



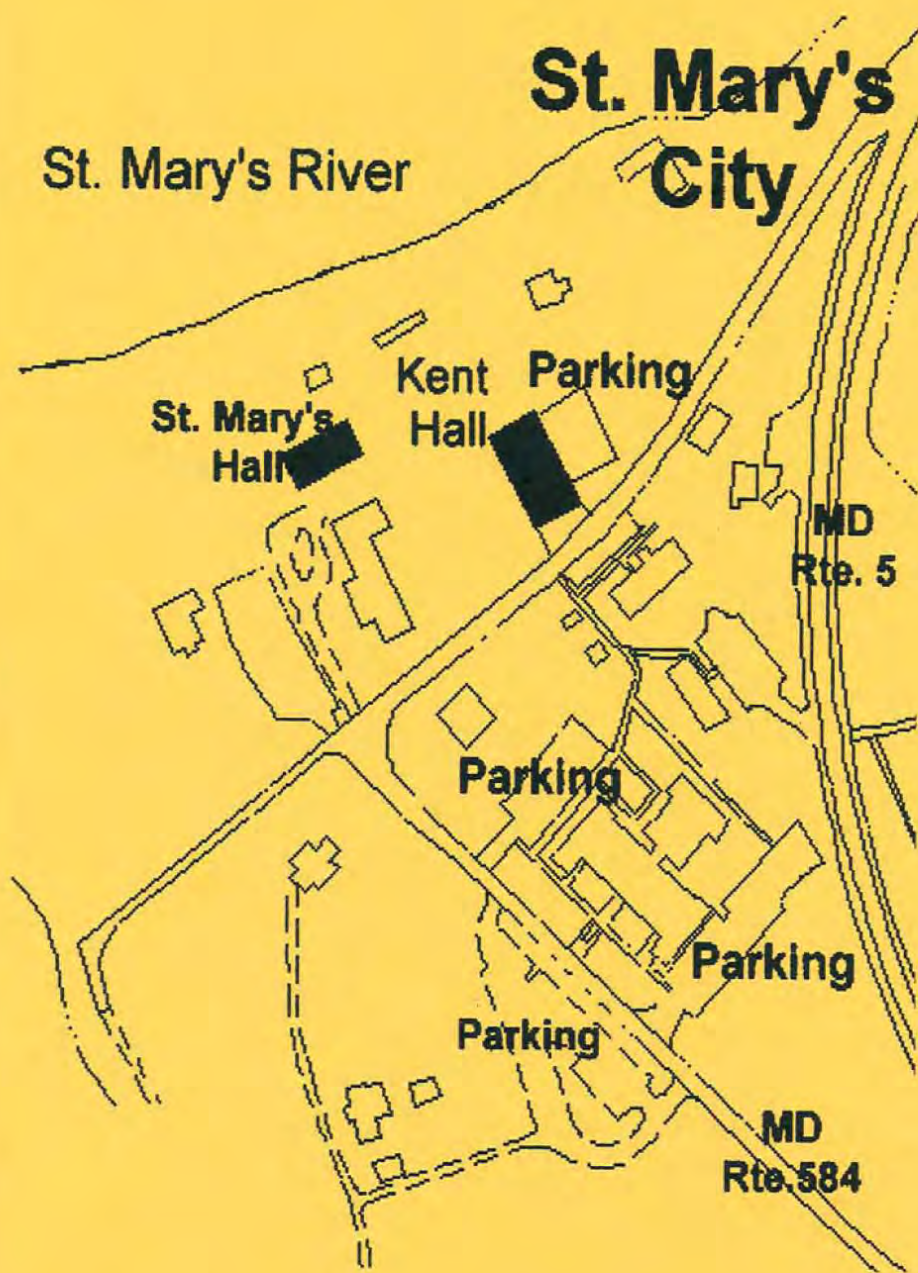
COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST  
HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

1999 ANNUAL MEETING  
ST. MARY'S CITY, MARYLAND  
OCTOBER 22-24

PROGRAM

# St. Mary's City

St. Mary's River



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Laura J. Galke,    Maryland Archaeological Conservation  
Laboratory, Jefferson Paterson Park and Museum

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### **Program Editors**

Marian C. Creveling, National Park Service

Robert Sonderman, National Park Service

Susannah Dean, National Park Service

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## Thursday, October 21

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**5:30 pm - 8:30 pm**

**CNEHA Executive Board Meeting,**

Holiday Inn, Solomon's Island.

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## Friday, October 22

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**8:00 am - 5:00 pm**

**Registration**

Holiday Inn, Solomon's Island

**8:30 am -12:00 pm**

**17<sup>th</sup>-Century Ceramics Workshop**

Historic St. Mary's City Archaeology Laboratory

HSMC, St. Mary's City

Henry M. Miller, Director of Research, HSMC

Silas D. Hurry, Laboratory Curator, HSMC

Utilizing the archaeological collections of Historic St. Mary's City, this hands-on workshop will acquaint the attendee with the most common types of 17<sup>th</sup>-century ceramics. Their origins, dating and use will be discussed. Lesser known types will be discussed in hopes of gaining new insights on their distribution on historic period sites.

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**Friday, October 22**

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**9:30 am - 5:30 pm**

**Tobacco, Slaves and Power**

Meeting Place and Time: Holiday Inn, Solomon's Island, 9:15 am

Eric Marr, Architectural History Curator, Historic St. Mary's City

This is a day long field trip by bus up the Western Shore of the Chesapeake Bay. Stops will be made at Northampton, a 19<sup>th</sup>-century slave quarters in Prince George's County, Londontown, an 18<sup>th</sup>-century tobacco port town in Anne Arundel County, and finally, Annapolis, the Maryland state capital. While in Annapolis, a tour and discussion of the recreated Paca Garden is scheduled.



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**Friday, October 22**

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**1:00 - 5:00 pm**

**Architectural Artifacts Workshop**

Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory  
Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, St. Leonard

Orlando Ridout V, Chief of the Office of  
Research, Survey and Registration  
Maryland Historical Trust

Orlando Ridout, a recognized authority on historic period architecture, will lead a workshop in the identification of architectural artifacts, including nails, window glass, mortar, plaster, brick, and specialty brick. Mr. Ridout will teach participants to recognize critical diagnostic attributes for the interpretation of a building's age, appearance, and function. Trained in architectural history, Mr. Ridout has extensive experience analyzing archaeologically documented buildings. He will also provide a general overview of architecture and architectural change in the mid-Atlantic.



**1:00 - 4:00 pm**

**Walking Tour of St. Mary's Townlands**

Meeting Place and Time: Historic St. Mary's City  
Visitors Center, 12:30 pm

Henry M. Miller, Director of Research, HSMC

St. Mary's City has been the subject of archaeological investigation for over 25 years. Dr. Miller will discuss the development of the town, its demise and subsequent land use, and the museum's plans for interpreting this archaeological landscape.



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**Friday, October 22**

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**6:00 pm - 9:00 pm**

**Reception**

Maryland Archaeological Conservation  
Laboratory  
Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum,  
St. Leonard

Friday will conclude with a free reception and tour of the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum. This brand new archaeological research, conservation, and curation facility has state of the art systems and equipment to preserve Maryland's archaeological heritage. The evening reception is being sponsored by the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum. Assistance for travel will be provided.



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## **Saturday Morning, October 23**

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**8:00 am - 5:00 pm**

### **Registration**

Kent Hall

**9:00 am – 5:00 pm**

### **Book Room and Exhibits**

Kent Hall, Rm 213

**9:00 am - 9:30 am**

### **Welcoming Remarks**

**St. Mary's Hall**

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**9:30 am - 12:10 pm**

### **“Somethings Old”: Ceramic Artifact Research**

Kent Hall Rm 120

Chair: Barbara H. Magid

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**9:30-9:50**     *Barbara H. Magid*

"Equal to any work in Philadelphia or  
Elsewhere:" Henry Piercy, an Alexandria  
Potter

**9:50-10:10**     *Verna L. Cowin*

Clay Smoking Implements from the PPG  
Site (36AL228), Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

**10:10-10:30**     *Taft Kiser*

Donyatt Slipwares in the Chesapeake

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## Saturday Morning, October 23

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**10:30-10:50** Coffee Break

**10:50-11:10** *Douglas A. Nixon*

Ceramics and Status in Seventeenth  
Century Newfoundland: A Planter's House  
at Ferryland

**11:10-11:30** *Bly Straube*

Online 17th-Century Ceramic Resources

**11:30-11:50** *George L. Miller*

War and Pots: The Impact of Wars on  
Ceramic Consumption Patterns, 1806-1886

**11:50-12:10** *Mary Ellin D'Agostino*

The Chamber Pot in Seventeenth and  
Eighteenth Century Culture

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**9:30 am - 11:50 pm**

### **Beneath the Waters of Maryland**

St. Mary's Hall

Chair: Stephen R. Bilicki

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**9:30-9:50** *Jennifer J. Watts*

Archaeological Investigation of the  
Workboat Widgeon: A Possible  
Chesapeake Bay Bugeye

**9:50-10:10** *Bruce F. Thompson*

Maryland Maritime Archaeology Program's  
(MMAAP) First Decade (1989-1999): A  
Review of Projects

**10:10-10:30** *Jeffery M. Enright*  
Chesapeake Flotilla Project: 1999  
Fieldwork Update

**10:30-10:50** **Coffee Break**

**10:50-11:10** *Stephen R. Bilicki*  
Assateague Island Wreck

**11:10-11:30** *James W. Embrey*  
A Search to Identify the Seventeenth  
Century Shoreline of St. Mary's City,  
Maryland

**11:30-11:50** *Susan Langley*, discussant

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## **Saturday Afternoon, October 23**

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**1:30 pm - 4:30 pm**

### **Colonial Archaeology in the Mid-Atlantic**

Kent Hall Rm 120  
Chair: Wade P. Catts

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**1:30-1:50** *James G. Gibb*  
Beyond Status and Consumer Behavior:  
Discovering Household Identities at Two  
17th-Century Chesapeake Sites

**1:50-2:10** *Wade P. Catts*  
Ashcom's Quarter on the Patuxent River  
(circa 1680-1730): Archaeology of a  
Colonial Settlement at Point Patience

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## Saturday Afternoon, October 23

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- 2:10-2:30**     *Laura J. Galke*  
Ethnic Negotiation on the Colonial  
Frontier: Evidence from the Posey Site
- 2:30-2:50**     **Coffee Break**
- 2:50-3:10**     *John P. McCarthy and Jeanne A.  
Ward*  
The Hexagonal Friends' Meetinghouse at  
Burlington, New Jersey: A Consideration  
of Form, Function, and Influences
- 3:10-3:30**     *Carey O'Reilly, Jeanne A. Ward,  
and John P. McCarthy*  
Tea in God's Light: An Analysis of  
Artifacts from the Friends' Meetinghouse  
Site, Burlington, New Jersey
- 3:30-3:50**     *Barbara Hsiao Silber and Wade P.  
Catts*  
"He has a very fine estate" Preliminary  
Results of Archaeological Investigations at  
the Beverwyck Site; Morris County, New  
Jersey
- 3:50-4:10**     *Charles L. Fisher*  
Soldiers in the City: Archaeology of a  
British Guard House in Albany

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**1:30 pm - 4:30 pm**

**Contributed Papers: Historical  
Archaeology in the Northeast**

St. Mary's Hall

Chair: Julie H. Ernstein

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**1:30-1:50**     *Dena Doroszenko and Martha  
Latta*

Down by the Bay: The Ashbridge Estate in  
Toronto, Ontario

**1:50-2:10**     *Patti Byra and Scott Heberling*

Reconstructing the Historic Landscape at  
the Joseph Priestly House,  
Northumberland, Pennsylvania

**2:10-2:30**     *John Bedell*

Delaware Archaeology and the  
Revolutionary Eighteenth Century

**2:30-2:50**     *Eva MacDonald*

Shades of Orange in Peel County: One  
Portrait of Anglo-Irish Life in 19th Century  
Ontario

**2:50-3:10**     **Coffee Break**

**3:10-3:30**     *Ellen Blaubergs and Eva  
MacDonald*

The Butlers Did It: Preliminary Results  
from the Colonel John Butler Homestead -  
Niagara-on-the Lake, Ontario

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## **Saturday Afternoon, October 23**

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**3:30-3:50**     *Julie H. Ernstein*

Triangulating between Oral History,  
Landscape Archaeology, and Levitt's  
Belair-at-Bowie

**3:50-4:10**     *Emily Williams*

A Conservation Assessment of the  
Archaeological Collection at Colonial  
Williamsburg.

**4:10-4:30**     *Sara Mascia and Faline  
Schneiderman-Fox*

Turntables, Tenements, and Parking  
Permits: The Evolution of a Waterfront  
Neighborhood

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## **Saturday Evening, October 23**

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**5:30 pm - 7:30 pm**

### **Reception**

Tent adjacent to St. Mary's Hall  
Free to all registrants (cash bar)

**7:00 pm - 9:00 pm**

### **Banquet**

Trinity Parish Hall, St. Mary's City

The annual CNEHA Banquet will feature a  
Southern Maryland Church Dinner including  
crabcakes, baked ham and all the trimmings.

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## **Sunday Morning, October 24**

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**8:00 am - 12:00 pm**

### **Registration**

Kent Hall

**9:00 am - 12:00 pm**

### **Book Room and Exhibits**

Kent Hall, Rm 213

**9:00 am - 9:30 am**

### **CNEHA Business Meeting**

St. Mary's Hall,

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**9:40 am - 12:00 pm**

### **“Somethings New”: Strategies for the New Century**

Kent Hall Rm 120

Chair: Daniel Ingersoll, Jr.

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**9:40-10:00** *Pamela Hicks*

Implementing Synchronous and  
Asynchronous Technologies

**10:00-10:20** *Daniel W. Ingersoll, Jr. and  
Pamela Hicks*

Old Hat, New Hat

**10:20-10:40** *Ronald G. Orr*

Changing Collections Management  
Strategies for the Maryland State  
Collections

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## Sunday Morning, October 24

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**10:40-11:00** Coffee Break

**11:00-11:20** *Daniel M. Sivilich*

Using Modern Electronic Technology to  
Excavate, Analyze, and Interpret Large,  
Disturbed Battlefield Sites

**11:20-11:40** *Jason Moser*

Digital Videographic Imaging: Digital  
Image Recording, Preservation and  
Dissemination

**11:40-12:00** *Bernard K. Means*

Saving Pieces of the Past for the Future:  
Alexandria Archaeology Museum's Adopt-  
an-Artifact Program

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**9:40 am - 12:00 pm**

### **Sacred, Profane, and Profound: Archaeology and Artifact Studies**

Mary's Hall

Chair: Michael T. Lucas

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**9:40-10:00** *Gerard P. Scharfenberger*

A Day at the Beach: The Unexploded  
Ordnance Sweeps at Sandy Hook, New  
Jersey

**10:00-10:20** *Matthew D. Cochran*

Hoodoo and Conjuration: Contextualizing  
Nineteenth Century African-American Folk  
Practices

- 10:20-10:40** *Michael Hornum*  
Archeological Investigations at Eltonhead  
Manor/Charles' Gift
- 10:40-11:00** **Coffee Break**
- 11:00-11:20** *Lisa Young*  
Recent Stabilization Methods for  
Archaeological Metals: A Review
- 11:20-11:40** *David R. Starbuck*  
The Shakers: Saints, Sinners, or Greatly  
Misunderstood?
- 11:40-12:00** *Michael T. Lucas and Donald K.  
Creveling*  
Partners in Time: Three Archeological  
Society of Maryland Field Sessions at  
Mount Calvert



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**Sunday Afternoon, October 24**

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**1:30 pm - 5:00 pm**

**Ferryland to Maryland: The Calvert  
Experience in the New World  
A Public Symposium at Maryland's  
First Capital**

Three hundred and fifty years ago, Maryland took historic first steps to guarantee religious freedom for its residents with the passage of the Act Concerning Religion, subsequently known as the Act of Tolerance. To commemorate this event, Historic St. Mary's City, St. Mary's College of Maryland, and Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum are pleased to present a special public symposium examining the role of the Calvert family in the development of the North American colonies of England. With financial support from the Maryland Humanities Council, this symposium will include speakers in History and Archaeology discussing the role of the Calvert family in England, Newfoundland, and Maryland.

Scheduled presenters include Edward Papenfuse, Maryland State Archivist addressing the question "Why Study the Calverts?". John Krugler, Professor of History at Marquette University will discuss George Calvert focusing on his public and colonial career while James Tuck, Professor of Archaeology at Memorial University in

Newfoundland will discuss the archaeological remains of his Newfoundland Colony at Ferryland. Lois G. Carr, Historian for St. Mary's City will speak of the first two Proprietors of Maryland, Cecil and Charles Calvert and Garry Wheeler Stone, former Director of Research at Historic St. Mary's City will discuss Maryland's first Governor, Leonard Calvert and the manorial period in Maryland. Timothy Riordan, Chief Field Archaeologist, Historic St. Mary's City will speak on Philip Calvert, Chancellor of the colony who was the focus of Project Lead Coffin. Julia King, Director of the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory at Jefferson Paterson Park and Museum will discuss Charles Calvert and her archaeological excavations at Mattapan, Charles' home north of St. Mary's City. Finally Henry Miller, Director of Research, Historic St. Mary's City will sum up the discussion and speak to the Calvert vision for the New World. A brief question and answer period will follow.

St. Mary's Hall  
Moderator: Silas Hurry

- 1:30-1:45** Welcome  
**1:45-2:05** *Edward Papenfuse*  
Why Study the Calverts  
**2:05-2:25** *John Krugler*  
George Calvert, the First Lord Baltimore  
**2:25-2:45** *James Tuck*  
Archaeological Investigations at Ferryland

- 2:45-2:55**      **Coffee Break**
- 2:55-3:15**      *Lois Carr*  
Cecil Calvert, the Second Lord Baltimore
- 3:15-3:35**      *Garry Wheeler Stone*  
Where Leonard Clavert Walked,  
St. Johns, the St. Mary's House, and Pope's  
Fort
- 3:35-3:45**      *Timothy Riordan*  
Philip Calvert, Patron of St. Mary's
- 3:45-4:15**      *Julia King*  
Charles Calvert, the Third Lord Baltimore
- 4:15-4:35**      *Henry Miller*  
The Calvert Vision in the New World
- 4:35-5:00**      *Moderated Question and Answer*



## **CNEHA '99 Abstracts**

**Bedell, John** (Louis Berger & Associates)  
**DELAWARE ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE  
REVOLUTIONARY EIGHTEENTH  
CENTURY. (*Saturday afternoon*)**

In the past twenty years fourteen eighteenth-century farm sites have been thoroughly and professionally excavated in Delaware. The sites date to all parts of the century, and their occupants span the social range from poor tenants to well-to-do planters. Twelve of the excavations were sponsored by the Delaware Department of Transportation, and the techniques employed in the excavation and analysis of these sites were quite similar. These excavations therefore provide an excellent data base for assessing the common assertion that the eighteenth century was a time of revolutionary social and economic change. Comparing the house remains, farm layouts, ceramics, glass, tablewares, clothing-related artifacts, and faunal remains from these sites reveals a complex pattern of developments. Certain parts of the material culture of rural Delaware did experience profound and relatively rapid change, especially ceramics and tablewares. However, other aspects of life, including housing and meat consumption, changed very little, if at all. The archaeological record does not support the view that the eighteenth-century saw changes in outlook and thinking that influenced every part of American life.

**Bilicki, Stephen R.** (Maryland Department of  
Housing and Community Development,  
Maryland Maritime Archeology Program)  
**ASSATEAGUE ISLAND WRECK.**  
(*Saturday morning*)

The Maryland Maritime Archeology Program cooperated with the National Park Service Assateague National Seashore Unit to document a shipwreck located within the park in 1999. The wreckage was reported by a concerned citizen, Paul Van Driessche, Sr. to Dr. Susan Langley, Maryland's State Underwater Archaeologist, who recommended he contact Park Service representatives. This site provided an opportunity for the state archaeologists and National Park Service personnel to work jointly on a shipwreck identification project. To ensure success, these groups plan to emulate a program of wreck recording similar to that used in North Carolina. It is anticipated that wreck recording will provide an additional activity at the park, which presently offers bird watching, boating, camping, fishing, hiking, and off road vehicle use. As an educational tool, rangers and archaeologists will be able to enlighten facility users to the need to protect and preserve our maritime heritage. The planned program will include identification of known wrecks: where users will be able to learn about wreckage, view film, and hopefully gain respect for historic preservation programs. It will reduce or prevent instances of inadvertent damage to resources; currently visitors are permitted to use driftwood for campfires and frequently burn loose pieces of shipwrecks.

**Blaubergs, Ellen and Eva MacDonald**  
(Archaeological Services Inc.) **THE BUTLERS  
DID IT: PRELIMINARY RESULTS FROM  
THE COLONEL JOHN BUTLER  
HOMESTEAD - NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE,  
ONTARIO.** (*Saturday afternoon*)

The Butler Homestead site represents the home of Colonel John Butler and his family circa 1784 to 1813. Butler formed his famous Rangers in 1777 to further the cause of the loyalist side in the American Revolution and was instrumental in settling loyalist refugees in Niagara at the conclusion of the war. While the military and political life of John Butler is well documented, information concerning his family and personal life is less often presented. This paper will highlight the preliminary results of the salvage excavation of the Butler Homestead, undertaken by Archaeological Services Inc. between May and August 1999. A unique opportunity was provided for archaeologists and volunteers to document the daily activities of an important loyalist family through material culture and structural features. Evidence of Butler's strong association with aboriginal people through his role as Superintendent in the Indian Department, as well as his status in the community as Judge, town founder, and war hero, will be presented. Other preliminary evidence relating to the Butler farm as a location for American piquets during the War of 1812, as well as its destruction in 1813 during the American retreat from Niagara, will also be introduced.

**Byra, Patti and Scott Heberling** (Heberling Associates, Inc.) **RECONSTRUCTING THE HISTORIC LANDSCAPE AT THE JOSEPH PRIESTLEY HOUSE, NORTHUMBERLAND, PENNSYLVANIA.** *(Saturday afternoon)*

Recent excavations at the Joseph Priestley House, an historic property administered by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, have been conducted to aid in the interpretation of the site and provide information that can be used to reconstruct the Priestley-era landscape. Joseph Priestley, noted English scientist, and the isolator of carbon monoxide, arrived in the Susquehanna River Valley in the 1790s after being forced to leave England for his political and religious ideas. The archaeological investigations augmented the information provided by the architect's original drawing of the Priestley house and grounds, which contained a wealth of information about the construction details of Priestley's barn, wood shed, hog styes, and privy. Excavations located the remains of all of these outbuildings, along with other landscape features. This paper will summarize the results of the 1995, and 1997-1998 archaeological work at the site, with an emphasis on Priestley-era (1795-1804) features and deposits.

**Catts, Wade P.** (John Milner Associates, Inc) **ASHCOM'S QUARTER ON THE PATUXENT RIVER (CIRCA 1680-1730): ARCHEOLOGY OF A COLONIAL SETTLEMENT AT POINT PATIENCE .** *(Saturday afternoon)*

Data recovery investigations at the Solomons Naval Recreation Center examined the remains of a late seventeenth-to-early eighteenth-century "out plantation" or quarter. Threatened by the rapidly eroding shoreline of the

Patuxent River, the excavations discovered evidence of the quarter, including several post-in-ground structures, a shell midden, and a trash-filled ravine. This paper describes the results of the historical, environmental, geographical, and archeological investigations, and examines the effects of cultural and environmental factors in the occupation and post-occupation of the site.

**Cochran, Matthew** (Archaeology in Annapolis/UMD) **HOODOO AND CONJURATION: CONTEXTUALIZING NINETEENTH CENTURY AFRICAN-AMERICAN FOLK PRACTICES.** (*Saturday morning*)

Archaeological investigations undertaken by Archaeology in Annapolis, during the summer of 1998, resulted in the finding of a largely undisturbed deposit of material that has been interpreted as remnants of a nineteenth century African-American folk practice known as Hoodoo. Found directly in front of a doorway in the East wing of the Brice house, in what is known historically to be an area of African-American domestic activity, the deposit both confirms and challenges previous interpretations of similar archaeological material. Through the use of folklore and corresponding ethnographic references, this particular paper will seek to contextualize the deposit within a broader spectrum of nineteenth century African based African-American folk practices. Several issues within the paper will be discussed, including: the spatial distribution and material content of the deposit, specific ideas of social mediation within nineteenth century African-American communities, and lastly the use of folk practices as a means of challenging dominant hegemonic powers.

**Cowin, Verna L.** (Carnegie Museum of Natural History) **CLAY SMOKING IMPLEMENTS FROM THE PPG SITE (36AL228), PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA.** (*Saturday morning*)

Included in the inventory of archaeological objects retrieved from the PPG Corporate Headquarters site in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania are 100 clay pipes and fragments and one cigar holder. For the most part, these items were recovered from sealed, stratified deposits and in association with glass bottles and ceramics with known dates. The pipes are described and date ranges are offered for each; slides illustrate the individual pipes along with a selection of the dated objects found in direct association with them. The discussions begin with the identification of companies and individuals who were manufacturing pipes in Pennsylvania and in nearby states from 1690 to 1820. Of particular note is the discovery of an advertisement that confirms that Benjamin Price was making clay smoking pipes in Pittsburgh ca 1807-1809.

**D'Agostino, Mary Ellin** (Archaeological Research Facility, University of California, Berkeley) **THE CHAMBER POT IN SEVENTEENTH- AND EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY CULTURE.** (*Saturday Morning*)

Ubiquitous and distinctive, chamber pots are a common find in nineteenth-century archaeological English and Anglo-colonial contexts and are not uncommon in the late eighteenth century, even before the cultural revolution in attitudes toward health and hygiene. But what of the earlier period? Chamber pots are only infrequently included in household inventories and seldom mentioned in other documentary sources, leading us to think that they were

relatively unmentionable cultural artifacts. Today, chamber pots are seldom discussed or even mentioned in archaeological reports for the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. Were chamber pots really not present in the majority of households? Are they under-reported or under-identified in archaeological assemblages? When they are mentioned in inventories, why are they frequently listed with the tableware rather than in their "natural" place by the bedside? These and other issues are addressed in a discussion of the cultural role(s) of chamber pots in the Anglo-colonial world.

**Doroszenko, Dena** (Ontario Heritage Foundation) and **Martha Latta** (University of Toronto at Scarborough) **DOWN BY THE BAY: THE ASHBRIDGE ESTATE IN TORONTO, ONTARIO.** (*Saturday afternoon*)

The Ashbridge family were one of the founding families in Toronto, and their homestead represents the earliest still remaining within the City of Toronto. The family immigrated to the Town of York (Toronto) from Pennsylvania in 1792/3. The estate was donated to the Ontario Heritage Foundation by Dorothy Ashbridge Bullen and her sister Winnifred E. Burton in 1972. In 1987 and 1988, the Archaeological Resource Centre of the Toronto Board of Education, now defunct, conducted public archaeology programs on the west end of the site where a 20th century residence once stood. During 1998 and 1999, archaeological field schools were held at the property. Led by Dr. Martha Latta, University of Toronto at Scarborough and the Ontario Heritage Foundation's Archaeologist, Dena Doroszenko, the students excavated the area of the earliest houses on the property. These consist of a log cabin, dating to as early as 1794, and the 1809 house. The third house built on the estate still stands at 1444 Queen Street East. It was built for Jesse Ashbridge in 1854. Designed by Toronto architect Joseph Sheard, it is a

Regency cottage in brick, planned around a central hall and finished with a trellised verandah. The second floor was added in 1900. The estate also consists of a 1965 bungalow. This paper will summarize the findings to date including the 1794 cabin site, the 2 wells and the prehistoric component of the site. Ashbridge is an interesting example of a farmstead that became urbanized in this century yet maintained many of its rural components. Generations of the family saw the growth of Toronto from its earliest beginnings to its development into a cosmopolitan urban setting.

**Embrey, James W.** (East Carolina University) **A SEARCH TO IDENTIFY THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY SHORELINE OF ST. MARY'S CITY, MARYLAND.**  
(*Saturday morning*)

Research produced new information, and a new survey methodology generated a map of the seventeenth century St. Mary's River shoreline bordering the historic city to its north and southwest. The map will aid archaeological investigation of the old town's port area. Terrestrial archaeology at St. Mary's City, Maryland, will benefit from delineating the seventeenth century shoreline by the better definition of the early city's layout. Maritime archaeology benefits from this project through introducing a new cost effective technique for shallow water surveys.

**Enright, Jeffrey M.** (East Carolina University ) **CHESAPEAKE FLOTILLA PROJECT: 1999 FIELDWORK UPDATE.** (*Saturday morning*)

The Chesapeake Flotilla Project's 1999 fieldwork will again concentrate on wreck sites in St. Leonard's Creek, Maryland. A focal point will include further excavation of a vessel believed to be a War of 1812 Chesapeake Flotilla

Jeffersonian gunboat (designated Vessel D1). Additionally, other wreck sites discovered around St. Leonard's Town peninsula and thought to be a second gunboat and merchant schooners associated with the Flotilla will be investigated. Work this season will uncover additional information concerning Jeffersonian gunboats and the Chesapeake Flotilla through further Vessel D1 excavation. Moreover, investigation of a site adjacent to D1 may prove to be the second Chesapeake Flotilla gunboat. If so, physical remains of a second Jeffersonian gunboat will fill more gaps in our knowledge of these unique vessels as well as provide additional evidence for identification of both St. Leonard's Town vessels.

**Ernstein, Julie H.** (Dept. of Archaeology, Boston University and Dept. of Anthropology, University of Maryland) **TRIANGULATING BETWEEN ORAL HISTORY, LANDSCAPE ARCHAEOLOGY, AND LEVITT'S BELAIR-AT-BOWIE.** (*Saturday afternoon*)

Some time ago historical archaeologist Anne Yentsch elaborated on the manner in which local lore, legend, and folk identity came to be interwoven with the material fabric of old houses and the challenge this presents historical archaeologists to unseat such stories once they have taken root. Such a scenario is only compounded when the single historic site is a domestic compound of several thousand acres which subsequently served as a focal point for a burgeoning suburb developed by post-World War II builder William J. Levitt. Belair Mansion (18PR135) and its associated Belair Stables (18PR582), as well as the Levitt venture that produced modern-day suburban Bowie, MD, have their own lively oral traditions. This paper juxtaposes oral historical, archaeological, and documentary evidence to reveal the contributions of each in distinguishing fact from fiction. This critical historiography is offered as a synthesis

of recent findings of the Belair Archaeology and Community History project, a cooperative venture between the City of Bowie Museums and the Department of Anthropology at the University of Maryland (College Park).

**Fisher, Charles L.** (New York State Museum)  
**SOLDIERS IN THE CITY: ARCHAEOLOGY  
OF A BRITISH GUARD HOUSE IN  
COLONIAL ALBANY. (*Saturday afternoon*)**

The archaeological investigation of the location of the Main Guard House of the British Army in Albany revealed material evidence of military life in Albany in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. This guard house was part of the British fortification of the city during the Seven Years War. New evidence from archaeological excavations indicated the guard house remained occupied after the conclusion of the military conflict. This was the result of a British occupation force in the Dutch town and represents a conflict within the colony, as well as the conflict between two colonial powers.

**Galke, Laura J.** (Maryland Archaeological  
Conservation Laboratory) **ETHNIC  
NEGOTIATION ON THE COLONIAL  
FRONTIER: EVIDENCE FROM THE POSEY  
SITE. (*Saturday afternoon*)**

The Posey Site is a late-seventeenth century Piscataway American Indian hamlet located southeast of present-day Washington, D.C. Archaeological excavations recovered items of Native American manufacture as well as objects of European origin, indicating some interaction between site inhabitants and European settlers. Available historic documentation and archaeologically-recovered materials indicate a complex colonial landscape in which Native American society played an active role. The nature of ethnic

maintenance and negotiation at this site is explored through evidence recovered from historic documents, material culture, floral and faunal analysis, and settlement pattern data. Demographic data from period Native American and Colonial Sites is considered in an effort to determine what effect ethnicity had upon the health of these respective populations. Finally, the efficacy of anthropological models of cultural interaction is considered and evaluated.

**Gibb, James G.** (Lost Towns Project) **BEYOND STATUS AND CONSUMER BEHAVIOR: DISCOVERING HOUSEHOLD IDENTITIES AT TWO 17TH-CENTURY CHESAPEAKE SITES.** (*Saturday afternoon*)

Buildings, artifacts, and site organization provide clues as to how households presented themselves to themselves, representing who they were and what they hoped to become. Two seventeenth-century domestic sites from William Stephens Land in Southern Maryland serve as examples, demonstrating how analysts can move beyond identifying status and consumer behavior patterns to an understanding of household identity.

**Hicks, Pamela** (St. Mary's College of Maryland) **SMART TECH.** (*Saturday morning*)

How can professors use technology to engage students more effectively? This session will feature demonstrations of synchronous and asynchronous technologies using the "smart" classroom. In this session you will also learn how to select what technologies will work for you, how to implement these engaging technologies, and what to expect from students as a surprising result!

**Hornum, Michael** (R. Christopher Goodwin)  
**ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT  
ELTONHEAD MANOR/CHARLES' GIFT.**  
*(Sunday morning)*

The site of Eltonhead Manor/Charles' Gift, near Cedar Point, at NAS Patuxent River was examined in 1998 and early 1999. Excavations have revealed structural remains and refuse deposits ranging from the seventeenth through the early twentieth centuries. Significant discoveries include a 22 by 38 ft. pit, extending to a depth of 5 ft below surface, and filled with exceptionally well preserved late seventeenth century materials. Large quantities of North Devon gravel-tempered pottery have been recovered, as well as numerous wine bottle fragments, Sgraffito ware, tobacco pipes, fauna remains, and a pipeclay statuette of a British monarch. Another important discovery are the brick foundations of an eighteenth through twentieth century structure, measuring 41 by 48 ft. This building appears to have been destroyed and rebuilt during the War of 1812. A cellar feature in this structure was filled with demolition debris containing early nineteenth domestic material.

**Ingersoll, Daniel W., Jr.** (St. Mary's College of Maryland)  
**OLD HAT, NEW HAT.**  
*(Sunday morning)*

Archaeologists classify material culture such as ceramics, lithics, and architecture, by means of formal, scientific systems. Similarly, everyday Naciremans classify-- often the very same objects as archaeologists-- by means of folk or popular systems which are conceptually related to the archaeologists' scientific systems. Further, archaeologists, like other social scientists, classify people, (albeit usually extinct ones); and, tables turned, everyday Naciremans classify archaeologists. This paper will begin by examining some of the underlying principles of taxonomy. Then it will

proceed to an exploration of the two head types of archaeologists employed by Naciremans. It is hoped that this paper's etic analysis of Nacireman conceptualizations of archaeologists will provide insight into how archaeologists can effectively communicate archaeological findings to the Nacireman audience.

**Kiser, Taft** (Cultural Resources Inc.)  
**DONYATT SLIPWARES IN THE  
CHESAPEAKE.** (*Saturday morning*)

Slipwares from the English potting center of Donyatt were first excavated at Jamestown and St. Mary's City in the 1930s, but eluded identification for over half a century. Centrally located in South Somerset, in the 17th and 18th centuries Donyatt not only shipped its wares north to Bristol Channel ports, but also to southern ports such as Plymouth, Exeter, and Lyme Regis. Since the publication of **EXCAVATIONS IN THE DONYATT POTTERIES** (Coleman-Smith and Pearson, 1988), Donyatt pottery has been identified on 17 sites in the Chesapeake, and has been reported in Newfoundland and Australia. This paper discusses the Chesapeake finds and the major decorative techniques used at Donyatt in the 17th and 18th centuries.

**Lucas, Michael T. and Donald K. Creveling**  
(Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning  
Commission) **PARTNERS IN TIME: THREE  
ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF  
MARYLAND FIELD SESSIONS AT MOUNT  
CALVERT.** (*Sunday morning*)

In May of 1997, 1998, and 1999, the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission (M-NCPPC) hosted the Archeological Society of Maryland (ASM) Annual Field Session at Mount Calvert along the Patuxent River in eastern

Prince George's County. These field sessions involved a collaborative effort between the M-NCPPC, ASM, and the Maryland Historical Trust's (MHT) Office of Archeology. Phase I and II testing conducted in two areas of the site with the support of Non-Capital Grant funds from the MHT, ASM members, and volunteers identified the location of three colonial sites, one nineteenth century structure, and a twentieth century tenant farm house in addition to intact prehistoric deposits from the archaic through the Late Woodland period. Each of the historic sites identified is poorly documented. This paper will summarize the ASM excavations and illustrate the challenges of comparing historical sources with the archaeological record.

**MacDonald, Eva (Archaeological Services Inc.)**  
**SHADES OF ORANGE IN PEEL COUNTY:**  
**ONE PORTRAIT OF ANGLO-IRISH LIFE IN**  
**19TH CENTURY ONTARIO.**

*(Saturday afternoon)*

The character of immigration to Peel County was overwhelmingly Anglo-Irish in the 19th century, as evidenced by placenames such as Brittonia and Derry West, Ontario. A portrait of one family's experience in the backwoods of Canada has been gained through the excavation of the Ulsterman site, occupied circa 1819 to 1865. This paper will evaluate what, if any, patterns of ethnic identity are visible in the Ulsterman assemblage by comparing it with other domestic sites excavated in Peel County. In particular, how is the outward appearance of ethnicity affected by other factors such as personal wealth, and which artifacts groups better reflect cultural preferences?

**Magid, Barbara H.** (Alexandria Archaeology Museum) **"EQUAL TO ANY WORK IN PHILADELPHIA OR ELSEWHERE:" HENRY PIERCY, AN ALEXANDRIA POTTER.** (*Saturday morning*)

The earliest earthenware manufactured in Alexandria, Virginia is linked both stylistically and historically with Philadelphia, 150 miles to the north. Henry Piercy emigrated to Philadelphia in 1756, where he learned the trade from his older brother, master potter Christian Piercy. In 1792 Henry moved to Alexandria and opened his own pottery, where he continued to produce slip-decorated earthenware in the Philadelphia style. This paper, based on analysis of wares from a recently excavated waster dump and from other Alexandria sites, will compare Alexandria pottery of the 1790s with its Philadelphia antecedents of the 1770s. It should be of interest to those who find American earthenwares on sites anywhere from Pennsylvania to Virginia.

**Mascia, Sara and Faline Schneiderman-Fox** (Historical Perspectives, Inc.) **TURNTABLES, TENEMENTS, AND PARKING PERMITS: THE EVOLUTION OF A WATERFRONT NEIGHBORHOOD.** (*Saturday afternoon*)

The pictorial record does little to elucidate the evolution of a mid-Hudson River waterfront neighborhood located in Poughkeepsie, New York. During the late eighteenth century, the Vassar Brewery and other commercial ventures were established in Poughkeepsie's waterfront area. Documentary research found that by 1815 several dwellings and two tenements had been built amidst the industrial complexes. Subsequently, New York and Albany Railroad established the Poughkeepsie Station on Vassar's property.

By the 1870s, a large station and immense roundhouse had been built next to the residences, and these vastly divergent structures stood in tandem for many decades. In the 1950s, when economic difficulties and automobile usage displaced rail service, the New York Central Railroad razed the roundhouse and created a parking lot to service commuters. This paper will discuss recent archaeological research at the site of the roundhouse and one of the former dwellings, where contrasting relics of urban residential life were recovered aside the massive transportation complex.

**McCarthy, John P.** (Greenhorne and O'Mara, Inc.) and **Jeanne A. Ward** (Applied Archaeology and History Associates) **THE HEXAGONAL FRIENDS' MEETINGHOUSE AT BURLINGTON, NEW JERSEY: A CONSIDERATION OF FORM, FUNCTION, AND INFLUENCES.** (*Saturday afternoon*)

Proposed construction of a regional conference center at the Friends' Meetinghouse in Burlington, New Jersey threatened the reported site of the original 17<sup>th</sup>-century meetinghouse. Archaeological investigations were undertaken to locate and identify the site and then to recover structural information and a sample of associated artifacts prior to the site's destruction. The building was revealed to have originally been a hexagon in plan to which a rectangular addition was appended. This paper presents the history of the site, describes the excavations, and discusses the secular and religious influences on the meetinghouse's form, taking its special functions into consideration.

**Miller, George L.** (URS Greiner Woodward Clyde) **WAR AND POTS: THE IMPACT OF WARS ON CERAMIC CONSUMPTION PATTERNS, 1806-1886.** (*Saturday morning*)

The model most often used to explain changes in ceramic popularity and consumption has been one of social emulation. That model is one in which the social and economic elite set style trends by what they purchase. Their purchases are then copied by the middle class and finally by the lower classes in what has been described as "aping ones' betters." This model has been brilliantly described by Neil McKendrick in several articles on how Josiah Wedgwood, by placing his wares with the likes of Queen Charlotte of England and Catherine the Great of Russia, created a demand for his wares. This paper uses the ceramics listed in 101 invoices from New York importers and jobbers to the country trade to examine how and when ceramics consumption patterns changed for the period 1806 to 1886. The distribution of tea and table wares in these invoices suggest that falling ceramics prices along with the War of 1812 and the Civil War had more to do with changes in the ceramics market than social emulation.

**Means, Bernard K.** (Alexandria Archaeology Museum) **SAVING PIECES OF THE PAST FOR THE FUTURE: ALEXANDRIA ARCHAEOLOGY MUSEUM'S ADOPT-AN-ARTIFACT PROGRAM.** (*Sunday morning*)

Community involvement in Alexandria Archaeology has recently grown beyond volunteer participation in site excavations and laboratory processing. With the Adopt-an-Artifact program, members of the community provide funds that are otherwise unavailable for the professional conservation of artifacts. Professional conservation of

artifacts stops active deterioration, may reconstruct an object from numerous fragments, and ensure that artifacts can be put on display and be available for future study. The Adopt-an-Artifact program focuses on objects needing urgent conservation. These objects are on display in the Alexandria Archaeology Museum or are described and illustrated in an associated notebook. Participants in the Adopt-an-Artifact receive a certificate, with photographs of the object before and after treatment. Participants in the Adopt-an-Artifact program know that they are making a direct contribution to saving a piece of the past for the future.

**Moser, Jason** (Lost Towns Project) **DIGITAL VIDEOGRAPHIC IMAGING : DIGITAL IMAGE RECORDING, PRESERVATION AND DISSEMINATION. (*Sunday morning*)**

The Lost Towns of Anne Arundel Project, with funds provided by the National Park Service through a National Center for Preservation Technology & Training grant, has developed a cost-effective methodology for recording, preserving, disseminating, and manipulating archaeological and architectural data. The project employs a near professional quality digital video camera to record excavations, artifact, and architectural features. Those images can be reproduced as videotape, computer graphics files, and as 'hard copy' still photographs, for dissemination and permanent archiving. This presentation demonstrates the procedures by which the staff captures and manipulates images, creating three-dimensional models of artifacts, features, and standing structures.

**Nixon, Douglas A.** (Archaeology Unit,  
Department of Anthropology, Memorial University  
of Newfoundland) **CERAMICS AND STATUS  
IN SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY  
NEWFOUNDLAND: A PLANTER'S HOUSE  
AT FERRYLAND.** (*Saturday morning*)

This paper provides a brief overview of the history of Sir George Calvert's seventeenth-century Colony of Avalon, at Ferryland, Newfoundland. The excavation of one house dating c. 1660-1696 has produced a ceramic assemblage that has served as the basis for research undertaken here.. Ceramics from the assemblage are described and the results of analysis presented in an effort to not only date the occupation of the house, but to better understand the activities and status of its occupants. Comparisons are made between other English and colonial American sites as well as a planter's house from Renews, Newfoundland, and a second house at Ferryland.

**O'Reilly, Carey** (Greenhorne and O'Mara, Inc.)  
and **Jeanne A. Ward** (Applied Archaeology and  
History Associates) and **John P. McCarthy**  
(Greenhorne and O'Mara, Inc.) **TEA IN GOD'S  
LIGHT: AN ANALYSIS OF ARTIFACTS  
FROM THE FRIENDS MEETINGHOUSE  
SITE, BURLINGTON, NEW JERSEY.**  
(*Saturday afternoon*)

Excavations at the site of the late seventeenth-century Friends' Meetinghouse in Burlington, New Jersey resulted in the recovery of an artifact assemblage associated with the use of the site over the course of approximately 100 years. This paper presents a description of the assemblage and an analysis of the behaviors and values reflected. These results

will be placed in the contexts of Friends beliefs and religious practices and the special functions of the Burlington Meetinghouse as a regional center of Friends' activity.

**Orr, Ronald G.** (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory) **CHANGING COLLECTIONS MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES FOR THE MARYLAND STATE COLLECTIONS.** (*Sunday morning*)

Archaeological collections management in Maryland has undergone significant changes since the advent of professional archaeological programs in the State. Since the 1960's, Maryland's archaeological collections have grown from a few boxes to more than 3 million artifacts. As a result of new preservation laws and regulations combined with increasing public interest, this growth has had an effect on the development of the State repository. Increasingly professional collections management strategies have been designed and implemented. As the repository itself has vastly improved, so has its emphasis changed from passive storage of field session materials with substandard containers and labels to the active pursuit of collections generated by professional archaeologists who must adhere to long lasting curatorial standards. With the recent advent of box fees at the State repository in the new Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory, it is of vital interest that collections continue to come to the most suitable location. A "before fees" view of incoming collections over a recent five year period, when curation standards were in effect, will shed light on the future growth of Maryland's archaeological collections after fees have been instituted.

**Scharfenberger, Gerard P. (Louis Berger and Associates) A DAY AT THE BEACH: THE UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE SWEEPS AT SANDY HOOK, NEW JERSEY.**

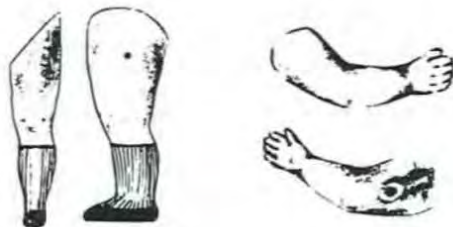
*(Sunday morning)*

The UXO sweeps in the Gateway National Park at Sandy Hook, New Jersey uncovered a huge cache of projectiles, ordnance and military hardware spanning three centuries of military activity - from the late eighteenth-century to WWI. Proposed construction on the North and Gunnison beaches necessitated the testing of an area covering ten acres. Over 10,000 artifacts were recovered; ranging from unidentified metal fragments to whole projectiles - some live, buried just beneath the surface of beaches used by scores of sun worshippers for decades. Of these, 245 were deemed worthy of further study and retained, with 35 selected for conservation. Much of the assemblage comes from the years 1874-1919, when the Sandy Hook proving grounds was at its height as a testing area for new weaponry and increasingly effective defensive armaments. This paper will explore the myriad contributions of the proving grounds to the technological advancement of the United States armed forces, as well as the lengthy evolution of Sandy Hook as a strategic military outpost, and the methods used to conserve its associated artifacts for future generations.



**Silber, Barbara Hsiao** (McCormick, Taylor and Associates, Inc) and **Wade P. Catts** (John Milner Associates, Inc.) **HE HAS A VERY FINE ESTATE : PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE BEVERWYCK SITE; MORRIS COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.** *(Saturday afternoon)*

Recent archaeological investigations have resulted in the identification of Beverwyck, a vast agricultural estate that once encompassed 2000+ acres within its bounds. Although the estate's occupation spans the mid-eighteenth through mid-twentieth centuries, the height of Beverwyck's prosperity was reached in the last quarter of the eighteenth century (ca. 1775-1781) under the ownership of Lucas Von Beverhoudt, a wealthy landowner from St. Thomas and management of Abraham Lott, a former Treasurer of New York. Archival records indicate that throughout the Revolutionary War, Beverwyck was regarded as an integral location in social and political arenas. Political players noted as having convened at social gatherings held at Beverwyck include George Washington, Nathaniel Greene, Marquis de Lafayette, and Philip Van Cortlandt. Amongst the 20+ structures/activity areas identified at Beverwyck are intact remains of two dwellings, a blacksmith shop, and a building that may have served as quarters for the enslaved labor force of Beverwyck.



**Sivilich, Daniel M.** (BRAVO - Battlefield Restoration and Archaeological Volunteer Organization) **USING MODERN ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY TO EXCAVATE, ANALYZE AND INTERPRET LARGE, DISTURBED BATTLEFIELD SITES.**

*(Sunday morning)*

Many significant 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century battles fought in this country required large tracts of open land such as farm fields. After the wars were over, the land continued to be tilled, much of it still in agricultural use today. The once great battlefield has been plowed, cultivated and disturbed, making archaeological studies nearly impossible using conventional techniques. Such is the state of the site of the 1778 Battle of Monmouth in Freehold NJ. This paper discusses effective uses of metal detectors to locate artifacts and computer modeling of the data to interpret the events. Work being done at Monmouth Battlefield State Park, has proven that disturbed sites can be analyzed effectively. The clash between the British 42<sup>nd</sup> Regiment of Foot, rear guard of the 3rd Brigade, known as the "Ladies from Hell" or the "Black Watch" and an American unit of hand-picked men from several New England Regiments will be used as an example.

**Starbuck, David R.** (Plymouth State College) **THE SHAKERS: SAINTS, SINNERS, OR GREATLY MISUNDERSTOOD?**

*(Sunday morning)*

For nearly twenty years, the author documented the Shaker community in Canterbury, New Hampshire, by mapping the surface of the village, drawing foundations and mill sites, inventorying primary sources and photographs, and interviewing the last few Shakers at that community. It was

not until 1994 that attention finally shifted to the contents of the Shaker dumps. Since that time, much evidence has been found for widespread violations of the Shakers' own millennial laws. "Contraband" has taken the form of numerous beer, whiskey, wine, and perfume bottles, tobacco pipes, vast quantities of alcohol-laden patent medicines, pig bones (pork consumption had been banned), along with much gaudy material culture. This paper will attempt to explain some of the reasons behind this seeming contradiction between proscribed and actual behavior.

**Straube, Bly** (Jamestown Rediscovery)  
**ONLINE 17<sup>TH</sup>-CENTURY CERAMIC  
RESOURCE. (*Saturday morning*)**

The ceramics excavated from the soils of Jamestown by the National Park Service and through the more recent APVA work, are a wonderful resource for the understanding of early 17<sup>th</sup>-century ceramic history. The range of ware types and forms is vast and provides an excellent starting point for studying the pottery that found its way to the Chesapeake area in the first years of the colony. Besides the classes of pottery that were commonly traded and known to have been used by the colonists, there are unusual imports that shed light on functional activities and diet as well as patterns of trade. In many cases, the Jamestown contexts for these wares are very tightly dated yielding sensitive temporal patterns not yet defined in the countries of their origin. The Jamestown Ceramics Research Group is maintaining an online study collection of these wares encompassing descriptions, images, and site provenances and contexts.

**Thompson, Bruce F.** (Department of Housing and Community Development, Maryland Maritime Archeology Program) **MARYLAND MARITIME ARCHAEOLOGY PROGRAM'S (MMAP) FIRST DECADE (1989-1999): A REVIEW OF PROJECTS.** *(Saturday morning)*

The Maryland Maritime Archaeology Program (MMAP) was established in 1988, when Maryland's legislature enacted the Submerged Archaeological Historic Property Act. The three person staff utilizes a holistic approach to accomplish its mandated objectives. In only ten years, this approach has resulted in intensive surveys of 19 of Maryland's 24 major rivers, the addition of 287 prehistoric sites and 269 historic sites to the state register of sites, the review of 2,749 Federal section 106 permits and the accomplishment of phase II and III investigations at 32 specific sites. Selected projects, sites and artifacts from a decade of activity by the MMAP program will be reviewed with the aid of a computerized PowerPoint lecture.

**Watts, Jennifer J.**(East Carolina University) **ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE WORKBOAT WIDGEON: A POSSIBLE CHESAPEAKE BAY BUGEYE.** *(Saturday morning)*

During the summer of 1997 East Carolina University's Program in Maritime Studies performed a Phase II survey of a submerged vessel under the direction of Dr. Lawrence Babits. The survey was conducted in St. Leonard's Creek, Maryland and the remains of a late 19th century workboat were uncovered. Later documentary research performed by the Calvert Marine Museum has identified this vessel as the Widgeon; a schooner rigged workboat built in White Haven, Maryland, in 1882. Additionally interviews and research are still being performed however, preliminary archaeological finds indicate that this vessel may be a plank-on-frame Bugeye. Bugeyes were locally built craft, exclusive to the

Chesapeake Bay region. They were purpose built craft for the flourishing oyster trade following the Civil War and at one time thousands of Bugeyes roamed the Bay. Today very few remain afloat, pollution in the Bay has greatly reduced the oyster stocks. Additionally smaller, cheaper Skipjacks now perform the Bugeye's tasks. Should the Widgeon prove to be a Bugeye much could be learned about the Chesapeake Bay oyster industry and its local building techniques.

**Williams, Emily** (The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

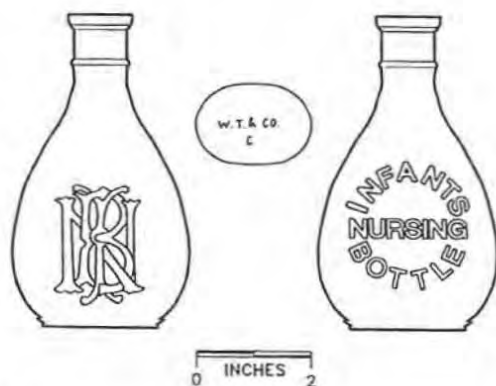
**A CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT OF THE  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTION AT  
COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG.**

*(Saturday afternoon)*

The archaeological collection at the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation is one of the largest and oldest historical archaeology collections in North America. Excavations began in 1930 and attempts to preserve the recovered artifacts started very shortly thereafter. Over the last 70 years a range of treatment methods have been used with a variety of success. Many of the treatment methods used at Williamsburg have been published elsewhere and used on other collections. This paper describes the efforts of the conservation lab to prioritize the levels of care required by the collection through a series surveys designed to look at both treatment method and actual artifact condition. It is hoped that the results of the survey will serve as a framework on which logical and effective decisions regarding the retreatment needs of the collection may be based. Additionally it is hoped that the survey work may serve as guide for collections with similarly treated artifacts, identifying trends that should be monitored within those collections.

**Young, Lisa Ann** (Alexandria Conservation Services) **RECENT STABILIZATION METHODS FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL METALS: A REVIEW.** (*Sunday morning*)

This paper is a review of recent conservation methods commonly used to stabilize archaeological metals. Stabilization of archaeological metals has long been a problem for both archaeologists and conservators. Due to the inherent instability of metals, many of the methods used currently, and in the past, have been less than successful. Four groups of stabilization methods reported in the conservation literature will be examined including inhibitors, stripping methods, washing and heating methods, as well as a passive stabilization methods- i.e. controlling the environment around the object. Each of the four groups will be discussed, and the pros and cons of the various methods within the group will be summarized. Examples will be given for types of metals found on historic archaeological sites such as iron, copper alloys, silver, lead, and tin.



## **CNEHA'99 Participants**

**Bedell, John** (Louis Berger & Associates) **DELAWARE  
ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE REVOLUTIONARY  
EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.**

*jbedell@lba-crg.com*

**Bilicki, Stephen R.** (Maryland Department of Housing and  
Community Development, Maryland Maritime Archeology Program)  
**ASSATEAGUE ISLAND WRECK.**

*Bilicki@dhcd.state.md.us*

**Blaubergs, Ellen and Eva MacDonald** (Archaeological Services  
Inc.) **THE BUTLERS DID IT: PRELIMINARY RESULTS  
FROM THE COLONEL JOHN BUTLER  
HOMESTEAD - NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, ONTARIO.**

*archaeology@sympatico.ca*

**Byra, Patti and Scott Heberling** (Heberling Associates, Inc.)  
**RECONSTRUCTING THE HISTORIC LANDSCAPE AT THE  
JOSEPH PRIESTLEY HOUSE, NORTHUMBERLAND,  
PENNSYLVANIA.**

*plbyra@earthlink.net*

**Catts, Wade P.** (John Milner Associates, Inc) **ASHCOM'S  
QUARTER ON THE PATUXENT RIVER (CIRCA 1680-1730):  
ARCHEOLOGY OF A COLONIAL  
SETTLEMENT AT POINT PATIENCE.**

*wcatts@johnmilnerassociates.com*

**Cochran, Matthew** (Archaeology in Annapolis/UMD) **HOODOO  
AND CONJURATION: CONTEXTUALIZING NINETEENTH  
CENTURY AFRICAN-AMERICAN FOLK PRACTICES.**

*cochranw@erols.com*

**Cowin, Verna L** (Carnegie Museum of Natural History) **CLAY  
SMOKING IMPLEMENTS FROM THE PPG SITE (36AL228),  
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA.**

*vlcowin@vms.cis.pitt.edu*

**D'Agostino, Mary Ellin** (Archaeological Research Facility, University of California, Berkeley) **THE CHAMBER POT IN SEVENTEENTH- AND EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY CULTURE.**  
*dagostin@ssci.berkeley.edu*

**Doroszenko, Dena** (Ontario Heritage Foundation) and **Martha Latta** (University of Toronto at Scarborough) **DOWN BY THE BAY: THE ASHBRIDGE ESTATE IN TORONTO, ONTARIO.**  
*Dena.Doroszenko@heritagefdn.on.ca*

**Embrey, James W.** (East Carolina University) **A SEARCH TO IDENTIFY THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY SHORELINE OF ST. MARY'S CITY, MARYLAND.**  
*Jwembrey@emil.com*

**Enright, Jeffrey M.** (East Carolina University) **CHESAPEAKE FLOTILLA PROJECT: 1999 FIELDWORK UPDATE.**

**Ernstein, Julie H.** (Dept. of Archaeology, Boston University and Dept. of Anthropology, University of Maryland) **TRIANGULATING BETWEEN ORAL HISTORY, LANDSCAPE ARCHAEOLOGY, AND LEVITT'S BELAIR-AT-BOWIE.**  
*JERNST@anth.umd.edu*

**Fisher, Charles L.** (New York State Museum) **SOLDIERS IN THE CITY: ARCHAEOLOGY OF A BRITISH GUARD HOUSE IN COLONIAL ALBANY.**  
*CFISHER@Mail.NYSED.GOV*

**Galke, Laura J.** (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory) **ETHNIC NEGOTIATION ON THE COLONIAL FRONTIER: EVIDENCE FROM THE POSEY SITE.**  
*galke@dhcd.state.md.us*

**Gibb, James G.** (Lost Towns Project) **BEYOND STATUS AND CONSUMER BEHAVIOR: DISCOVERING HOUSEHOLD IDENTITIES AT TWO 17TH-CENTURY CHESAPEAKE SITES.**  
*jggibb@erols.com*

**Hicks, Pamela** (St. Mary's College of Maryland)  
**SMART TECH.**  
*pjhicks@osprey.smcm.edu*

**Hornum, Michael** (R. Christopher Goodwin) **ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT ELTONHEAD MANOR/CHARLES' GIFT.**  
*Rcgmd@aol.com* (email is generic to office - need to identify Hornum)

**Ingersoll, Daniel W., Jr.** (St. Mary's College of Maryland) and  
**Pamela Hicks** ( St. Mary's College of Maryland) **OLD HAT, NEW HAT.**  
*dwingersoll@osprey.smcm.edu*  
*pjhicks@osprey.ssmcm.edu*

**Kiser, Taft** (Cultural Resources Inc.) **DONYATT SLIPWARES IN THE CHESAPEAKE.**  
*agoode@erols.com*

**Langley, Susan** (Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development, Maryland Maritime Archeology Program) **Discussant for Underwater session.**  
*Langley@dhcd.state.md.us*

**Lucas, Michael T. and Donald K. Creveling** (Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission) **PARTNERS IN TIME: THREE ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF MARYLAND FIELD SESSIONS AT MOUNT CALVERT.**  
*milucas@wam.umd.edu*

**MacDonald, Eva** (Archaeological Services Inc.) **SHADES OF ORANGE IN PEEL COUNTY: ONE PORTRAIT OF ANGLO-IRISH LIFE IN 19TH CENTURY ONTARIO.**  
*archaeology@sympatico.ca*

**Magid, Barbara H.** (Alexandria Archaeology Museum) **"EQUAL TO ANY WORK IN PHILADELPHIA OR ELSEWHERE:" HENRY PIERCY, AN ALEXANDRIA POTTER.**  
*barbara.magid@ci.alexandria.va.us*

**Mascia, Sara and Faline Schneiderman-Fox** (Historical Perspectives, Inc.) **TURNTABLES, TENEMENTS, AND PARKING PERMITS: THE EVOLUTION OF A WATERFRONT NEIGHBORHOOD.**

*sasamascia@aol.com*

**McCarthy, John P.** (Greenhorne and O'Mara, Inc.) and **Jeanne A. Ward** (Applied Archaeology and History Associates) **THE HEXAGONAL FRIENDS' MEETINGHOUSE AT BURLINGTON, NEW JERSEY: A CONSIDERATION OF FORM, FUNCTION, AND INFLUENCES.**

*jmccarthy@g-and-o.com*

**Miller, George L.** (URS Greiner Woodward Clyde) **WAR AND POTS: THE IMPACT OF WARS ON CERAMIC CONSUMPTION PATTERNS, 1806-1886.**

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**Means, Bernard K.** (Alexandria Archaeology Museum) **SAVING PIECES OF THE PAST FOR THE FUTURE: ALEXANDRIA ARCHAEOLOGY MUSEUM'S ADOPT-AN-ARTIFACT PROGRAM.**

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PROJECTS.**

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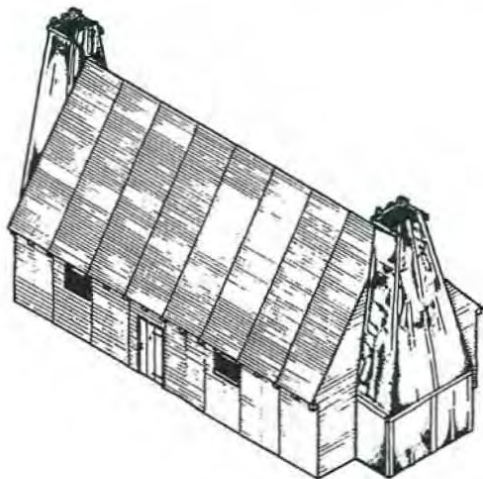
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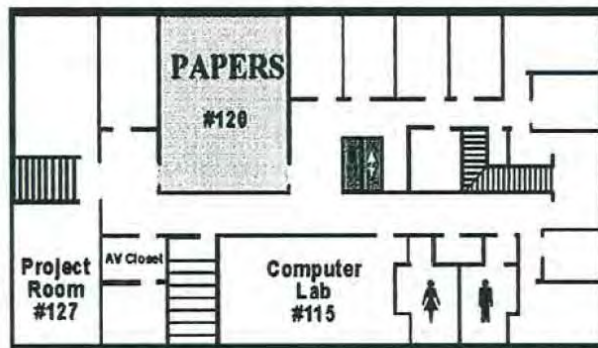
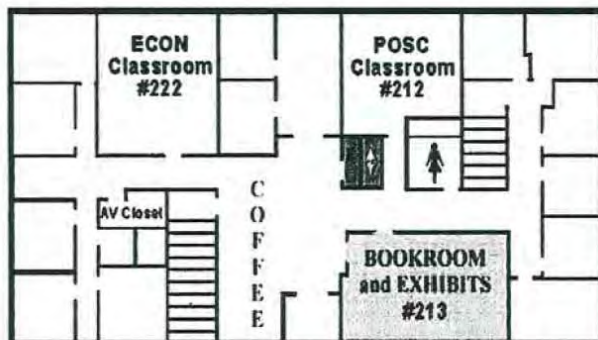
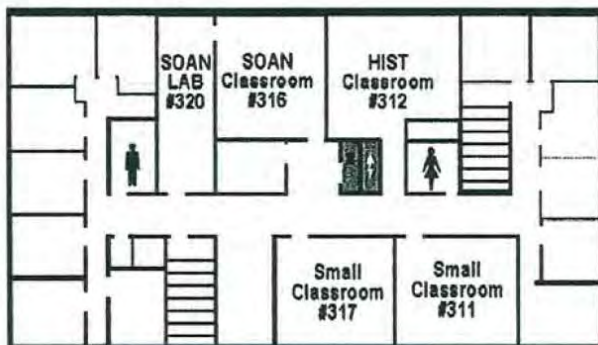
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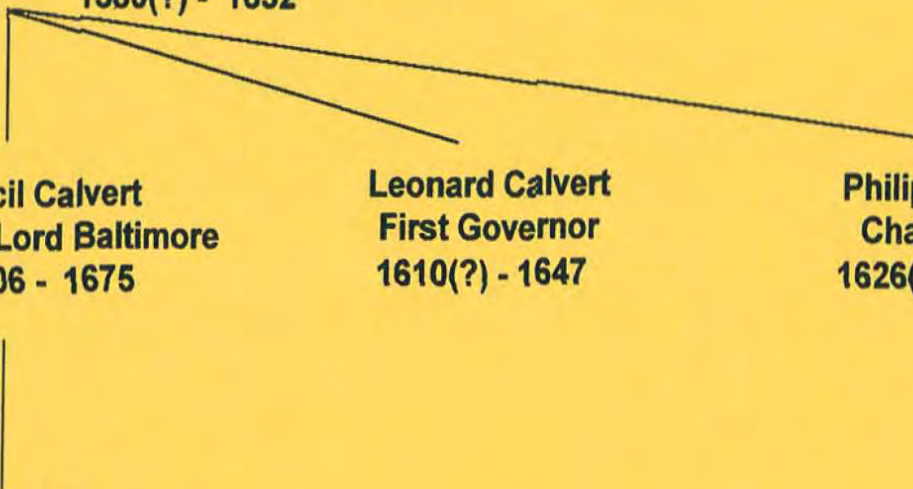
**George Calvert, First Lord Baltimore**  
1580(?) - 1632

**Cecil Calvert**  
Second Lord Baltimore  
1606 - 1675

**Leonard Calvert**  
First Governor  
1610(?) - 1647

**Philip Calvert**  
Chancellor  
1626(?) - 1682

**Charles Calvert**  
Third Lord Baltimore  
1637 - 1715





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