirs can be purchased.) The tribe will provide a lunch of traditional dishes including succotash and venison stew at the tribal grounds followed by entertainment and time for informal discussion with tribal leaders.

3) Forts on the Delaware, 1651-1945

$65.00 US/Canadian

From the moment Europeans arrived in the Delaware Valley, establishing places for defense of their settlements was of paramount concern. Early fortifications constructed by the Swedes, Dutch, and English were placed to attempt control of both river traffic and commerce. Later fortifications constructed by the United States government were placed to defend the important port city of Philadelphia. This tour will provide an overview of fortifications in the middle Delaware Valley, starting with the sites of seventeenth-century Fort Casimir and a French and Indian War battery in New Castle, then traveling a short distance downriver to strategically placed forts Delaware and Du Pont. We will view the fort sites in New Castle, walk the casements, terreplein, Civil War POW camp, and river front at Fort Delaware, and tour the batteries and parade ground at Fort Du Pont. Archeological work has been conducted at several of these sites. Lunch will be provided. A boat trip is included, so wear suitable walking shoes and clothing.

For more information, contact the conference tour organizer:
Rebecca L. Wilson
rlwilson@oldswedes.org
302.652.5629

PROGRAM OF SESSIONS

FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 8

Delaware Historical Society

Poster Session

Brincat, Lauren, *John Bowne's Vlissingen: Cultural Confluence and Material Culture in a New Netherland Borderland*

Clarke, David S., *18th Century Sites from the US Route 301 Archaeology Program in Delaware*

Gonzalez, Kerry and Adriana Lesiuk, *The Well Wood Blues: CRM Conservation Efforts of Well Cribbing from Five Historic Wells in New Castle County, Delaware*

Halbert, Philippe L.B., *Convenance and Commodité: Furnishing the Château Saint-Louis and the Intendant's Palace of Québec*

Néron, Aimie, *The Wreck of the Auguste, Nova Scotia: An Introduction to a Cartel Ship*

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9

University of Delaware, Clayton Hall

Concurrent Sessions (8:30am-12:30pm)

Session 1 (Room 128)
Encountering 'Others' in Sweden and New Sweden (via live video link with Lund University)
Magdalena Naum and Craig Lukezic, Chairs

8:30-8:55: *Carl-Gosta Ojala*, Encountering the Other in the North – Images of the Sami and Conceptions of Sami History in Early Modern Sweden

8:55-9:20: *Jasmine Gollup*, Success in Failure – Swedish Trade Relationships with the Lenape and Susquehannock Indians

9:20-9:45: *Gunlög Fur*, Encountering One Another in Lenapehocking and Sapmi

9:45-10:10: *Timothy Hack*, Who was Black Anthony? Slavery and Race in New Sweden

10:10-10:25: Coffee Break

10:25-10:50: *Cecilio Cooper*, The Case of 'Black Anthony': Racial Blackness and Racial Governance in New Sweden

10:50-11:15: *Lu Ann De Cunzo*, The Many "Heteros" of the Middle Atlantic Borderlands, ca. 1630-1700: A View from One Heterotopia

11:15-11:40: *Per Cornell and Christina Rosen*, Tracing Other. 17th-Century Sweden

11:40-12:05: *Paul Sivitz*, Appropriating America: Pehr Kalm, Publishing and Perceptions

12:05-12:30: Discussion

Session 2 (Room 120)
Life and Death, Work and Community
Sherene Baugher, Chair

8:30-8:55: *Justin Thomas, Joseph Bagley, and Jennifer Poulsen*, Refits: A New Examination of the 17th- 19th- Century Redware Potters of Charlestown, MA

8:55-9:20: *Joseph R. Blondino*, "Matters are Very Well Handled There, and No Expense is Spared to Make Them Profitable": Accokeek Furnace and the Early Iron Industry in Virginia

9:20-9:45: *Tracy H. Jenkins*, Critical Race in the Archaeological Past and Present: African American Archaeology in Easton, MD

9:45-10:10: *Melanie Marquis, Mara Kaktins, Ruth Ann Armitage, and Daniel Frasier*, New Results on Old Glue at Ferry Farm: Utilizing Mass Spectrometry and Experimental Archaeology to Analyze Archaeological Glue Residues Recovered from Mary Washington's Ceramics

10:10-10:25: Coffee Break

10:25-10:50: *Eric Proebsting and Howard Cyr*, Finding the Chemistry of Jefferson's Retreat: Recent Research into the Soils of Poplar Forest's Ornamental Landscape

10:50-11:15: *Jessica A. Cofelice*, A Shift in 19th-Century Mortuary Hardware Consumption Patterns, A Case Study: The Legro Burial Ground, Rochester, New Hampshire

11:15-11:40: *Mechelle Kerns and Cyntbia Frankel*, Phase II Sampling: 1 State Circle, Annapolis, Maryland

11:40-12:05: *Sherene Baugher and Dena Doroszenko*, Fire! The Archaeology of Early 20th-Century Domestic Calamities in Ontario and New York

Session 3 (Room 119)
What This Owl Means to Me: Historical Archaeology of the Delaware Valley at Temple University
Deirdre Kelleher and Christopher P. Barton, Chairs
Student Paper Competition*

8:30-8:55: *Deirdre Kelleher**, Memory, Meaning and Urban Archaeology at Elfreth's Alley, Philadelphia

8:55-9:20: *Christopher P. Barton*, Brick by Brick: Experimental Archaeology and Interpretation of a Brick Foundation at Timbuctoo, New Jersey

9:20-9:45: *Jesse West-Rosenthal*, If the Commander Only Knew: The Archaeology of Idle Revolutionary War Soldiers

9:45-10:10: *Katherine Cavallo*, Be It Ever so Humble: Home Life at the Marcus Hook Plank Log House

10:10-10:25: Coffee Break

10:25-10:50: *Matthew Kalos*, "Remember Paoli!": Over Two Centuries of Memory and Memorialization

10:50-11:15: *Kevin Donaghy*, A Calculus for Defending Battlefield Sites – A KOCOA Shell for Regional Planning and Preservation: The Clash of War and Politic

11:15-11:40: *David G. Orr*, Discussant

11:40-12:05: CANCELLED ~~*Abigail Casavant**, "Where Intolerance, Bigotry, and Cruelty Never Flourished": A Case Study of 18th-Century South Kingston, Rhode Island~~

12:05-12:30: CANCELLED ~~*Sarah Ingram**, "by which so much happiness is produced": An Analysis of the 17th-Century Kirke Tavern at Ferryland, Newfoundland~~

Session 4 (Room 125)
Archaeological Investigations on the War of 1812 (Part 1)
Joseph Balicki, David Orr, Michael T. Lucas, Chairs

8:30-8:55: *Troy J. Nowak and Michael T. Lucas*, Economic Trauma on the Patuxent: Captain Edward Griffin's Lost Schooner and House Site at Nottingham, Prince George's County, Maryland

8:55-9:20: *Kristin M. Montaperto*, Public Engagement and the War of 1812: Nottingham and Beyond

9:20-9:45: *Emily Swain*, A Small Town's Place in a Forgotten War: Nottingham and the War of 1812

9:45-10:10: *Michael T. Lucas*, The British Encampment at Nottingham, August 14

10:10-10:25: Coffee Break

10:25-10:50: *Timothy J. Abel*, "I Wish You Could See the Style in Which We Live": Archaeology of a Soldier's Cabin at Cantonment Saranac, Plattsburgh, New York

10:50-11:15: *Suzanne Plousos*, Redan Battery, Queenston Heights, Niagara

11:15-11:40: *David Robertson and Eva MacDonald*, The Shock of an Earthquake: Archaeological Evidence for the Explosion of the Grand Magazine at York, April 27, 1813

11:40-12:05: *Susan Maguire*, Searching for Signs and Symbols of War: Early 19th-Century Material Culture from Old Fort Niagara, Youngstown, New York

12:05-12:30: *Charles Cheek, David G. Orr, and Joseph Balicki*, "On That Shore Dimly Seen…": Archaeological Investigations at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Maryland

LUNCH BREAK
12:30-1:15 Round Table Lunch: **Update to Digging in America, Sponsored by CNEHA Subcommittee on Collaborative Preservation** (Clayton Hall Room 101A)

Session 4 continued (1:15pm-2:55pm)

Session 4, continued (Room 125)
Archaeological Investigations on the War of 1812 (Part 2)

1:15-1:40: *Patrick O'Neill*, War of 1812 Sites Along the Potomac River from 1814

1:40-2:05: *Charles H. Fithian*, "The Honour of the State Has Not Been Tarnished": The Delaware War of 1812 Site Survey

2:05-2:30: *Dan Sivilich and Wade P. Catts*, Documenting the 1777 Battle of Cooch's Bridge: Results of the BRAVO Survey of the W. L. Gore Property, Newark, Delaware

2:30-2:55: *David G. Orr*, Discussant

Concurrent Sessions (1:15pm-5:40pm)

Session 5 (Room 128)
New Sweden, Predecessors, and Legacy
Rebecca L. Wilson, Chair

1:15-1:40: *Birgitta Wallace*, The L'Anse aux Meadows Viking Site: the Swedish View

1:40-2:05: *Jay F. Custer*, The Indigenous Others of New Sweden: A Postcolonial View of Current Archaeological Data Concerning the Unami Lenape People at the Time of European Contact

2:05-2:30: *Michael Barnett*, Illuminating Amity in New Sweden: Sven Gunnarsson/ Mounce Jones' Family Builds and Maintains Healthy Relationships with Native Americans

2:30-2:55: *Andrea L. Anderson*, Gender and Guns in the 17th-Century North Atlantic World

2:55-3:20: *Craig Lukezic, Elizabeth LaVigne, and William Chadwick*, The Impermanent Fort Christina

3:20-3:35 Coffee Break

3:35-4:00: *Robert Wheelersburg and Jasmine Gollup*, Scandinavians in America: Documentary and Archaeological Evidence from the Printz Ruin, 1643-1653

4:00-4:25: *Gene Delaplane and Kathleen Cescon*, Historical Archaeology at Mouns Jones House, Berks County, Pennsylvania

4:25-4:50: *Joseph P. Matthews*, Preserving and Interpreting the "Swedish Granary" in Greenwich, New Jersey: A Progress Report

4:50-5:15: *Adam Hjorthen*, From First Settlement to Commercial Venture: Merging Histories in Commemorations of New Sweden

5:15-5:40: *Flavia Alaya*, Dig it Deep or Spread it Wide?: Cultivating Public Culture in South Jersey's New Sweden Colonial Farmstead at Bridgeton

Session 6 (Room 120)
The Kalmar Nyckel: Encountering 'Others' by Boat
Samuel Heed, Chair

1:15-1:40: *Samuel Heed*, Encountering 'Others' by Boat

1:40-2:05: *Matthew Sarver,* The Kalmar Nyckel Papers: Tracing the Career of an Exceptional Ship

2:05-2:30: *Fred Hocker*, Kalmar Nyckel and the Swedish Navy of 1628-1660

2:30-2:55: *Mary Lally*, It's a 'Material' World. Duffel Cloth: the 17th-Century Fabric of Our Lives

2:55-3:20: *David A. Furlow*, The Delaware River, Edward Bird, and the Beginning of Trans-Atlantic Capitalism

3:20-3:35 Coffee Break

3:35-4:00: *Sharen Dounce*, AnOTHER Nyckel: Maintaining a 300-Ton Perspective on the 17th Century

4:00-4:25: *Lauren Morgens*, Tradition, Exchange and Innovation: The Kalmar Nyckel and 17th-Century Maritime Technology

4:25-4:50: *Scott A. Emory*, A Fine Place for a Landing: Archaeological Discoveries at the Koubeck Site (18CA239), Caroline County, Maryland

4:50-5:15: Discussion

Session 7 (Room 119)
Historical Archaeology of New Jersey
Christopher Matthews, Richard Veit, Peter Siegel, Chairs

1:15-1:40: *Christopher N. Matthews*, Archaeology in Montclair: Service Learning and Fieldwork at the Montclair Historical Society

1:40-2:05: *Richard Veit*, Searching for Cornelis Melyn on Staten Island: Reanalysis of a Curious 17th-Century Artifact Assemblage

2:05-2:30: *Peter E. Siegel*, Big House on the Hill: Archaeological Investigations of the Van Reyper-Bond House in Speertown (Upper Montclair), New Jersey

2:30-2:55: *Michael J. Gall*, Piscataway Village: English Land Use and Town Planning in 17th-Century New Jersey

2:55-3:20: *Keri J. Sansevere*, "In the Dark or Rather Lost": An Examination of the 18th-Century American Indian Landscape in Central New Jersey

3:20-3:35 Coffee Break

3:35-4:00: *Blair Fink*, Contact on the Jersey Shore: Insights from the West Creek Site (28OC45)

4:00-4:25: *Ian Burrow*, On the Brink(dorp): The Archaeology and Landscape of the Fortified Dutch Village of Bergen, Jersey City

4:25-4:50: *Nancy J. Brighton and Meta F. Janowitz*, A Tale of Two Towns: Historic Preservation and Archaeology in Morris County, New Jersey

4:50-5:15: *Adam R. Heinrich*, Becoming the "Garden State": Macrobotanicals from Late 19th-Century Rahway, New Jersey

5:15-5:40: *David G. Orr*, Discussant

Session 8 (3:10pm-5:40pm)

Session 8 (Room 125)
New York's City Hall Park: A Physical Space for New York's Public – Past and Present
Alyssa Loorya and Christopher Ricciardi, Chairs

3:35-4:00: *Daniel Eichinger*, The Changing Face of Manhattan: From Forested Hills to City Hall Park

4:00-4:25: *Mara Kaktins*, Swept Under the Rug: Strategic Placement of Almshouses in New York City and Philadelphia

4:25-4:50: *Meta F. Janowitz*, Smoking Pipes, St. Tammany, the Masons, and New York City Patronage Jobs

4:50-5:15: *Lisa Geiger*, Brothels and Bones: What City Hall Has Taught Us about 19th-Century Women and Sex Work

5:15-5:40: *Alyssa Loorya*, Extreme Makeover: Transforming New York City's Common

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 10

University of Delaware, Clayton Hall

Concurrent Sessions (8:30am-12:05pm)

Session 9 (Room 128)
Everyday Life in Sweden and New Sweden
Jonas Nordin and Lu Ann De Cunzo, Chairs

8:30-8:55: *Magnus Elfwendahl*, Commodities and Consumption among Forest Finn Settlements in Central Sweden

8:55-9:20: *Elva K. Lyon*, Material Consequences: Northern Continental European Culture in Early Colonial North America

9:20-9:45: *Magdalena Naum*, Two Iron Pots, a Chest and a Swedish Book—Material Lives in 17th-Century Swedish America

9:45-10:10: *Silas D. Hurry*, The Making of a Cosmopolitan Polity: Maryland Naturalizations, 1666-1708

10:10-10:25 Coffee Break

10:25-10:50: *Fredrik Ekengren and Ulla I. Zagal-Mach Wolfe*, Windows into the Colonial Experience: Clay Pipes, Smoking, and the Fluidity of Materialized Identities in New Sweden and Beyond

10:50-11:15: *Dale Frens*, Morton Homestead: Architecture and Archaeology

11:15-11:40: *Brian Crane*, Digital Heritage at the Mouns Jones House Site: A Personal Perspective

11:40-12:05 Discussion

Session 10 (Room 120)
How Did That Get Here? Manufacturing, Marketing, and Moving Things Around
Lori Lee and Sara Rivers Cofield, Chairs

8:30-8:55: *Lori Lee*, The Goods (and the Bads) of Southern Shops: The Impact of Supply and Distribution on the Consumer Practices of Slaves in 19th-Century Virginia

8:55-9:20: *Jack Gary*, Thomas Jefferson's Acquisition of Transfer Printed Ceramics for Poplar Forest

9:20-9:45: *Suzanne M. Spencer-Wood*, Availability of Consumer Gods at the Knight General Store

9:45-10:10: *Christina Hodge*, Commons, Sizing, and Dining Disorder at Colonial Harvard College

10:10-10:25 Coffee Break

10:25-10:50: *Morgan Wampler*, Consumer Choices and Social Identity in Early 18th-Century Spanish Colonial Pensacola, FL

10:50-11:15: *Lauren K. McMillan*, "Dutch Trade being the Darling of the People of Virginea": The Influence of Dutch Ideology on Free Trade in the 17th-Century Chesapeake

11:15-11:40: *Barbara J. Heath*, Cowrie Shells in Colonial Virginia: Piecing Together the Evidence

11:40-12:05: *Sara Rivers Cofield*, Horse Tack from Off-the-Rack: Imported English Riding Equipment in the Middle Atlantic and the Northeast

Session 11 (Room 119)
In Northern Lands
Allison Bain, Chair

8:30-8:55: *Stephane Noel*, Foodways in the Northeast: Comparative Perspectives from Acadia and New England

8:55-9:20: *Justine Bourguignon-Tetrault*, Euro-Native Interaction in 17th-Century Montreal: A Critical Approach to Culture Contact

9:20-9:45: *Olivier Roy*, The Importance of Appearances for the French Colonial Elite: Evolution of the Expression of Social Status at the Ilot des Palais Site, Quebec City

9:45-10:10: *Melanie Rousseau*, Of Bugs and Men: Involuntary Interactions at the Intendant's Palace Site (CeEt-30), Quebec City

10:10-10:25 Coffee Break

10:25-10:50: *Delphine Leouffre*, Colony to Metropolis: 19th-Century Population and Consumption Growth in Montreal

10:50-11:15: *Ryan Hunter*, Coastal and Community Collections Amongst the 18th-Century Eastern Pequot

11:15-11:40: *Joseph Bagley*, Caught Knapping: 18th-19th-Century Lithic Practices on a Nipmuc Homestead

11:40-12:05: *William A. Farley*, A Comparison of Mashantucket and Eastern Pequot Overseer Use in the Years 1829 to 1833

Session 12 (Room 125)
Continuity, Change, and an Evolving Identity: German-Speakers in Colonial and Early American Contexts
Patricia Gibble and Lydia Garver, Chairs

8:30-8:55: *Patricia E. Gibble*, Choosing to be Ourselves: Culture Change and Ethnic Identity at the Alexander Schaeffer Farm/ Distillery

8:55-9:20: *Stephen G. Warfel*, Evaluating Continuity and Change at Ephrata Cloister

9:20-9:45: *Christopher C. Fennell*, From the Palatinate to Virginia: European Ethnicities Created in America

9:45-10:10: *James G. Gibb*, Helb Barn: Where Pennsylvania German Tradition met Capitalism

10:10-10:25 Coffee Break

10:25-10:50: *Diane Wenger*, Pennsylvania Germans, Ethnicity & Consumer Behavior--the Evidence from Schaefferstown, PA

10:50-11:15: *Christopher Lindner*, The Palatine Parsonage of Germantown, New York

11:15-11:40: *Lydia N. Garver and Lisa Minardi*, Archaeology at the Speaker's House

11:40-12:05 Discussion

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 10

Clayton Hall, Room 128

Public Plenary Session: Ethnic Diversity and Early American Life in Early Colonial America
David G. Orr, Moderator

1:00: *Lu Ann De Cunzo and Craig Lukezic*, Introduction

1:10 – 2:50: **Recorded papers presented at the University of Lund**

Carl-Gösta Ojala, Uppsala University: *Encountering the Other in the North - Images of the Sámi and Conceptions of Sámi History in Early Modern Sweden*

Magnus Elfwendahl, Culture Heritage Office, Uppsala, Sweden: *Life in the forest. Material culture and ethnicity of Forest Finns*

Gunlög Fur, Linneaus University: *Colonial Encounters in New Sweden*

Magdalena Naum, Lund University: *Two iron pots, a chest and a Swedish book – material lives in 17th century Swedish America*

Public Plenary Session: Ethnic Diversity and Early American Life in Early Colonial America (continued)

2:50-3:00 Break

3:00 – 4:30 **Panel of Archaeological Experts on Early Colonial America and Discussion**

Native America
Cara Blume, Historical-archaeological Consultant, Confederacy of Nanticoke and Lenape Sovereign Tribes

Delaware Valley Region
David Orr, Temple University

New Netherland
Paul Huey, NYS Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historical Preservation (retired)

New France
Reginald Auger, Laval University

English Chesapeake
Julia A. King, St. Mary's College of Maryland

PROGRAM ABSTRACTS

Abel, Timothy J. (Clinton Community College)
"I Wish You Could See the Style in Which We Live": Archaeology of a Soldier's Cabin at Cantonment Saranac, Plattsburgh, New York

In the summers of 2012 and 2013, archaeologists and students from Clinton Community College conducted excavations at the Zagreb site, part of Col. Zebulon Pike's 1812-1813 winter cantonment in Plattsburgh, New York. Excavations have revealed a modest structure roughly 12'x16' with several architectural features apparent. Artifacts found in the cabin corroborate the documentary record of the camp's destruction in the summer of 1813, as well as giving details about the lives of soldiers that occupied it. This evidence, combined with historical accounts, paints a picture of misery for the army camped there 200 years ago.

Alaya, Flavia (Ramapo College of New Jersey)
Dig It Deep or Spread It Wide?: Cultivating Public Culture via South Jersey's New Sweden Colonial Farmstead at Bridgeton

On April 14, 1988, on the 350th anniversary of the Kalmar Nyckel landing, Bridgeton, New Jersey launched the New Sweden Colonial Farmstead, an authentically constructed and elaborately researched "living history" log-cabin tribute to the Swedish heritage of the Delaware Valley situated on about two acres of the commodious Bridgeton City Park. Based on financial and planning collaboration among various heritage supporters who had long wished to see an "erased" history revived, and dedicated with the blessing and full fanfare of a visit from the King and Queen of Sweden, the project was realized with the additional support of the State of New Jersey and, ultimately, the City of Bridgeton itself.
But a now oft-told saga about location that preceded the choice of Bridgeton has continued to bedevil the 25-year evolution of this project. This ongoing narrative is at the heart of a larger contextualized narrative into which I read myself as "participant observer," a non-Swedish latecomer to Bridgeton who is both a cultural historian and activist cultural worker, deeply invested both in reflection about historic cities and in the future of my own. My role in relation to this project has been complex: both to ponder and to promote issues of interpretation and sustainability, and to function as a mediator between local and "outside" interests. This anniversary year was to have served to catapult the Farmstead into a revival. Instead, 25 years onward, a scheme to move the entire assemblage of structures to Wilmington is gaining ground. Within the context of this intriguing (and still unfinished) narrative, it is no metaphor to speak of New Sweden itself as a "contested site," whose story serves only to highlight how much and how critically "location" as a trope for authenticity still figures in the interpretation of the Swedish legacy of this region.

Anderson, Andrea L. (University of Delaware)
Gender and Guns in the 17th-Century North Atlantic World

The gendered place of guns remains as an area to examine and question in colonialism. Women's interactions with firearms varied across the North Atlantic World in the seventeenth century. Violence was one aspect, but economic opportunity was another. Evidence of these interactions is difficult to find given male-centric sources, but probate inventories, court cases, travel accounts, and archaeological excavations reveal women owning, trading, and using firearms across the colonies. The women of Scandinavia and Western Europe were familiar with the relatively new technology of firearms through military campaigns and hunting, but the Native American women experienced firearms as violence and opportunity simultaneously and immediately.

Bagley, Joseph (Boston City Archaeology Program)
Caught Knapping: 18th-19th Century Lithic Practices on a Nipmuc Homestead

163 lithic artifacts, primarily quartz flakes and cores, were found during the 2005-2012 UMass Boston field excavations at the Sarah Boston site in Grafton, Massachusetts. The Sarah Boston site is associated with a multi-generational Nipmuc family living in a European-style house during the late 18th through early 19th centuries. A concentration of lithics within a kitchen midden deposit as well as reworked gunflints and knapped glass indicate that lithic practices continued, and lithics were produced by the occupants of the house as an alternative or replacement of other tools, including iron. This presentation establishes the presence of this continued practice across several related Nipmuc archaeological sites spanning the 17th through 20th century, and provides a supporting argument for the abolishment of the artificial distinction between prehistoric and historic periods in Native American studies.

Balicki, Joseph, David Orr, Michael T. Lucas (John Milner Associates, Inc., Temple University, Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission)
Archaeological Investigations on the War of 1812
Despite its status as a somewhat forgotten conflict, the War of 1812 was nevertheless extremely significant in continuing many of the "unfinished conversations" created by the young Republic. Among these were our still-developing policy toward Great Britain, especially Canada, a desire by some to seek territorial expansion, a strong desire also to promote a national identity, a concern for important trade routes and markets, and our problems with the indigenous inhabitants of American and Canadian territories. This rather short and infelicitously named war nevertheless affected a wide range of communities and interests throughout the United States and Canada. This session will draw upon recent research which attempts to address these issues and suggest others. The war was much more than the salient events (the bombardment of Fort McHenry, the burning of Washington, and the tragic battle of New Orleans) which have heretofore largely defined it, but also included problems with British Canada.

Barnett, Michael (Independent Scholar)
Illuminating Amity in New Sweden: Sven Gunnarsson/Mounce Jones Family Builds and Maintains Healthy Relationships with Native Americans
Peter Minuet, Queen Christina of Sweden, and Royal Governor Johan Printz insisted upon the practice of creating friendship with the Native Americans as integral New Sweden Colony policy for Swedish and Finnish colonists. The Sven Gunnarsson/Jonas Nilsson/Mounce Jones family carried out this essential practice as they lived, worked, and traded with the Lenni Lenape, Minguas, and Six Nations Iroquois at Wicaco, Kingsessing, and Amity, Pennsylvania. William Penn's relations with the Native Americans were enhanced by the well-established trading and negotiating skills of the New Sweden colonists before and during his creation of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania. Amity continues today as evident at the 2013 Colonists' Day where Lenni Lenape peoples and descendants of the New Sweden colonists came together to honor their 375th-anniversary friendship.

Barton, Christopher P. (Temple University)
Brick by Brick: Experimental Archaeology and Interpretation of a Brick Foundation at Timbuctoo, NJ
This paper discusses the brick foundation (Feature 13) at the Davis Site in Timbuctoo, Burlington County, NJ. William Davis (1836-1914), a brick molder and USCT veteran constructed the foundation in the late nineteenth century. Though speculative, WPA photographs of impoverished people's homes are offered as comparisons for the possible appearance of the Davis home. Also, in order to contextualize the bricks into contemporary building practices, turn-of-the century trade manuals were consulted. This consultation led to testing the quality of the bricks through using early twentieth-century builder's tests. This paper posits that the bricks, though of inferior quality, offered the best construction material for Davis at the least cost. Thusly, these practices are part of a broader discourse on socioeconomic improvisation.

Baugher, Sherene (Cornell University) and Doroszenko, Dena (Ontario Heritage Trust)
Fire! The Archaeology of early 20th century Domestic Calamities in Ontario and New York
Fires destroy structures but leave visible footprints for archaeologists. This paper analyzes the results of two excavations of fire-damaged residential buildings. For over 200 years the Duff-Baby house in Windsor, Ontario was home to fur traders, tenants, provincial and municipal politicians. Dr. William Beasley and his family owned the property when a fire destroyed their kitchen wing in 1908. In 1879, an affluent Philadelphia industrialist, Edward Tryon, built a large summer home near Ithaca, New York. In 1927, the home (now in a state park) was destroyed by fire. Archaeologists were able to reconstruct the buildings' appearance, determine how the buildings collapsed, the way the sites were altered, and unearth data regarding the owners' lifestyles. The two sites demonstrate that the archaeology of fire deposits in the early 20th-century is very comparable when dealing with similar constructions across geographic regions.

Blondino, Joseph (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group)
"Matters are Very Well Handled There, and No Expense is Spared to Make Them Profitable": Accokeek Furnace and the Early Iron Industry in Virginia
In the summer of 2012, Dovetail Cultural Resource Group conducted Phase II investigations at Accokeek Furnace, an 18th-century ironworks in Stafford County, Virginia. While the furnace's historical claim to fame may be its association with George Washington's father, Augustine, it was well-known during its heyday as a large, profitable, and well-managed operation producing some of the highest-quality iron of any of the local works. Although the complex around the furnace comprised hundreds of acres and as many workers involved in both the operations of the ironworks itself, as well as

myriad supporting roles, Dovetail's investigations focused on the industrial core of the site. A major component of the archaeological study involved the detailed mapping of the many above-ground features present. The resulting data provide much insight into the layout and operation of Accokeek Furnace and other Virginia ironworks of the period.

Brighton, Nancy J. (Army Corps of Engineers) and Meta F. Janowitz (URS Corporation)
A Tale of Two Towns: Historic Preservation and Archaeology in Morris County, New Jersey
Legislation formulated during the 1980s in New Jersey led to the creation of Historic Preservation Review Commissions as part of the Certified Local Government program. The commissions, composed of volunteers appointed by elected officials, commonly act as advisors to local Planning Boards but their recommendations are not always binding. Committees, formed in towns reluctant to create Commissions, are even more constrained. This paper will discuss a Committee and a Commission in two neighboring towns and their involvements with two archaeological sites, the Morris Canal and the Beverwyck Plantation.

Brincat, Lauren (University of Delaware) Poster Abstract
John Bowne's Vlissingen: Cultural Confluence and Material Culture in a New Netherland Borderland
Chartered in 1645, Vlissingen (Flushing) was a Quaker settlement under the purview of New Netherland. Situated between the English eastern end of Long Island and the Dutch western end, Vlissingen was affected by the liminality of its location. The settlement was home to several dynasties of Quaker cabinetmakers who adopted Dutch craft traditions, and Dutch settlers who slowly Anglicized after the English conquest. The result was the creation of objects and domestic interiors that were neither definitively Dutch nor Anglo. By focusing on the extant 1661 John Bowne House-a home and owner steeped in the mythology of the Flushing Remonstrance, its family furnishings, manuscripts, and archaeological material, this paper presents a new perspective of Vlissingen as a cultural borderland, which served as a nexus through which various cultural practices and preferences traveled, were amalgamated, and then spread to the surrounding area during the last few decades of the seventeenth century.

Bourguignon-Tétreault, Justine (University of Montreal)
Euro-Native Interaction in 17th Century Montreal; a Critical Approach to Culture Contact
Historical archaeology in Quebec is marked by a widespread interest in the French Regime and the European feat in North-America. Native cultural life ways have traditionally been studied within prehistoric archaeology, and this entrenched dichotomy has obliterated the importance of Native peoples' actions and lives in colonial New-France. By redirecting our methodology toward the intercultural character of material culture found on a colonial site we are able to understand more finely how the Native presence impacted the colonial establishment and to evaluate the place occupied by cross-cultural interaction in Montreal during the last quarter of the 17th-century. We applied our methodology to the site of Montreal's first fort, abandoned by the colonists in 1674 and used as camp grounds by Native people during the annual fur trade fair until it was conceded in 1688.

Burrow, Ian (Hunter Research, Inc.)
On the Brink (Dorp): The Archaeology and Landscape of the Fortified Dutch Village of Bergen, Jersey City
This is an expanded revision of a 2007 paper on Dutch Colonial Bergen. Concealed today within Jersey City, Bergen is a Dutch settlement (a brinkdorp– a village with a central square): a contrast with the urban communities of New York and Albany on the one hand, and with the farmsteads of New Jersey and the Hudson Valley on the other. Investigations at the 18th-century Van Wagenen (or Apple Tree) House have identified earlier18th-century midden deposits, including faunal materials, and more details of the 18th-century stone house and its property have emerged. Research on the settlement has revealed patterning in the layout of the settlement, located 17th-century property lines, and drawn initial conclusions about the vernacular architecture. An archaeological sensitivity map of the village has been developed. The village needs an archaeological management plan for its remaining colonial archaeology to be preserved and understood.

Casavant, Abigail (University of Rhode Island)
CANCELLED ~~*"Where Intolerance, Bigotry, and Cruelty Never Flourished." A Case Study of Slavery in 18th Century South Kingstown, Rhode Island*~~
The slave trade and the wealthy families who participated in it often overshadow the farmers, merchants, reverends, and laymen who owned slaves in 18th century South Kingstown, Rhode Island. Stories of slave-ownership and slave maltreatment, as well as the archaeological remains of slavery, easily refute the misconception that Rhode Island colonists

were benevolent slave owners and display how colonists constructed a sense of "otherness." The slave burial grounds on the University of Rhode Island's campus stand as one of the few known testaments to the state's slave-owning past of both African-Americans and Native Americans. This paper seeks to dispel the benevolent slave owner myth by weaving together the narratives and physical evidence of slavery in South Kingstown, Rhode Island.

Cavallo, Katherine (Temple University)
Be It Ever So Humble: Home Life at the Marcus Hook Plank Log House
The site of the Plank Log House in Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania provides an excellent chance to study the daily life of a "middling" class family in the 18th-century. Built in the mid-1730s and inhabited until 2005, there is a wealth of information and artifacts found at this site. The data gathered at the Plank Log House will provide a unique look into the daily life of a mid-18th century mid-Atlantic family.

Cheek , Charles D. (John Milner Associates, Inc.), David Orr (Temple University), Joseph Balicki(John Milner Associates, Inc.)
"On That Shore Dimly Seen…": Archaeological Investigations at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Maryland
Fort McHenry is located on Whetstone Point, a prominence commanding Baltimore's Inner Harbor. The extant fortification was begun in 1794 and completed by the War of 1812. The 13-14 September 1814 British bombardment of the fort was unsuccessful and resulted in Fort McHenry's elevation to a National Symbol. Archaeological investigations at the fort began in the 1960s after it was acquired by the National Park Service. By the early 1990s a significant number of investigations had been conducted. JMA, in collaboration with the National Park Service, developed an overview of previous investigations. This paper presents a synthesis of those investigations and how archaeology has contributed to the understanding of the fort and the iconic events of September 1814.

Clarke, David S. (Delaware Department of Transportation)
18th-Century Sites from US Route 301 Archaeology Program in Delaware
The Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT) is in the midst of its largest public works project in over 12 years. The U.S. Route 301 project will construct 17 miles of new highway across the central portion of Delaware. The archaeology program has utilized the talents of 10 cultural resource management firms (CRM). To date the 10 CRM firms have identified 62 archaeological sites at the phase I level; 26 went into the phase II program and 14 were found potentially eligible to be on the National Register of Historic Places. This paper will discuss the seven 18th century sites excavated in 2012 that are potentially eligible to be on the National Register of Historic Places.

Cofelice, Jessica (Independent Archaeological Consulting LLC)
A Shift in Nineteenth Century Mortuary Hardware Consumption Patterns, A Case Study: The Legro Burial Ground, Rochester, New Hampshire
In September 2009, archaeologists from Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC (IAC) of Portsmouth, New Hampshire completed the disinterment of the Legro family burial ground, encountering the remains of four adults and seven children. The burial ground was once located in a quiet corner of the Legro family farm in Rochester, (Strafford County) New Hampshire. Modern highway construction drastically altered the historic landscape, leaving the burial ground encapsulated within the Exit 15 off ramp alongside NH Route 16. When proposed highway construction required the relocation of the burial ground, the subsequent archaeological excavations resulted in the discovery of a myriad of burial treatments spanning the dynamic period between 1800 and 1865, leading up to the development of the modern funerary industry. Analysis of the Legro funerary hardware assemblage in terms of material culture provided historic archaeologists with a unique case study to demonstrate how an increase in hardware complexity parallels a shift in mortuary consumer behavior.

Cooper, Cecilio (Northwest University)
The Case of 'Black Anthony': Racial Blackness and Racial Governance in New Sweden
This paper argues that early modern practices around racial governance were intrinsic to the formation of New Sweden. Going further, it suggests that Black slaves were objects against which the emerging political subjectivity of New Sweden's settlers became codified. While most studies focus on interactions among Swedish, Finnish, and Dutch migrants along with the Lenape and Susquehannocks, the significance of enslaved Africans is elided from these accounts. Additionally, the 'Othering' of European and Indigenous persons is approached as if it can be divorced from the coterminous 'Othering'

of African-derived populations in the Atlantic world. Using "Black Anthony", the only enslaved African identified by name in official records, as a case study, this paper examines how racial Blackness and chattel slavery impacted the settler-colonial landscape of New Sweden. Born in Angola, "Black Anthony" was captured in the West Indies and purchased by Johan Printz, the third Governor of New Sweden.

Cornell, Per and Christina Rosén (Gothenburg University & Swedish National Heritage Board)
Tracing Other, 17th-Century Sweden

What about "Other" in 17th-century Sweden? Evidently there are many different aspects to address. It is a question of "empirics" but also a question of how to get at the "stuff", about theory and method. It will be necessary to look closer at the concept of "others" and the means of working out cultural and social borders. But it is also necessary to take a second look, to be prepared to encounter Other, even if – maybe especially when – we are close to the core of what is well-known to "us". The Early Modern setting is actually a particularly interesting field for discussing others and "Other", since it established new ways of making things, and created new kinds of borders and limits, in varied ways and at varied scales. The wonders of the Swedish realm, rich in contradictions, violence and exploitation, but also an interesting experiment in the making of a new kind of state, are a case worthy of attention and study, and we hope to open certain new trails in such a study.

Crane, Brian (Versar, Inc.)
Digital Heritage at the Mouns Jones House Site: A Personal Perspective

A wide variety of digital heritage sources exists online about the life and material culture of Mouns Jones, a second generation Pennsylvania Swede, and the stone house he built in Berks County, PA in 1716. Photographs, HABS drawings, a National Register Nomination form, and genealogical records among others, have provided the basis for a 3D digital model of the Mouns Jones house site as it may have appeared in the early 18th-century. Being a direct descendent of Jones creates challenges for the author in approaching the study and digital visualization of the site objectively, but also provides an unusual opportunity to explore issues of motivation and nostalgia in American cultural heritage studies. Family history narratives lost and recovered provide a perspective on the meaning and perception of renewed scholarship on colonial New Sweden.

Custer, Jay F. (University of Delaware)
The Indigenous Others of New Sweden: A Postcolonial View of Current Archaeological Data Concerning the Unami Lenape People at the Time of European Contact

Recent archaeological studies of Woodland Period Native American sites in the central Middle Atlantic excavated very large areas of up to 30 acres. More than 2000 pit features were excavated. Detailed flotation studies of plant food remains produced datasets at a scale not previously available. New data contradicting previous reconstructions of pre-Contact Lenape culture include: 1)community patterns indicative of small residential groups of fewer than 3-4 families, not villages; 2)absence of agricultural plant remains even though remains of wild plant foods arepresent;3)a relatively continuous distribution of residential sites with no empty "buffer zones"; 4) very complicated and often ambiguous relationships among material culture markers of varied Algonkian-speaking social groupings suggesting a series of sophisticated web-like peaceful social interaction networks that also included the Iroquoian Susquehannocks. Traditional reconstructions of Lenape culture at odds with new data may best be viewed as persisting triumphalist colonialist ideologies.

DeCunzo, Lu Ann (University of Delaware)
The Many "Heteros" of the Middle Atlantic Borderlands, ca. 1630-1700: A View from One Heterotopia

The complex, contested legacy of the European contests and conquests 'outsourced' to the Middle Atlantic region of North America in the 17th century has thwarted archaeologists' efforts to comprehend what happened here. Between the 1620s and 1680s, a marshy sand spit on the west coast of the (now) Delaware River was occupied, claimed, and intermittently reclaimed by the Lenape, Dutch, Swedish, and English. Known (sort of) successively as Tamecongh/Aresapa, Sandhoeck, Fort Casimir, Fort Trefaldighet, New Amstel, and New Castle, it became home to a diverse array of European multinationals, captured Africans, and coastal Indian peoples. Situated in the 'borderland in the middle' of the North American Atlantic coast, the settlement was characterized by heteroglossia (many tongues), heterotopia (place of many places), and heterarchy (many competing authorities). In concert with Scandinavian archaeologists' re-examination of Sweden's attempts at empire—the processes and practices and their consequences-- in this paper I examine the 'Swedish moment' at this place in the 1650s in the context of the decades on either side. Reviewing settlement pattern, landscape design and land use, property ownership and transfer practices, architecture, religion, language and naming practices,

labor, exchange, material life, and conflict in the community, I consider individual and group identities and interactions. The fragmented, frustratingly minimal archaeological remains so far documented on several waterfront lots, the probable fort site, and settlements on higher, fast land, will form a key focus of the presentation.

Delaplane, Gene and Kathleen Cescon (Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology)
Historical Archaeology at Mouns Jones House, Berks County, PA.
Presentation of summary of archaeology at the site (see Crane abstract).

Donaghy, Kevin (Temple University)
A Calculus for Defending Battlefield Sites - A KOCOA Shell for Regional Planning and Preservation: The Clash of War and Politics
Battlefields of the American War of Independence are rapidly disappearing due to both commercial and residential development. Some battlefields have been completely lost to this development, lost forever under avenues and neighborhoods. The Brandywine Battlefield located in Delaware and Chester Counties, Pennsylvania is considered the site of the largest engagement of ground troops in the war. The remaining open space of the battlefield has been a success story for preservation, but there are still key areas of the battlefield that are not preserved. This paper will address the key sites of the Brandywine as well as several engagements and static positions of the war around Philadelphia, including skirmishes, encampments, and fortifications. The development of land usage versus preservation will be examined using GIS technologies to further present an argument that battlefield preservation may someday include a program of investigating land formerly developed.

Dounce, Sharon (Captain, Kalmar Nyckel)
AnOTHER Nyckel: Maintaining a 300-Ton Perspective on the 17th Century
This paper will provide insights about the 17th-century Atlantic World through the lens of working and living aboard our Kalmar Nyckel. The modern-day Kalmar Nyckel is a full-scale and faithful re-creation of Peter Minuit's original Swedish flagship, the ship that launched the colony of New Sweden in 1638. The present-day ship is a living testament and material embodiment of the original, and, despite the addition of modern amenities and technologies that provide safety and convenience, she is still a sailing vessel that can be handled and operated in ways that are true to the 17th-century. A research team from the Vasa Museum has been working and sailing with us the last few years, and this paper will contain new information resulting from that collaborative research. We are also learning new things all the time about 17th-century ships from our ongoing maintenance program. Here again, although some modern equipment is used in keeping her ship-shape, most of the maintenance is conducted the old-fashioned way, by hand, with simple tools.

Eichinger, Daniel (URS Corporation)
The Changing Face of Manhattan: From Forested Hills to City Hall Park
When considering Manhattan's landscape, one envisions a level and gridded metropolis. This was not the face that Manhattan presented to Henry Hudson in 1609 or even to John McComb Jr. when the construction of his new City Hall began in 1803. Where skyscrapers now form the upper canopy and lesser buildings comprise the urban underbrush, the landscape consisted of teeming forests, marshes, streams, and many hills and gullies. In fact, the island was so hilly, it was named "Mannahatta" or The Land of Many Hills by its Lenape inhabitants. In less than 200 years, the "Mannahatta" of 1803 would little resemble that of 1609. Lower Manhattan became gridded streets and housing, the remaining island comprised small villages and farms. By 1811, a plan was put into place to expand the city grid across the island, beginning its evolution into modern Manhattan. What human-wreaked changes would change "Mannahatta" into Manhattan?

Ekengren, Fredrik & Ulla Isabel Zagal-Mach Wolfe (Lund University)
Windows into the colonial experience: Clay pipes, smoking, and the fluidity of materialized identities in New Sweden and beyond
Is it possible to understand the colonial experience through its material culture? Attempting to understand social and material practices, claims of belonging, rejection and inclusion of people and things, is always a challenging endeavor for archaeology. All the more so, when engaging with colonial space, since it encompassed both the displacement and negotiation of identities and practices. The actors on the colonial stage were many and multifaceted, and they all brought with them an understanding of the world as well as a sense of belonging and an experience of the familiar and unfamiliar. But rather than view this as static constructs of the individual we should regard the constant navigation and re-evaluation of identity as the very compound of the individual and individual agency. In this talk we wish to explore the issues of

identity, form, circulation, entanglement, negotiation and ambiguity through a study of 17th-century clay pipes, whose materiality transcended the old and the new world as well as social and cultural boundaries within the colonial space.

Elfwendahl, Magnus (City Heritage Advisor Uppsala)

Commodities and Consumption among Forest Finn Settlements in Central Sweden

People and groups of people who have left and arrived in Scandinavia with commodities in their hand and ideas in their minds have changed their own lives and life of the people they met through collaboration or conflict. The starting point for this paper is a situation that arises with the migration of people from Finland to Sweden during the 17th-century, who later became known as Forest Finns. They lived a different lifestyle in a built up and created setting than their Swedish speaking neighbours. Three archaeological excavated Finnish farms are presented. The results enable a preliminary sketch of a changeable Forest Finn material culture and its relation to the Swedish neighbours, and its expression of how tangible assets were used in action.

Emory, Scott A. (Rummel, Kleppert& Kohl, LLP)

A Fine Place for a Landing: Archaeological Discoveries at the Koubeck Site (18CA239), Caroline County, Maryland

The archaeological investigation for the Replacement of the MD 328 Bridge over Tuckahoe Creek Project in Talbot and Caroline Counties, Maryland, documented a surprisingly diverse historical and archaeological record associated with late 17th- through mid-20th-century domestic and commercial activities within the project area. The Koubeck Site (18CA239), located on the Caroline County side of the project, yielded archeological deposits and features associated with a potential 18th-century domestic occupation, as well as a mid-19th-century fish house, late 19th- to early 20th-century draw bridge approach, and a late 19th- to mid-20th-century canning operation. The presentation will highlight these archaeological findings and discuss the specific functions that occurred within the site in relation to the local and regional patterns of economics and migration that influenced settlement and commerce along the Choptank River and Tuckahoe Creek.

Farley, William A. (University of Connecticut) Poster Abstract

A Comparison of Mashantucket and Eastern Pequot Overseer Use in the Years 1829 to 1833

The nineteenth century was a time in which the Mashantucket and Eastern Pequots committed to their identity a new centrality of reservation lands. The period also saw their autonomy and sovereignty curtailed by a colonially imposed overseer system. With the granting of reservation lands the colony of Connecticut also assigned each tribe with a white male caretaker with the paternalistic duty of managing their financial and subsistence wellbeing. Through an analysis of their daily recordings this paper seeks to explore the extent to which the services of two such overseers were utilized by reservation occupants. The results of this research reveal two groups who shared similarities but also differed in their approach to subsistence and in their daily mitigations of reservation life. Further analysis offers evidence for a critique of our ability as historians and archaeologists to essentialize either group into a cohesive "tribe" at all, as interfamily variation at both reservations seems to contradict patterns garnered from the communities at large.

Fennell Christopher C. (University of Illinois)

From the Palatinate to Virginia: European Ethnicities Created in America

This presentation explores the dynamics in which immigrant groups from particular areas of Europe in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries were redefined into new social networks and ethnic groups in America. I will focus on the movement of families from the Palatinate districts of Germany to the backcountry of Virginia in that period. Migrations were influenced both by hostilities in that region of Germany and by Anglo-American strategies to attract immigrants to populate the Virginia backcountry. Relatively diverse groups from a former cultural landscape in the Palatinate became close social collaborators in new settings. These new social networks were reflected in material culture expressions and the built environment, including architecture, agricultural methods, landscape management, and formal and vernacular religious practices. More refined analytic approaches are developed to address a spectrum of organizational ties, extending from nascent social networks to perceived ethnicities, and the interactions of intragroup and intergroup dynamics.

Fink, Blair (Temple University)

Contact on the Jersey Shore: Insights from the West Creek Site (28OC45)

Along the Jersey shoreline, Contact period sites are scarce; however, those that have been excavated and studied provide significant insight into the lives of both Europeans and Native Americans in the area. In 1987, a Late Contact period assemblage was identified at the West Creek Site located in West Creek, New Jersey. Ten successive field seasons at West Creek resulted in an artifact assemblage that dates from the Early Archaic period through the Late Contact period.

Although geographic information systems were not originally utilized at West Creek, the use of GIS analysis has proven instrumental in the interpretation and analysis of the Contact period artifact assemblage at the site. This analysis suggests historic Native Americans continued to utilize Late Woodland technologies after contact, and they were interacting with the Europeans living at the site.

Fithian, Charles H. (Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs)
"The Honour of the State Has Not Been Tarnished": The Delaware War of 1812 Site Survey
With the arrival of a Royal Navy blockading squadron in March of 1813, the War of 1812 arrived in Delaware and the Delaware Valley. The economically vital Delaware Valley would become a significant theater of operations in the Mid-Atlantic campaigns of 1813-1815, and Delawareans would be critical to the region's defense. However, obscured by state mythology and simplistic historical interpretations, the significance of the war in Delaware, and its impact in the region, are poorly understood.
Utilizing an interdisciplinary approach, this survey seeks to define the physical landscape of the war. The recognition of site types and the identification of specific sites contribute to defining the terrestrial and maritime dimensions of the conflict. To date, approximately 19 site/property types have been recognized and approximately 200 sites have been identified. This paper will present the results of this ongoing survey, and will discuss new information and developing perspectives that are altering our understanding of this pivotal conflict in early nineteenth century Delaware.

Frens, Dale (Frens & Frens Architects)
Morton Homestead: Architecture and Archaeology
1989 research, including archaeology by B. Cosans-Zebooker, on early period of Morton Homestead "completed a historic structure report for the Morton Homestead, and relied heavily on archaeology for both the evolution of the building and the layout of the site relative to the rope ferry across Darby Creek. Betty Cosans-Zebooker was the principal archaeologist, and by removing the floor in the south unit of the building she and her team were able to ascertain the outline of an earlier structure that was partially excavated into a rock bank, and was clearly abandoned for several decades, during which time a privately minted 17th-century English coin was deposited. We have a few theories about possible uses for the original structure, but none conclusive. Bernie Herman and his students prepared HABS drawings for the project and Thomas Carter consulted on Swedish vernacular architecture."

Fur, Gunlög (Linnaeus University)
Encountering one another in Lenapehoking and Sapmi
Lenapes, Susquehannocks, Swedes, and Finns certainly encountered "the other" along the Delaware and Susquehanna shores and tributaries as a consequence of Swedish ships crossing the Atlantic. But equally importantly, they encountered one another! In this presentation I wish to discuss the entanglements and mutual discoveries that followed on colonial encounters. I will focus on narratives that reveal how Swedes and Native Americans grappled with understanding one another and in some instances formed precarious bonds across cultural distances. But also on how misunderstandings marred these encounters. These entanglements will be placed alongside narratives where "the other" remains firmly a stranger, mentally as well as physically. Encountering one another focuses on relationships – good and bad – that significantly structured this history and its consequences.

Furlow, David A. (Kalmar Nyckel Foundation)
The Delaware River, Edward Bird, and the Beginning of Trans-Atlantic Capitalism
This presentation will tell the story of how Edward Bird and his trademark "EB" clay tobacco pipes connected the Swedish, Finnish, Dutch, and English settlers of the Delaware River Valley with Native Americans and the capitalist world economy then centered in Amsterdam. Edward, a Puritan born about 1610 in Southwark (London), exemplifies the 17th-century world economy the Dutch dominated and the Swedish founders of Nya Sverige sought to join. Edward joined the Dutch army in the 1620s to save Holland from Spanish attack, married Aeltie Govert in Amsterdam in 1630, and in 1635 pioneered a tobacco pipe trade that connected New Sweden and other colonies with Amsterdam until Edward's death in 1665.

Gall, Michael J. (Richard Grubb & Associates)
Piscataway Village: English Land Use and Town Planning in 17th Century New Jersey
In a state as developed, densely populated, and metropolitan as New Jersey, evidence of 17th- century English town settlement, land use, municipal activity, and burial grounds scarcely survive intact. In-depth historical research sponsored by the Middlesex County Cultural and Heritage Commission on Piscatawaytown in Edison Township, Middlesex County

revealed the presence of the longest continually-used town commons in the state. Established in the late 17th- century, the commons once contained a town house, ammunition magazine, militia drill yard, gaol or pound, stocks, schoolhouse, church, and cemetery, the latter two of which still exist. In-depth deed research also revealed important, previously unknown aspects about and influences on town lot organization in one of New Jersey's earliest villages. This paper will synthesize the results of historical research on and initial archaeological investigations in the town commons.

Garver, Lydia N. and Lisa Minardi (Indiana University, Bloomington)
Archaeology at the Speaker's House

In 1772, Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg was a country pastor worried about his finances and English language abilities. By 1789 he was the first Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives. The house in Trappe, Pennsylvania that Muhlenberg owned during his rising political career was saved from demolition by local citizens in 1999. Now owned by The Speaker's House, a non-profit organization, the property is part of an ongoing research and restoration effort to share Frederick Muhlenberg's remarkable story. Public archaeology is a significant component of these endeavors. This paper will examine how archaeological research is informing our interpretations of the role Muhlenberg's house and material possessions played in facilitating his political career and furthering his ambitions as a German-American in the Early Republic.

Gary, Jack (Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest)
Thomas Jefferson's Acquisition of Transfer Printed Ceramics for Poplar Forest

Archaeological research at Poplar Forest, Thomas Jefferson's retreat home in Bedford County Virginia, has revealed numerous transfer printed pearlware patterns that are interpreted as being owned by Jefferson. Despite being mass produced objects, the imagery on these ceramics connects very closely to the aesthetics he tried to achieve in the design of the house and landscape. Did Jefferson seek out specific patterns to fit with a larger vision for the property or was the availability and range of options after the War of 1812 so widespread that transfer prints fitting his tastes could be acquired with ease? This paper will examine Jefferson's options as a consumer by looking at his access to markets as well as explore the possibilities for tracking the distribution of patterns once arrived in America in the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

Geiger, Lisa (Chrysalis Archaeology)
Brothels and Bones: What City Hall Has Taught Us About 19th-Century Women and Sex Work

Set amidst a burgeoning downtown populace, the Commons now housing New York City's City Hall Park, was a blurred boundary between soldiers, legislators, prisoners, and laborers from across the cityscape. Often lost in this picture, however, are the intimate activities of women living in the 19th-century. Examining material finds related to feminine hygiene and health care and engaging with the historic and modern taboos of female sexuality and sex work brings to light the everyday experiences of women usually relegated to the fringe or footnote.

Gibb, James G. (Gibb Archaeological Consulting)
Helb Barn: Where Pennsylvania German Tradition Met Capitalism

Frederick Helb, a tanner who had emigrated from Wittenberg, Germany, to the US in 1847, built a Pennsylvania Standard open-forebay bank barn in 1881. The event is notable because he had it built in Southern Maryland, an area then replete with barns, but virtually all of which were louvered ground barns designed to cure tobacco. The barn's design and the available archival material for Frederick Helb suggest that he opted for the German-Swiss tradition of bank barn building, as transplanted to southeastern Pennsylvania and beyond, because this familiar form best met his commercial needs which revolved around livestock to serve his lumbering and tanning interests, rather than the cultivation and curing of tobacco. The barn stands at the intersection of ethnic tradition and industrial capitalism, each coloring the expression of the other.

Gibble, Patricia E. (Patricia E. Gibble, Consulting Archaeologist)
Choosing to Be Ourselves: Culture Change and Ethnic Identity at the Alexander Schaeffer Farm/Distillery

Culture contact or interaction between diverse ethnic groups, whether forced by conquest or instigated by people themselves, results in a dynamic interplay of negotiation, acceptance and/or resistance to another's cultural practices. Multiple data sources, uncovered as part of scholarly research at the Alexander Schaeffer Farm/Distillery (36Le480), demonstrate the dynamic nature of culture interaction for some German-speaking citizens under British hegemony. Comparison of the archaeological record, built environment, historic documents, and artistic evidence reveals that the German-speaking occupants of the site from 1760-1807 exercised human agency and autonomy. In some instances, they incorporated elements of the dominant English culture into their traditions, resisted aspects of the Fremden or stranger's ideology and customs, and/or maintained aspects of their own conservative ethnicity.

Gollup, Jasmine (Lost Town's Project, MD)

Success in Failure - Swedish Trade Relationships with the Lenape and Susquehannock Indians

Lasting a mere 17 years, it is hard to declare the New Sweden Colony a success. Hampered by neglect, a small population, and the lack of a true purpose or need, New Sweden left a minimal mark on the colonial landscape. New Sweden did succeed, however, in establishing amiable trade relationships with the local Lenape and Susquehannock Indians. Relying heavily on the Lenape and Susquehannocks for food and pelts respectively, interdependency developed between the groups, a symbiotic association that led to necessarily congenial relations. This dependency, particularly between the Swedes and the Lenape, can be tied to the inability of the Swedish colony to grow beyond a militarized post. It can be hypothesized that had New Sweden succeeded, their dependence on the local Indians for both trade and food would have decreased while territorial skirmishes increased, issues which plagued similar colonial ventures. Therefore the shortcomings of the colony became its greatest asset.

Gonzalez, Kerry and Adriana Lesiuk (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group) Poster Abstract

The Well Wood Blues: CRM Conservation Efforts of Well Cribbing from Five Historic Wells in New Castle County, Delaware

In the summer and fall of 2012 Dovetail Cultural Resource Group retrieved intact well cribbing from five historic wells associated with two separate domestic sites, spanning the 18th and 19th centuries. In coordination with the Delaware Department of Transportation, representative pieces from each well were retained for temporary conservation at Dovetail's lab in Fredericksburg, Virginia. As a modestly sized CRM firm, how did Dovetail manage collecting these fragile items, how were they transported, and how did they adapt lab space to conserve the materials? The entire process from the initial archaeological extraction of the well wood through the temporary stabilization at Dovetail's lab is chronicled in this paper. This self-examination aims to provide a better understanding of how CRM firms are able to adapt to situations that transcend the typical archaeological excavation and resulting assemblage.

Grossman-Bailey, Ilene (Richard Grubb Associates)

"They have been brought up in such an idle, wandering manner…": Insights from the Archaeological and Historical Investigations of Thompson Park Historic Site

These words from Presbyterian Missionary David Brainerd's diary provide clues to the lifeways of eighteenth century American Indians in Middlesex County and New Jersey as a whole. During the complex, contested, and rapidly evolving world of eighteenth century New Jersey, local American Indians, likely related to Lenape and Munsee groups, were increasingly marginalized and used a variety of strategies to survive. As Brainerd's words indicate, despite extreme poverty and marginalization, they also maintained aspects of their traditional subsistence and mobility and to some extent may have actively resisted European-American control. The work to grapple with and understand the eighteenth century Thompson Park site, which may be part of or related to Brainerd's Bethel Mission Settlement (1746-1759), has raised questions about the notions of the "Contact" period and historic Native American settlements.

Hack, Timothy (Salem Community College)

Who was Black Anthony? Slavery and Race in New Sweden

In 1639, the Vogel Grip, after a privateering venture, arrived in the Delaware with an unusual prize: a black slave. Historians know very little about this slave, known as Black Anthony. Slaves often left little evidence of their lives behind, and the evidence tends to be more scant the further back in time one goes. However, scrutinizing the available evidence, evaluating the attitudes the Swedes had toward Africans and slavery before colonization, and analyzing the experiences of slave societies that Anthony most likely encountered, historians can create a much better understanding of how Swedish colonists and Anthony understood the terms of slavery and race.

Halbert, Philippe L.B. (University of Delaware) Poster Abstract

Convenance and Commodité: Furnishing the Château Saint-Louis and the Intendant's Palace of Québec

In ancien régime France, noble and non-noble elites alike used architecture and a variety of material goods to simultaneously convey taste and consolidate their rank. Distance from Paris or Versailles was not synonymous with ignorance of fashion, whether in a far flung province or even in the colonies. Archaeological excavations, documentary evidence, and surviving furnishings attest to the sumptuous atmosphere of residences occupied by Governor-General Philippe de Rigaud, marquis de Vaudreuil, and Intendant Claude-Thomas Dupuy, a bourgeois, in the 1710s and 1720s. These royal officials owed it to themselves to outfit their homes in a manner befitting their appointments by the king. Probate inventories and notarial records are replete with descriptions of their property ranging from giltwood furniture

and silk damask upholstery textiles to decorative tapestries, gilt lighting fixtures, Asian lacquer wares, paintings, a profusion of mirror glass, and sculpture. Not to be outdone by delays in communication and transportation of goods across the Atlantic, governors and intendants also employed staffs specially trained to care for their furnishings and provided them with tools and supplies necessary for the confection of new pieces.

The very terms used to refer to these buildings in period references-a château, or castle for the governor, and a palais, or palace for the intendant- underscore the prestige that they embodied in the urban landscape of early Québec. In similar fashion, the objects and furnishings that graced their interiors embodied ideals fundamental to aristocratic identity and the political and social structures of pre-1789 France: commodité, an idea bridging comfort with convenience, and convenance, a decorum ruled by etiquette and propriety based on rank. Matching furniture suites and upholstery textiles, exotic novelties, and sheer quantities of luxury goods brought from Paris all served to set the château Saint-Louis and the intendant's palace on a level well in keeping with metropolitan standards. Their interiors celebrated a French "national" style, born under Louis XIV, which endorsed the use of decorative arts to express taste, connoisseurship, and elite identity.

Heath, Barbara J. (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)
Cowrie Shells in Colonial Virginia: Piecing together the Evidence

Many archaeologists have interpreted cowrie shells found on sites from the Northeast to the Caribbean as evidence of material expressions of African or African American ethnicity. However, the routes by which these non-native shells made their way to the New World and their distribution over time and space has not been critically examined. In this paper, I present historical and archaeological evidence relating to the movement and modification of these shells from harvest to delivery. I also examine the distribution of two main species of cowries, Cypraea annulus and Cypraea moneta, on late 17th- and 18th-century Virginia sites, arguing that they can be usefully interpreted as artifacts of global, and perhaps local, systems of trade.

Heed, Samuel W. (Kalmar Nyckel Foundation)
Encountering 'Others' By Boat

Any appreciation of the 17th-century Atlantic World must be founded on the ships and the maritime powers that made that world possible. No one walked across the Atlantic. Ocean-going square-rigged sailing ships of the period were a material world all their own, products of maritime capacities and complex cultural, technological, and organizational developments. Seaborne sinews shaped all the "encounters" experienced by all the many "others" who participated in this transatlantic story, and the Atlantic itself was the "first frontier" encountered by the European (and African) peoples of the American colonial experience. We should remember that we were essentially "boat people."

Heinrich , Adam R. (Monmouth University)
Becoming the "Garden State": Macrobotanicals from Late-19th Century Rahway, New Jersey

Plentiful macrobotanical remains from a late-19th century backyard privy in Rahway, New Jersey provides rare archaeological evidence of the state's agricultural development and food supply networks. Additionally, the remains of seeds and nuts illustrate the wide range of foods and preparations available to a high status New Jersey household.

Hjorthén, Adam (Stockholm University)
From First Settlement to Commercial Venture: Merging Histories in Commemorations of New Sweden

This paper focuses on three major commemorations of New Sweden that took place in 1888, 1938 and 1988. A common characteristic of these events has been a mixing of the histories of the 17th-century colony and the 19th-century Swedish immigration. The purpose with this paper is to probe how these histories have been merged, the reasons behind the juxtapositions, and its consequences for the historiography of New Sweden.

Using archival material from Delaware, Pennsylvania, Washington, DC and Stockholm, I delineate the intersections of the concepts of migration, colonization, settlement and pioneering in selected commemorational activities. I argue that projecting migration on to an unrelated process of colonization has served specific contemporary purposes of identity, politics, and commercialism. Shifting its depiction from "colonial settlement" to "early migration" invites broader appropriations of the colony's history. These processes have highly influenced past and present historical representations of New Sweden.

Hocker, Fred (Swedish National Maritime Museums)
Kalmar Nyckel and the Swedish Navy of 1628-1660

The period in which New Sweden was founded was one of stability and consolidation for the Swedish navy. Few new ships

were built and the emphasis was on sorting out long-standing problems in recruitment, provisioning, and maintenance. This was possible due to reduced naval threats in the Baltic in the 1630s, but the renewed pace of warfare in the 1640s made it increasingly difficult for the navy to support an overseas colony. Despite this, Kalmar Nyckel continued to make voyages to the New World when not needed at home. This paper examines the composition of the Swedish fleet during the ship's service life in order to establish the context in which the navy was involved in the New Sweden venture.

Hodge, Christina (Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University)
Commons, Sizing, and Dining Disorder at Colonial Harvard College

Harvard College in Cambridge, Massachusetts offers a unique context through which to explore cultural shifts within Early America, including shifting consumerisms. Harvard's early leaders constructed their "collegiate" community by attempting scrupulously to control all aspects of scholars' lives. One of the most fraught arenas was the dining hall. Harvard fed student bodies at shared "commons," where attendance was mandatory and fare was marginal. It also operated a commissary, where students supplemented meager meals by purchasing snacks and sundries. Young men also risked punishment to procure prohibited drink and comestibles from the surrounding town. Archaeological and documentary evidence reveals push and pull within this system of institutional supply and individual demand. In the amplified environment of a semi-closed community, one may track shifting standards of taste and consumer desire: what food and drink was essential vs. superfluous, incorporated vs. omitted, encouraged vs. forbidden, and according to whom.

Hunter, Ryan (R.C. Goodwin & Associates)
Coastal and Community Connections Amongst the 18th- Century Eastern Pequot

This paper considers the use of shellfish by the Eastern Pequot Tribal Nation during the 18th-century as a way to access information about broader community practices. Shells provide evidence for the continuation of certain traditional practices and indicate the formation and maintenance of certain broader community ties to off-reservation, coastal communities. Given the long history of shellfish use by Native communities in southern New England, continued consumption of shellfish provided a valuable tie to the past and reinforced social for reservation populations. A consideration of the link between women and shellfish gathering provides insight into how gender imbalances of reservation populations influenced daily activities. Through a consideration of shellfish remains as they relate to broader social, economic, and subsistence practices, a more detailed picture of daily life for reservation residents, as it occurred both on and off the reservation, emerges.

Hurry, Silas D. (Historic St. Mary's City)
The Making of a Cosmopolitan Polity: Maryland Naturalizations: 1666-1708

Maryland was the first of the English colonies in North America to establish a process for naturalizing foreign-born individuals. Before the American Revolution, 169 individuals were naturalized by acts of the assembly. As an analytical approach, we have selected a sample that represents 23 years before (1666) and 23 years after (1712) the overthrow of the Calvert government in 1689. This sample constitutes a universe of 141 individuals. This analysis examines the national origins of these individuals and looks into change through time, and external actions which influenced the process. The sample includes 15 individuals identified as from Sweden.

Ingram, Sarah (Memorial University)
CANCELLED ~~*"By Which so Much Happiness is Produced": An Analysis of 17th-Century Kirke Tavern at Ferryland, Newfoundland*~~

One component of the Ferryland colony yet to be examined is the 17th-century tavern owned by the Kirke family. As affluent wine merchants, there is potential to learn not only how the Kirkes operated their tavern, but also more about the merchants, sailors, and colonists that populated the colony and frequented the tavern, as well as how this tavern relates to others in comparable contexts across 17th-century North America. My research explores how the consumption patterns associated with the Kirke tavern can reveal information regarding tavern activities, their proprietors, and the Kirke tavern's place in a tradition of tavern and tippling houses in the colonies of British North America during the 17th-century. Using a combination of historical and archaeological evidence, I will also be able to understand the different decision-making processes behind the consumption of goods, and how these decisions affected the tavern and the Ferryland colony.

Janowitz, Meta (URS Corporation and the School of Visual Arts)
Smoking Pipes, St. Tammany, the Masons, and New York City Patronage Jobs

Among the smoking pipes found during the New York City Hall excavations are a number with Masonic motifs and a few with an unusual motif: a figure with a headdress holding a spear along with a shield or coat of arms topped by flames. The

figure might be the mythical St. Tammany. When most modern people hear the name of "Tammany" they usually recall the immensely powerful and corrupt political organization that controlled New York politics from the early 19th into the mid-20th centuries. The ideals and reasons for the existence of the original Sons of King Tammany, however, were not the same as those of its political descendant, Tammany Hall. These pipes could be a link between the original ideals of the Sons and the political machinations of its offspring, as well as illustrations of connections between Masons and Tammany.

Jenkins, Tracy H. (University of Maryland, College Park)
Critical Race in the Archeological Past and Present: African American Archeology in Easton, Maryland.
A large number of slaves on Maryland's Eastern Shore gained their freedom in the latter 18th century. As the free African-American population in Easton grew through manumissions, free births, and immigration, individuals formed families, churches, businesses, and other social institutions. The Hill, a neighborhood in Easton, was a fulcrum of free black social life from at least the 18th-century. Yet, freedom did not guarantee equality as these "Others" discovered. The marginalization of the African-American community has continued into the present, where historic buildings stand condemned and black heritage is under- and miss-represented in local heritage tourism. The Hill Project aims to build social and economic capital among The Hill's residents and descendant community through the practice of archaeology that critically challenges mainstream historical narratives.

Kalos, Matthew (Temple University)
"Remember Paoli!": Over Two Centuries of Memory and Memorialization
Most military engagements have distinct starts and precise finishes. Yet these experiences live on through memories and memorials. The memories that exist following battles are equally as dynamic and fluid as the original events themselves. The Battle of Paoli, on the night of September 20-21, 1777, represents over two centuries of memory and memorialization. Throughout the centuries since the battle, the narrative of memory has shifted. Moreover, as a vessel of memory and memorial, the battlefield itself has evolved over time. This paper will examine the theories regarding memory and memorials, explore these principles regarding the memories of the Battle of Paoli, and, finally, it will problematize the changing narratives of memory.

Kaktins, Mara (Ferry Farm-George Washington Foundation)
Swept Under the Rug: Strategic Placement of Almshouses in New York City and Philadelphia
Cities from the colonial period until the present day have tried to conceal their 'problem populations' from the view of the general public. These 'unworthy' individuals, housed in Almshouses, penitentiaries, asylums, and the like have traditionally been hidden by placing such institutions on the outskirts of urban centers. Substantial walls, lavish gardens, and formal architecture were also utilized to disguise the true nature of these complexes. Inevitably, rapidly growing cities eventually overtake their rural environs and buildings originally meant to be out of public view often end up in the middle of urban areas. This paper examines almshouses in New York City and Philadelphia through time and how each city attempted to strategically locate, hide, and disguise their growing poor populations.

Kelleher, Deirdre (Temple University)
Memory, Meaning, and Urban Archaeology at Elfreth's Alley, Philadelphia
For over 300 years, Elfreth's Alley in Old City Philadelphia has been continuously occupied by urban dwellers. Consequently, the small street has a long and rich history to share; however, not all aspects of the Alley's history have been equally explored. In particular, much emphasis has been placed on the early colonial history of the street, while the immigrant community that flourished on the Alley in the 19th-century has been largely overlooked until recently. This paper will examine how memory and meaning collide to give, sometimes differential, power to the past at this National Historic Landmark. Recent archaeological investigations will be discussed to show how excavations on the street expand the boundaries of interpretation and contribute to the formation of an inclusive place-based history.

Kerns, Mechelle (United States Naval Academy) and Cynthia Frankel (University of Maryland College Park)
Phase II Sampling: 1 State Circle, Annapolis, Maryland
Annapolis, Maryland is home to the seat of state government and many historic properties dating to the early 18th-century. One such property is 1 State Circle, overlooking the Maryland State House. Phase II sampling will examine a section of dirt floor in the basement of the 19th-century structure that has functioned as a dwelling, retail space and is currently

used as office building. Excavations in 1990 by the University of Maryland's Archaeology in Annapolis Program produced materials such as ceramics, glass, architecture and personal items, as well as faunal remains. Moreover, features such as wells, privies, postholes, walkways/roads, and foundations have been documented in the immediate area and outside the front door of 1 State Circle. This excavation will document what is under the structure and below the grade of the current street that rings the statehouse complex.

Lally, Mary (Kalmar Nyckel Foundation)
It's a 'Material' World. Duffel Cloth: The 17th-century Fabric of Our Lives
This paper will address the importance of Duffel Cloth as a trade good for Peter Minuit and New Sweden. While it is acknowledged as the treasured trade commodity in the New World with the Lenape and Susquehannocks, little has been explored on:

- What duffel cloth is.
- Where and how it was made.
- Why it was so highly prized by settlers, soldiers, sailors, savvy-sovereign 'savages.'
- Why red.

We will unravel the mystery behind this much-desired material by examining the history of wool and the secrets behind the dyeing process together with contemporary accounts, artifacts, and how everyday language from the 16th-century to today reinforces the meaning and value we place on textiles in society. Duffel cloth was the material that could weave together a future for New Sweden and Peter Minuit knew this. It fabricated rapport with 'others' and was the 'primary source material' behind the first permanent European settlement in the Delaware Valley.

Lee, Lori (Randolph College)
The Goods (and the Bads) of Southern Shops: The Impact of Supply and Distribution on the Consumer Practices of Slaves in Nineteenth Century Virginia
In the context of enslavement, supply constrained individual expression and consumer choice at varying scales. Within a plantation household, supply took the form of provisions selected by the master for the enslaved. At the scale of local markets and stores, supply constrained which goods were available to slaves who were able to purchase or trade for them. Distribution also impacted consumer practices, not just in terms of which goods were available, but also in terms of how these goods were redistributed among networks once they were obtained. This paper uses historical and archaeological evidence to consider how supply and distribution impacted which goods were available to enslaved laborers in nineteenth century Virginia. Then I will consider what choices among these goods reveal about needs, desires, opportunities, and risks.

Léouffre, Delphine (University of Montreal)
Colony to Metropolis: 19th-Century Population and Consumption Growth in Montreal
During the first half of the 19th-century, Montreal is a strategic interface in British North America as an inevitable stop for people and supplies navigating on the St. Lawrence River from Lower Canada to Upper Canada. The commercial, demographic and political expansion of the city culminates with the instauration of the first parliament of Canada in the port area in 1844. Archaeological sites at Pointe á Calliére, central to Montreal's old port, should reveal the diversity and availability of goods in the colony. Considering the influence of consumer choices, the ceramic corpus assesses the expansion of Montreal's commercial market. We will discuss how the role of Montreal in the colonial capitalist dynamic should be taken account of when approaching the types of ceramics uncovered. This data will allow us to refine established chrono-typologies for this period and area.

Lindner, Christopher (Bard College)
The Palatine Parsonage of Germantown, New York
In Germantown, New York, the Maple Avenue Parsonage historical archaeology project researches the yards of two stone structures from the mid-1700s. Discoveries include the original doorway and porch of the extant house of the community's spiritual leaders, and the buried well of an earlier residence. Excavation also reveals the artifacts of Native Americans and later African Americans at the site. "The Camps" on the Hudson River, 110 miles north of Manhattan, was the first large settlement from the Rhineland in America. Religious activity for its 2,000 souls was focused in 1710 at the former village center, 3 blocks away from the Parsonage. Here tests have found traces of a period house that documents indicate became a church and school. Local families, their library and K-12 school, members of the Germantown History Department, and Bard collegians have contributed significantly to research on the agrarian community that Palatines created 300 years ago.

Loorya, Alyssa (Chrysalis Archaeology)
Extreme Makeover: Transforming New York City's Common
New York's City Hall Park has exhibited three distinct identities since the founding of New Amsterdam. Originally utilized to extend the Dutch tradition of Common lands in the new world, its remote location made it an ideal setting to house unwanted populations in the 18th-century. Following the Revolutionary War and the ensuing expansion of the city this parcel of land was transformed into the municipal crown of New York City. Archaeology has documented the transformation of these institutional grounds into a gentrified public park and icon of the city.

Loorya, Alyssa and Christopher Ricciardi (Chrysalis Archaeology)
New York's City Hall Park: A Physical Space for New York's Public – Past and Present
Once known as The Common, City Hall Park has been home to the poor, the jailed, British soldiers and mercenaries and today reigns as the seat of municipal power for New York City. Used as physical space for public institutions and public performances, it has been constructed and transformed, most recently in the late 20th and early 21st-centuries, as a show piece of history and municipality. Excavations have been used to exemplify the importance of this property and to provide hard facts about its history, transformations and those who are part of the story.

Lucas, Michael T. (Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission)
British Encampment at Nottingham, August 1814
The British Army established several encampments during their march toward Washington in August of 1814. The approximate location of these encampments and the route taken along the Patuxent River are well documented. We know that over 4,000 troops lingered at these locales before continuing their assault on Washington. One of these camps was established on the outskirts of Nottingham in eastern Prince George's County, Maryland. The details of what happened while the troops were at these camps and in the interim periods when they were occupied by the rear guard are generally absent from public narratives about the War of 1812. The archaeological signature of the encampment at Nottingham is minimal but present. Testing methodologies, interpretive potential, and resource management concerns are discussed.

Lukezic, Craig (Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs), Elizabeth LaVigne, and William J. Chadwick, (John Milner and Associates)
The Impermanent Fort Christina
In 1638, Peter Minuet directed the colonists of New Sweden to build a fort on the Minquas Kill, or Christina River. Constructed of timber with earth, the fort was the protected center of a new colony preparing to engage other Native or European groups on uncertain terms. Almost all accounts place the fort's location at the "rocks", a granite outcrop that enabled the easy docking of ships in a swampy landscape. Over the next 375 years, this location hosted six forts, an iron factory, a shipyard, and recently, a park. The first section of this paper explores the nature of Fort Christina though documentary research. This is followed by the geomorphological analysis of the landform, which presents the ancient landscape that provides key data on the historical location of the fort, and the possibilities of finding remnant fragments.

Lyon, Elva Kathleen (Independent Scholar—Retired Educator)
Material Consequences: Northern Continental European Culture in Early Colonial North America
The Swedes in the colonies were part of a larger cultural group: northern continental Europeans who intermarried freely but avoided marriage with the English. They had more in common with each other than any of them had with the English who called them "Duits" and who considered them "others" long before the concept of "other" referred to "other than Europeans."
Evidence of the "Duits" impact in the colonies is limited due to certain of their cultural attributes, such as working with wooden materials that have not survived, re-working other materials, and utilizing elaborate family networks. Their technological expertise was performed in urban guild settings that, unfortunately, have been overbuilt. Using explicit examples from archaeological sites, documents, and family reconstitutions, a chart is produced comparing northern continental European material and social features to those of the English.

Maguire, Susan (SUNY Buffalo State)
Searching for Signs and Symbols of War: Early 19th-Century Material Culture from Old Fort Niagara, Youngstown, NY
The Niagara Frontier was one of the major theatres of war during the War of 1812. Old Fort Niagara, Youngstown, NY served as the American headquarters for the Army of the Center early in the war and, after December 19, 1813, the fort

served as the regional headquarters for the British military. Excavations around a 19th-century barracks structure have recovered a great deal of material culture dating to the early 19th-century at the fort. This material culture consists of items of military life such as buttons, cap plates, and cartridge box belt buckles along with items of everyday life including ceramics, building materials, and faunal remains. This paper will review material culture recovered from excavations at Old Fort Niagara in an effort to disentangle American and British occupations as well as to better understand everyday life for soldiers at the fort during the War of 1812.

Marquis, Melanie, Mara Kaktins (The George Washington Foundation), Ruth Ann Armitage, (Eastern Michigan University) and Daniel Fraser, (Lourdes University)

The Discovery of New Results on Old Glue at Ferry Farm: Utilizing Mass Spectrometry and Experimental Archaeology to Analyze Archaeological Glue Residues Recovered from Mary Washington's Ceramics

The discovery of 18th-century glue residues on excavated tea and tablewares associated with Mary Washington, George Washington's mother, have raised a number of questions. What is the composition of the glues? How were the adhesives prepared and would their production leave a signature on the landscape? What compelled Mary to mend these wares? What do these sociotechnic artifacts say about a woman in Mary's social and economic position? To begin examining these questions we turned to Ruth Ann Armitage, Professor of Chemistry at Eastern Michigan University and Daniel Fraser, Assistant Professor of Chemistry at Lourdes University in Sylvania, Ohio, who utilized Direct Analysis in Real Time (DART) Mass Spectrometry in order to establish composition of the residues. Additionally, archaeologists at Ferry Farm conducted experimental archaeology, replicating glues from period recipes to determine the properties of these historic adhesives and provide comparative data for the DART-MS analysis. We will present the latest results of chemical analysis of the glues as well as the experiments conducted at Ferry Farm.

Mathews, Joseph P. (Cumberland County Historical Society)

Preserving and Interpreting the "Swedish Granary" in Greenwich, NJ: A Progress Report

In 1974 in Hopewell, NJ, a farmer, R.E. Fralinger, Jr., donated to Cumberland County Historical Society (CCHS) what in 1972 had been authenticated by architectural firm Brumbaugh & Associates as "a log structure in the Swedish tradition," dating from circa 1674. In December 2012 the preservation architectural firm Watson & Henry submitted to CCHS a Preservation Plan for the "Swedish Granary" at which time CCHS began its efforts to search for grants to carry out the $200,000 plan. Efforts are also underway to review the relevant literature so as to carry out a comprehensive new interpretation of the structure. My presentation will be a progress report on these interrelated goals of preservation and interpretation. So far in my reading I've discerned several interpretative threads that will to one degree or another inform our interpretation of the Swedish Granary. The two most obvious are the Finno-Swedes themselves and the log building techniques they brought to the Delaware Valley and beyond. To date the traditional focus of CCHS has been on English culture and on the Revolutionary era and forward. The Swedish Granary will necessarily shift CCHS's focus to the diversity of the contact period, a shift that will probably reset CCHS's traditional horizons: a challenging and exhilarating prospect.

Matthews, Christopher N. (Montclair State University)

Archaeology in Montclair: Service Learning and fieldwork at the Montclair Historical Society

Public Archaeology has recently and rapidly shifted from being based on the education of the public about archaeology to the education of archaeologists about the public and the community service roles archaeology plays. This paper explores an application of a service learning approach in historical archaeology as implemented in a course on 'Archaeology in Montclair' offered at Montclair State university during the Spring 2013 semester. The paper discusses the role of partnerships and reflection as well as the archival and field discoveries students made in their contributions to the course.

McMillan, Lauren K. (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

"Dutch Trade being the Darling of the People of Virginea:" The Influence of Dutch Ideology on Free Trade in the 17th-century Chesapeake

In the past few years, there have been a number of discussions surrounding the political economy of the 17th-century Atlantic World. The old assumptions of a mercantilist consensus are breaking down; instead, the 17th century is now understood to have been a tumultuous time of debate, defiance, and negotiation over trade in the Atlantic World. In this paper, I argue that there was no mercantilist consensus, and that English colonists in the Chesapeake were actively resisting trade restrictions and defying the Navigation Acts. Using historical and archaeological data, I demonstrate that colonists were illegally trading with the Dutch not simply due to geographic or pure economic reasons, but because of Dutch ideological influences surrounding capitalistic ideas of free trade. Due to exchanges of information and cultural concepts surrounding

trade, Chesapeake colonists on the periphery not only defied core policies, but stimulated debate within the metropole and the broader Atlantic World.

Montaperto, Kristin M. (Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission)
Public Engagement and the War of 1812: Nottingham and Beyond

Approaches to engaging the public are variable. Archaeologists must remain flexible and open to unanticipated results. At the War of 1812 port town of Nottingham (less than 30 miles southeast of Washington, DC), community engagement is a key component of the ongoing archaeological project conducted by the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission. Although the focus for outreach is the surrounding rural community, archaeologists also present their research in venues outside of the community. Through organized programs and electronic media, these outlets provide the various publics with information on the War of 1812 in Maryland. This presentation addresses the public engagement and outreach efforts related to Nottingham and additional methods others have used to inform the public on the War of 1812 in Maryland.

Naum, Magdalena (Lund University)
Two Iron Pots, a Chest and a Swedish Book – Material Lives in 17th-century Swedish America

Migration and settlement in America was a complex and ambiguous process. It involved simultaneous detachment from the familiar cultural and social landscapes and maintenance of traditions necessary to lay a ground stone after relocation. It entailed assimilation and rejection of new customs, foodways, material culture and technology. Drawing upon wills, inventories, travelers' description and archaeology this paper discusses material aspects of everyday life of the Swedish population in 17th and early 18th-century Pennsylvania and Delaware. The paper discusses the ways the settlers reconstructed their lives in America and it focuses on the persistence of the old traditions and lifestyles as well as the assimilation of the knowledge and customs of Native Americans and other European colonists.

Néron, Aimie (University of Montreal) Poster Abstract
The Wreck of the Auguste, Nova Scotia: An Introduction to a Cartel Ship

The Seven Years' War (1756-1763) in New France entails the surrender of Montreal, and France finally loses an important territory. The establishment of a British temporary military regime causes the departure of many members of higher social classes from the colony towards the metropolis. In this context of social and political changes, three ships are employed for the journey home of merchants, nobles, military officers and their family to France. However, one of these ships, the Auguste, will never make it to France, for it wrecked near the coast of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. The study of the material culture of this shipwreck will seek to explore several themes including the modern state and the maritime organization of this particular event. This poster intends to focus on the organization and dynamics involved in the transportation of passengers on board of a cartel ship in times of social, political and economic upheaval in the 18Th century.

Noël, Stéphane (Université Laval)
Foodways in the Northeast: Comparative Perspectives from Acadia and New England

The colonies of Acadia and New England have been intricately connected since the 17th -century, and even more after the British took control of Acadia in 1710. In a 1679 letter, Frontenac, Governor of New France, reported to the French crown that the Acadians had difficulty following orders. Among other reasons, he noted their "Inclination Angloise et Parlementaire", probably due to their frequent mercantile relations with Boston. If this British/New England influence could be observed in the behaviors of Acadians, could it also have trickled down even further, into deeply rooted cultural practices, such as foodways? This paper explores different aspects of foodways of both colonies by comparing how their settlers interacted with their environment to produce foodstuff, but also how they exchanged, prepared, consumed and discarded their food.

Nowak, Troy J. (Maryland Historical Trust) and Michael T. Lucas, (National Capital Park and Planning Commission)
Economic Trauma on the Patuxent: Captain Edward Griffin's Lost Schooner and House Site at Nottingham, Prince George's County, Maryland.

The British captured or destroyed private sailing vessels at the town of Nottingham located on the Patuxent River prior to attacking Washington, DC in August 1814. Captain Edward Griffin lived in Nottingham and owned a schooner named "The Happy Return." The British either captured this vessel or sank it in Nottingham harbor. One late 19th-century historian claimed that two of Griffin's vessels were sunk "within site of the Griffin homestead, and portions of their hulks

are still visible low tide." Three shipwrecks have been reported in the river near Nottingham that may date from the late 18th or early 19th-centuries. This paper triangulates between recent archaeological excavations at the Griffin dwelling, remote sensing surveys designed to relocate the shipwrecks, and primary historical sources to assess the economic impact of the War of 1812 on local mercantile trade and the validity of accounts describing Griffin's loss.

Ojala, Carl-Gösta (Uppsala University)
Encountering the Other in the North - Images of the Sámi and Conceptions of Sámi History in Early Modern Sweden
This paper aims to explore the construction of "otherness" and "sameness" in the colonial and missionary projects in northern Sweden in the 17th-century, and its consequences for the understanding of the relationship between "Swedish" and "Sámi" today. In the paper, I discuss the ways in which the Sámi, the indigenous population in northern Sweden, and Sámi religion and material culture were portrayed, and, in particular, how the origins and history of the Sámi people were conceived by different actors. A central work here is the monograph by Johannes Schefferus, Lapponia, which was first published in 1673. I argue that the early modern views of the northern areas and populations, and their place in the construction of the Kingdom of Sweden, have had great impact on later representations of Sámi identity, culture and religion, and that there is a great need to critically analyze this history of "us" and "them". I conclude by asking how archaeology might contribute to a more complex understanding of the colonial history in northern Sweden in the early modern period.

O'Neill, Patrick
War of 1812 Sites Along the Potomac River from 1814
British warships sailed the lower Potomac conducting guerilla strikes from 1813 to 1814. Seven warships sailed up the Potomac in August 1814 to aid in the attack on Washington, but arrived too late. Instead, their crews held Alexandria City hostage and emptied the warehouses. For two weeks, over 2,500 Virginia and Maryland militia followed them up the river to the Washington area, engaging them when possible. As the warships descended from Alexandria, the militias erected batteries along the bluffs at Belvoir and Indianhead, and engaged the enemy for most of five days. The action caused the fleet in the Chesapeake to sail up the Potomac to assist, delaying their action against Baltimore. This paper will discuss potential and known archaeological sites from the war along the Potomac, in particular, the action at Belvoir.

Plousos, Suzanne
Redan, Battery, Queenston Heights, Niagara.
October 13th 1812: U.S. forces cross the Niagara River to invade Canada. The Battle of Queenston Heights begins with initial American success. They capture the Redan Battery by surprise and establish a foothold on the Heights. British Commander Isaac Brock perceives the danger of loss of the high ground. He leads a counter-offensive to retake the battery and is mortally shot. With steady artillery fire and fierce fighting British infantry, militia and Native allies drive the invaders to the cliff edge forcing an American surrender. Much of the action at this dramatic battlefield revolved around Redan Battery. Elizabeth Snow excavated the site in 1975 recording the structural layout of the gun emplacement for restoration by Parks Canada. Review of her archaeological collection 200 years after the battle yields unanticipated evidence of the action and startles us with the cold facts of war.

Proebsting, Eric (Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest) and Howard Cyr (University of Tennessee)
Finding the Chemistry of Jefferson's Retreat: Recent Research into the Soils of Poplar Forest's Ornamental Landscape
For the past three years, archaeologists have explored the ornamental landscape of Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest. These investigations have centered on the double row of paper mulberry trees and the clumps of ornamental trees, the oval-shaped flower beds, and the carriage turnaround located to the north and west of Jefferson's octagonal retreat house. When viewed alongside other lines of evidence, soil chemistry has been a valuable way to locate Jefferson-era landscape features and reveal important new details about the past environments and landscapes of Poplar Forest. Soil chemistry has also provided insight into agricultural, horticultural, and landscaping practices that are preserved in the present day stratigraphy of the property. This paper offers an up-to-date overview of our research into the geoarchaeology of Poplar Forest's ornamental landscape, and how it is contributing toward restoration efforts and a deeper understanding of Jefferson's retreat.

Rivers Cofield, Sara (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory)
Horse Tack from Off-the-Rack: Imported English riding equipment in the Middle-Atlantic and the Northeast
Recent studies of equestrian artifacts such as saddles and bridles have revealed a high degree of stylistic uniformity across

colonial Maryland. Customs records indicate that this uniformity reflects mass production in England for the colonial markets. Not all English colonies consumed finished goods at the same rate though. In the 18th-century, Maryland and Virginia imported about 25 times the number of finished saddles and bridles as New England, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania combined. Why the discrepancy? Was it just a population difference, or were larger cultural forces involved, such as limited local production, different rates of horse ownership, or preferential selection of imported goods? This paper seeks to answer these questions by tracking horse furniture from the source to the consumer.

Robertson, David and Eva MacDonald (Archaeological Services Inc.)
The Shock of an Earthquake: Archaeological Evidence for the Explosion of the Grand Magazine at York, April 27, 1813
The southern ramparts at Fort York National Historical Site have been greatly modified over the last 200 years, not only by military engineers, but also because of commercial and industrial encroachment and the fort's restoration to become a historic site museum in 1934. It was long suspected that vestiges of the crater created by the explosion of the grand magazine during the retreat of British forces during the battle of York on April 27, 1813 could be found archaeologically. It was not until 2011 that this theory was tested, when Archaeological Services Inc. was invited to place a test trench in the ramparts as part of a documentary film on the War of 1812. The results of this investigation will be linked to other archaeological evidence for the explosion that felled 250 American soldiers and mortally wounded their commander, Brigadier General Zebulon Pike

Rousseau, Mélanie (Université Laval)
Of Bugs and Men: Involuntary Interactions at the Intendant's Palace site (CeEt30), Québec City
Intendant and Governor were two of the most important characters in New France. It is thus little surprising that the Intendant would want a building that suits his rank. However, more surprising is the location of that building. Indeed, the lack of space in the upper town can partially explain the construction of the palace down the slope in what was to become the lower town. Nevertheless, it has been documented that even at the time the French arrived in Quebec City, the site was a damp stretch of land. This is what created my interest in the transition from a natural to a cultural landscape. Questions that will be addressed include "What type of adaptations were made to the environment?" and "to what extent did the Europeans adapt to the local landscape?" This paper will focus on archaeoentomological results.

Roy, Olivier (Université Laval)
The Importance of Appearences for the French Colonial Elite: Evolution of the Expression of Social Status at the Ilot des Palais Site, Quebec City
The archaeological site of Îlot des Palais holds the remains of the two palaces of New France's intendants, whom occupied the site from 1684 to 1759. As heirs of the French Ancien Régime society, highly influenced by a system of conventions relying on the reflected appearance in society, Intendants had to perpetuate this necessity to demonstrate their social status through all aspects of their everyday life to attest their power, wealth and rank. As shown in the architecture on the site, it seems that the expression of the status of Intendant has evolved considerably during the French Regime, acquiring importance and strength as the development of the colony was ongoing. The main objective of this research project was to conduct a comparative analysis of the site's material culture in order to identify some elements indicating a change in the desire of Intendants to magnify their social rank.

Sansevere, Keri J. (Temple University)
"In the Dark or Rather Lost": An Examination of the 18th-Century American Indian Landscape in Central New Jersey
Although we have ethno-historical accounts of 18th-century American Indians in New Jersey and surrounding Delaware Valley, their archaeological presence has comparatively low visibility. Over recent years, several important sites have come to light as a result of archaeological investigation and historical research. Recent work at Mission Bethel (Monroe Township, NJ), Brotherton (Shamong, New Jersey), and Burr-Haines (Tabernacle, NJ) has uncovered artifacts and historical documents that speak to the 18th-century American Indian landscape in this region. This paper will discuss the architecture and material culture of these three 18th-century American Indian sites in central New Jersey. I synthesize architectural elements and artifacts from these sites in order to understand the "persona" of the historic American Indian landscape in central New Jersey during the 18th-century.

Sarver, Matthew J., Samuel W. Heed and Lauren W. Morgens, (Kalmar Nyckel Foundation)
The Kalmar Nyckel Papers: Tracing the Career of an Exceptional Ship
The Kalmar Nyckel carried the first settlers to found the colony of New Sweden in 1638, establishing her place in the

canon of Early Modern colonial vessels. But the ship had a long and varied career that spanned more than a quarter of the 17th-century. In addition to four trans-Atlantic crossings to New Sweden, she spent her early years in Sweden as part of a public-private venture known as the Skeppskompaniet (Ship's Company) and she ended her career as a naval vessel. Because of her association with these well-documented activities, she appears in a number of primary source materials in archives in Sweden and the Netherlands. We report on an effort to locate, compile and edit, for the first time, all of the historical source material on Kalmar Nyckel, along with comparative archaeological, historical and iconographical data on similar early 17th-century vessels. In the context of this complete "biography" of a ship, we hope to shed new light on both the material vessel and contemporary European attitudes toward colonialism, maritime trade, naval activities, bureaucracy, and public-private enterprise that shaped her world.

Siegel, Peter E. (Montclair State University)
Big House on the Hill: Archaeological Investigations of the Van Reyper-Bond House in Speertown (Upper Montclair), New Jersey
The Van Reypers and Speers were two leading families in the 18th and 19th-century Dutch community called Speertown, now present-day Upper Montclair. Thomas Van Reyper and Caroline Speer were married in 1855, formally uniting the families. In 1872, Thomas built an Italianate Victorian mansion in a prominent setting to gaze over the landscape and to be seen. Descendants of the Van Reypers occupied the house until 1952, when it was purchased by George Bond. George was active in the Montclair State College community and he bequeathed the house to the College upon his death in 1966. Through a combination of documentary, archaeological, and oral history research, Montclair State University students and faculty have traced the occupational history of the National Register-listed property. In doing so, we place the 19th and 20th-century occupations into the social, political, and economic context of postbellum America, referred to as "a time of seeing and being."

Sivilich, Dan (Battlefield Restoration and Archaeological Volunteer Organization, BRAVO) and Wade P. Catts (John Milner Associates, Inc.)
Documenting the 1777 Battle of Cooch's Bridge: Results of the BRAVO Survey of the W.L. Gore Property, Newark, Delaware
Some time ago W. L. Gore purchased three farm fields along Route 896 and Old Cooch's Bridge Road on the Glasgow/ Newark, Delaware border. The planned use was to build manufacturing facilities on the properties, in a location suspected to be associated with the September 3, 1777 Battle of Cooch's Bridge and subsequent Crown Forces encampment. Verification of this supposition could be accomplished by identifying the presence or absence of 18th-century military artifacts. Previously, members of the First State Metal Detecting Club had recovered musket balls and buttons on this land and in nearby public and private lands. In 2008, acting on a requirement of the New Castle County Historic Preservation Review Board, Gore contacted the Battlefield Restoration and Archaeological Volunteer Organization (BRAVO) and requested a Phase I electronic metal detecting survey of the three properties to determine if evidence of the battle could be identified. This paper discusses the exciting results of that survey.

Sivitz, Paul (Idaho State University)
Appropriating America: Pehr Kalm, Publishing and Perceptions
This paper examines the ways Swede Pehr Kalm, a student of Linnaeus, used Britons on both sides of the Atlantic to his own ends during his trip to North America from 1748-1751. Although in possession of letters of introduction, several colonial scientific practitioners questioned Kalm's motives after his arrival. Throughout his sojourn, and after his departure, Kalm raised the ire of the very community he needed to embrace. Although Kalm published his journals in Swedish beginning in 1753, it was not until 1770 that the work was available in English. The delay and the work's contents brought sharp rebuke from the Swede's former hosts in British America. It seems that Kalm had fabricated many of the stories he attributed to people like Benjamin Franklin. Kalm, with his connection to Linnaeus, was the ultimate scientific insider. Through his actions, Kalm placed himself on the outside, in effect, becoming the "other."

Spencer-Wood, Suzanne M. (Oakland University and Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University)
Availability of Consumer Goods at the Knight General Store
The goods available at the Knight general store in Dummerston, Vermont, limited what consumers could purchase. Store inventories compared with excavated goods discarded in the cellar of the 1794 store when it was torn down in the late 19th century indicate which styles of ceramics available in the store were selected for purchase by consumers, and what

decorative types were discarded by the store owners. The symbolism of some types of decorative ceramics, such as gothic paneled white ironstone and blue transfer prints of gothic church ruins, both indicate possible awareness of the cult of domesticity and the cult of home religion. A feminist approach suggests the importance of women as consumers of such decorative types of ceramics in order to symbolically raise their status.

Swain, Emily (Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission)
A Small Town's Place in a Forgotten War: Nottingham and the War of 1812
A Phase I archaeological survey of several acres of park property at Nottingham undertaken by the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission in 2011 and 2012 revealed probable evidence of several structures dating to the early 19th-century. Subsequent geophysical testing confirmed these findings and revealed several additional areas for further testing. A Phase II investigation of the town site portion of the property used the Phase I data in conjunction with the geophysical results to place test units in strategic locations to best uncover structures dating to the period surrounding the War of 1812. This paper will discuss the intersection of the Phase I findings and the geophysical testing as it pertained to the Phase II investigation as well as the findings that resulted.

Thomas, Justin, Joseph Bagley, and Jennifer Poulsen, (Massachusetts Historical Commission)
Refits: A New Examination of the 17Th -19th-Century Redware Potters of Charlestown, MA
More than 30 years after archaeological excavation began for the Big Dig transportation project in Boston, a re-examination of redware from the collections has revealed new insights into this once rich but now lost industry. Collaboration between the Boston City Archaeology Program, the Massachusetts Historical Commission, and redware expert Justin Thomas has produced new discoveries including the identification of several pottery and kiln features. This includes evidence for a 17th-century kiln belonging to Phillip Drinker, the first European potter in Boston, as well as new information about Grace Parker, the only woman to own a pottery in Boston until the 19th-century. The goals of this project are to produce a typology of Charlestown redware forms which can be used by archaeologists and researchers to identify Charlestown ceramics elsewhere based on unique stylistic and decorative elements.

Veit, Richard (Monmouth University)
Searching for Cornelis Melyn on Staten Island: Reanalysis and Interpretation of a Curious 17th-Century Artifact Assemblage
Between 1961 and 1965 amateur archaeologists Albert Anderson and Donald R. Sainz excavated a small 17th-century site at South Beach on Staten Island, New York. They documented several pit features and the remains of an early house, and unearthed a small but evocative assemblage of Dutch and Native American artifacts. This paper revisits their collection, now curated by the Staten Island Historical Society, in light of current knowledge about 17th-century material culture. Anderson and Sainz believed the site they had found was associated with the Patroonship of Cornelis Melyn, the first documented Dutch settler on Staten Island. The archaeological evidence raises other possibilities.

Wallace, Birgitta (University of Montreal)
The L'Anse aux Meadows Viking Site: The Swedish View
The Norse expansion into North America is often regarded as the final step in Nordic colonization across the Atlantic. Excavation at L'Anse aux Meadows, Newfoundland, by BengtSchönbäck and Birgitta Wallace for Parks Canada indicated that it was not a colonizing site. Instead it was a specialized gateway established for exploration and exploitation of resources to be shipped back to Greenland. This pattern conforms to David Anthony's model for migration in which colonization is preceded by a 'scout' phase of widely dispersed bases sponsored by the home country; participants consist of labourers intending to return to their home country. The Vinland sagas also describe bases for exploration and exploitation, not colonization. In Eirik the Red's Saga there are two bases, Straumfjörðr and Hóp. In The Greenlanders' Saga, there is only one base, Leifsbúðir, which is probably a conflation of the other two sites. The archaeological components of L'Anse aux Meadows suggest that it is the Straumfjörðr of the sagas.

Wampler, Morgan (University of West Florida)
Consumer Choices and Social Identity in Early-18th Century Spanish Colonial Pensacola, Florida
Dissemination of goods to Spanish Florida during the early-18th century was primarily conducted via supply ships. In this paper, I discuss the personal possession and ceramic assemblages from two related Spanish colonial sites in Northwest Florida. The first is the frigate Nuestra Señora Rosario del Santiago y Apóstol, which delivered goods to the Presidio at Santa María de Galve in Pensacola Bay, Florida. The second site is Presidio Santa María de Galve itself. Diversity indices in inter- and intra-site comparisons of the ceramics assemblages have shown that people were supplementing the government

regulated trade with items of local manufacture and illicit trade. Understanding the role and distribution of the personal possessions at both sites reveals the social meanings attributed to objects. This comparison of a supply ship and associated presidio sheds light on the residents' and sailors' complicated consumer choices, and performance of social identities.

Wenger, Diane (Wilkes University)
Pennsylvania Germans, Ethnicity & Consumer Behavior--the Evidence from Schaefferstown, Pa.
This paper will use early 19th-century documents from Samuel Rex's store in Schaefferstown, Pennsylvania (a predominantly Pennsylvania-German village) to explore the extent to which Rex and his German-speaking customers assimilated into or remained aloof from Anglo culture. It will discuss the role that Rex, a third-generation German-American with significant ties to the business community in Philadelphia, played as a "cultural broker" for his rural customers by writing their legal papers (in English) and bringing them the latest goods and news from Philadelphia and beyond. By analyzing the store purchases that Rex's German-speaking customers made, the paper will suggest that, while they demonstrated their ethnicity in many other ways, when it came to buying consumer goods from Rex, they appear to have been motivated by a desire for fashionable goods rather than maintenance of their ethnicity.

West-Rosenthal, Jesse (Temple University)
If the Commander Only Knew: The Archaeology of Idle Revolutionary War Soldiers
They say idle hands are the devil's workshop. This is especially true for those caught in the theater of war. From Lexington and Concord to Yorktown, fighting for the newfound independence of the American colonies occupied soldiers for only a fraction of the eight years of spent engaged in conflict. The archaeology of the American Revolution goes well beyond the battlefield locations that dot the American landscape. With soldiers spending up to six months of the year in encampments, places like Valley Forge, Morristown, and Reading offer us the opportunity to understand the time spent outside the fighting season. This paper seeks to examine how we can better understand the people who fought for America's independence through the material culture of the locations off of the battlefield.

Wheelersburg, Robert (Elizabeth Town College)
Scandinavians in America: Documentary and Artifact Evidence from the Printz Rugn, 1643-1653
Documents in the Swedish National Archives allow an understanding of the material culture of the New Sweden Colony. Company transactions with colonists and shipping manifests provide data on the goods requested and used by what was a Regimental Company Staff (royal commander not a colonel). Military artifacts identified in manifests were located in the collections of the Vasa, Army, and Nordic museums. These were photographed by the authors and provide a means to identify the types of goods shipped to the colony found in archaeological contexts.

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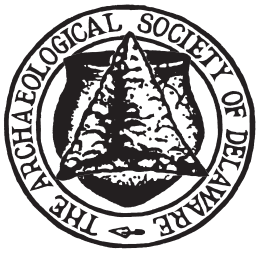

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