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Council for Northeast
Historical Archaeology



*Archaeology
of the
Atlantic World*

Annual Meeting
Program & Abstracts

October 24 – 26, 2008

The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology (CNEHA), founded in 1967, is a non-profit organization dedicated to archaeological scholarship in the American Northeast, including Canada and the United States.

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

The Council invites professional and avocational archaeologists, historians, material culture specialists, historic preservationists, and students to become members. CNEHA memberships run for the calendar year and all members receive the journal and newsletter published by the Council, as well as a special registration rated at the annual meeting.

Officers in 2008

Karen Metheny, Chair
 Meta Janowitz, Vice Chair
 Ed Morin, Executive Vice Chair (USA)
 Joseph Last, Executive Vice-Chair (Canada)
 Sara Mascia, Treasurer and Membership List
 Ellen Blaubergs, Secretary
 David Starbuck, Newsletter Editor
 Elizabeth S. Pena, Journal and Monograph Editor

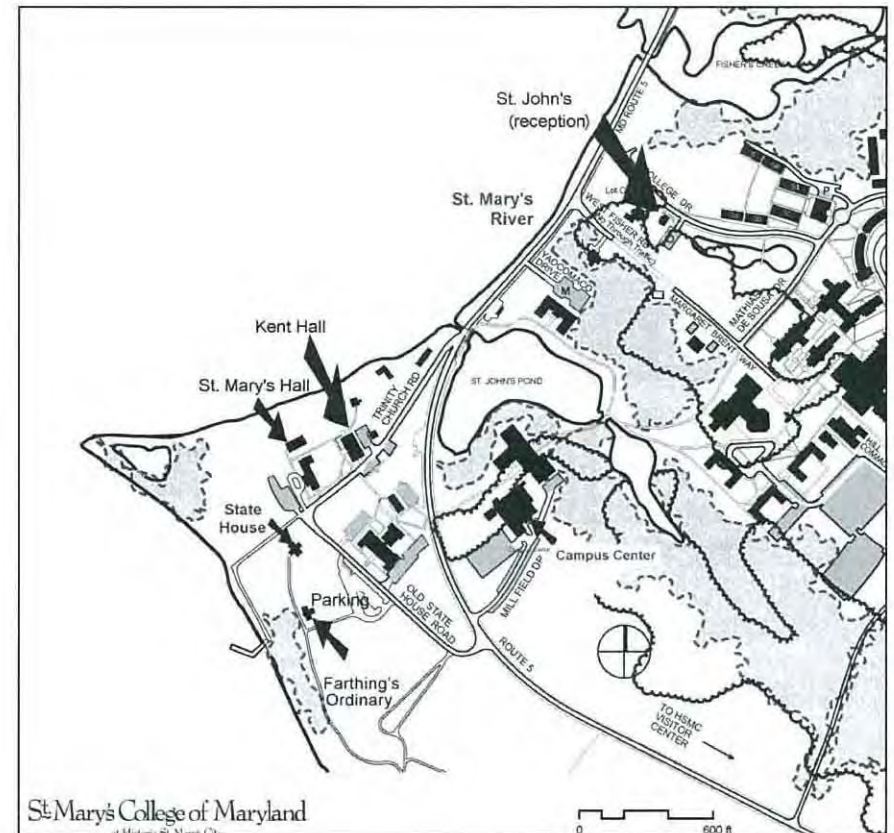
At Large Board Members

Nancy Brighton	Katherine Dinnel	Gerard Scharfenberger
James Delle	David B. Landon	Matt Tomaso
Pauline Desjardins	Ann-Eliza Lewis	Richard Veit

2008 Conference Organizing Committee

Katherine Dinnel and Silas Hurry, Conference Co-Chairs
 Anne Grulich and Ruth Mitchell, Program Co-Chairs
 Timothy Riordan and Dan Ingersol, Arrangement Co-Chairs
 Marian Creveling and Bob Sonderman, Registration Co-Chairs
 Don Creveling and Mike Lucas, Book Room Co-Chairs
 Don Winter, Conference Logo Designer and Program Editor

Campus Map



Friday Night Reception

Saturday and Sunday programs

Saturday Lunch

Saturday Night Reception

St. Johns Site

St. Mary's Hall and Kent Hall

Farthings Arbor

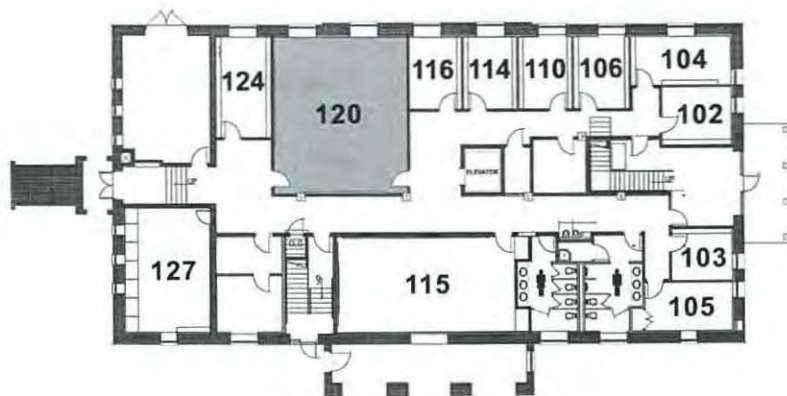
State House



Kent Hall, top floor



Kent Hall, middle floor



Kent Hall, ground floor



Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

2008 Annual Conference
St. Mary's City, Maryland
Program

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23

6:00-9:30 pm CNEHA Board Meeting, St. Mary's College

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24

REGISTRATION

Registration packets available at the workshop and tour locations

WORKSHOPS AND TOURS

- 10:00-Noon **Workshop** - An Introduction to 17th-Century Ceramics from Historic St. Mary's City
- 10:00 **Guided Tour** of the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory
- 10:00 **Guided Tour** of the Indian Village at Patterson Park and Museum
- 12:00 Noon **Guided Tour** of the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory
- 2:00-4:00 **Guided Tour** of Historic St. Mary's City
- 2:00-4:00 **Workshop** - Machine-Made Bottles, Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory
- 2:00-4:00 **Guided Tour** of the Clocker's Fancy Property

RECEPTION

- 6:00-8:00 **Opening Night Reception at the St. Johns Site Exhibit**
Registration packets will be available at the reception

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25

REGISTRATION

8:00-4:00 Kent Hall, Lobby

BOOK ROOM

10:00-5:00 Kent Hall, Rm 222 and 212

COFFEE BREAK ROOM

10:00-5:00 Kent Hall, Rm 212

8:30 WELCOME

St. Mary's Hall

8:45 - 10:00 PLENARY

Session 1: The Archaeology of the Atlantic World

Is the Archaeology of the Atlantic World a time, a place, or simply an intellectual construct? This symposium explores these questions from multiple perspectives and attempts to define the arena of research to better understand how the concept of the Atlantic World can serve as a means of approaching a variety of "questions that count." Moving beyond simple historicity or models borrowed from evolutionary modeling, the participants present their personal take on the concept and suggest ways of thinking not constrained by preconceived notions.

8:45 *Archaeology, History and the Atlantic*
Henry M. Miller

9:05 *Archaeology and the Study of the Early Modern Atlantic World: A View from the Chesapeake*
Julia A. King

9:30 *Atlantic Archaeologies: "Atlantic World" as a Paradigm for Teaching Historical Archaeology*
Mary Beaudry

9:50 Questions/Discussion

10:00 **BREAK**

Session 2: Archaeology of the African Diaspora: Examples from the Northeast

Moderator: Terry Brock St. Mary's Hall

10:15 *Slavery in Loyalist Era Nova Scotia: An Interdisciplinary Approach*

Catherine Cottreau-Robins

*10:40 *Issues in Identifying Afro-American Ethnicity at Nineteenth-Century Sites as seen in Four Calvert County Sites*

Matthew Hyland and Lori Frye

*11:05 *The Enslaved Landscape: Research Questions at St. Mary's Manor*

Terry Brock

11:30 *What's in a Tamarind Jar? Reevaluating the Use of African isms in the Study of the African Diaspora at Parting Ways*

Karen Hutchins

11:55 *Slavery Upstate: Excavations at the Rose Hill Slave Quarters, Geneva, New York*

James Delle

Session 3: Around and Beneath the Atlantic World

Moderator: Aaron Miller Kent Hall, Rm 213

*10:15 *Avalon and Maryland: The Colonial Projects of the Lords of Baltimore in North America*

Aaron Miller

10:40 *HMS Sapphire and the Defense of British Mercantilism in the 17th-Century Atlantic*

Erika Laanela

11:05 *When the Artifacts Don't Tell the Story: Josiah Eddy, an African-American Barber in Nineteenth-Century Philadelphia*
Rebecca Yamin, Grace Ziesing and Douglas McVarish

Session 4: Canada in the Atlantic World

Moderator: Joseph Last Kent Hall, Rm 120

10:15 *"This famous island set in a Virginian sea": Ireland's place in early English colonization of the North Atlantic.*

James Lyttleton

10:40 *The Tale of Two Towers: Victorian Defenses of Fort Henry*
Joseph Last

Saturday

- 11:05 *Archaeology at Ferryland, Newfoundland*
Barry Gaulton
- 11:30 *The Intendant's Palace Site in Québec City*
Alison Bain
- 11:55 *Excavations at the Cuper's Cove Plantation, Newfoundland*
William Gilbert

Session 5: Around the Atlantic World

Moderator: Mechelle Kerns-Nocerito Kent Hall, Rm 311

- 10:15 *Atlantic Ways of Knowing*
Brent Fortenberry
- 10:40 *With an Ear to the Ground and an Eye to the Heavens: The Emotionality of Mortuary Excavations at St. Peter's Church, Bermuda*
Travis Parno
- 11:05 *Ethnicity and Community: Contextualizing the Hammondville Archaeology Project*
Sarah Sportman
- *11:30 *Maryland in the Atlantic World: Places and People of Trade*
Mechelle Kerns-Nocerito
- 11:55 *Sylvester Manor Archaeology and the Atlantic World*
Gaynell Stone

Session 6: Unearthing the Delaware Valley (part 1)

Moderators: Richard Veit and David Orr Kent Hall, Rm 213

The Delaware Valley was one of the cultural hearths of colonial America. After early colonial efforts by the Dutch and Swedes it became the major center of Quaker settlement in the New World. Although geographer James Lemon writing about agricultural history once characterized Pennsylvania as "the best poor man's county" the Delaware Valley also has an unparalleled industrial history. The Valley was crucial to the Revolutionary struggle and featured prominently in American history as Philadelphia served briefly as the national capital and for a lengthier period of time as the nation's intellectual center. The Delaware itself was one of early America's major transportation routes connecting the region to the larger world. Perhaps because of the Quakers' social conscience, the region welcomed refugees, whether poor slaves fleeing north on the Underground Railroad, or wealthy expatriates escaping political unrest. The papers in this session touch upon many of these topics, including the experiences of Native Americans in the early colonial period, early attempts at settlement, techniques to find early sites, shipwrecks and their cargoes, colonial cities, Philadelphia's role as a center of scientific research, the Revolution-

Saturday

ary War, and one of the valley's most famous émigrés Joseph Bonaparte. They serve to highlight the rich archaeological heritage of the Delaware Valley.

- 11:30 *The Lenape, 1660-1730: The End of the Late Woodland Period as Seen through Historical Records and Archaeology*
Marshall Becker
- 11:55 *Charles Conrad Abbott --Archaeological Investigations at a 17th-Century Dutch Fur Trader's House on Burlington Island, New Jersey*
Carolyn Dillian, Charles A. Bello, and Richard Veit

LUNCH

12:00-1:30 Farthings Arbor

Session 6: Unearthing the Delaware Valley (part 2)

Organizers: Richard Veit and David Orr Kent Hall, Rm 213

- *1:30 *The Most Ancient Village in Our Country: Interpreting Forgotten Colonial Material at the Salisbury Site*
Keri Sansevere
- *1:55 *Current Excavations at Avery's Rest*
Craig Lukenzic and Daniel R. Griffith
- *2:20 *Searching for 17th-Century Sites*
John W. Martin and Daniel R. Griffith
- 2:45 BREAK
- 3:00 *Three Tenths Below Topsoil: Another Season Recovering the Revolution at Valley Forge*
Carin Bloom
- 3:25 *Urban Archaeology in Trenton: A Quarter-Century Retrospective*
Richard Hunter and Ian Burrow
- 3:50 *"Not a replacement, but a valuable successor..." A new story from Franklin's mansion in colonial Philadelphia*
Patrice Jepson
- 4:15 *"Joseph Stansbury hath just imported in the Severn....."*
Daniel Griffith
- 4:40 *"Laying out some of the Spoils of Europe in an Elegant Mansion and Grounds": Interpreting the Remains of Joseph Bonaparte's First Point Breeze Mansion (1816-1820)*
Richard Veit and Michael J. Gall
- 5:05 Discussant: David Orr

Session 7: Current Research at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest

Organizers: Jack Gary, Lori Lee, and Eric Proebsting

St. Mary's Hall

In 1773 Thomas Jefferson inherited Poplar Forest, a 5000 acre tobacco plantation in present day Bedford County, Virginia. By 1805, desiring a place removed from the pressures of public service, Jefferson directed enslaved artisans and free skilled craftsmen to create a personal retreat house and ornamental grounds at the heart of the working plantation. Over 100 enslaved laborers worked at Poplar Forest during Jefferson's ownership, engaged in a wide variety of tasks associated with a diversified agricultural system. By the mid-19th century, changes in Poplar Forest's ownership and the nature of slavery in Central Virginia significantly altered the plantation's landscapes and the lifestyles of enslaved African Americans. Archaeological investigations over the past 20 years have attempted to trace the evolution of the Poplar Forest landscape and document the lives of the plantation's enslaved residents from Jefferson's ownership through emancipation.

- 1:30 *An Introduction to Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest*
Jack Gary, Lori Lee, and Eric Proebsting
- 1:55 *Archaeology at Wolf Branch Farm: The Search for Wingo's Quarter*
Barbara Heath
- 2:20 *Recent Excavations at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest*
Eric Proebsting
- 2:45 BREAK
- 3:00 *Cross-site Connections: Ceramic Research at Poplar Forest*
Jack Gary
- 3:25 *A Preliminary Analysis of Pollen Remains Recovered from Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest*
Susan A. Jacobucci and Heather B. Trigg
- ✂ 3:50 *Initial Results on the Macrobotanical Analysis of an Antebellum Slave Cabin Sub-Floor Pit at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest*
Jessica Bowes
- 4:15 *Consumerism, Social Relations, and Slavery at Late Antebellum Poplar Forest*
Lori Lee

Session 8: The 17th Century in the Northeast

Moderator: Stephanie Sperling

Kent Hall, Rm 311

- 1:30 *Why Is This Site Here?: Recent 17th-Century Archeological Findings in Delaware*
Scott Emory

- 1:55 *Tiny Sherds of Evidence: Notes from the Lab on Identifying 17th-Century Sites in Delaware*
Christine Gill
- 2:20 *A Site by Any Other Name: Current Research at Site 18AN339*
Stephanie Sperling
- 2:45 BREAK
- ✂ 3:00 *Burlington's Lost Burial Ground*
Joan Geismar
- ✂ 3:25 *The Case for Henry's Town: Documents and Artifacts II*
Randy Amici and David W Babson
- ✂ 3:50 *Analysis of the Fort Orange Faunal Assemblage: An Examination of Daily Consumption Practices and Animal Exploitation*
Marie-Lorraine Pipes

Session 9: Current Research in the Northeast

Moderator: Jeanne A. Ward

Kent Hall, Rm 120

- 1:30 *Telling Time with Bricks: Archaeomagnetic Dating of Distilling Features at the Alexander Schaeffer Farm*
Patricia E Gible and Robert S. Sternberg
- 1:55 *Madame Montour's Otstonwakin: An Archaeology of Colonial Encounters in 18th-Century Pennsylvania*
Mary Anne Levine
- 2:20 *A Rafting Era Lumber Town in Elk County, Pennsylvania*
Gary Coppock
- 2:45 BREAK
- 3:00 *Lincoln's War Came Knocking - Evidence of a Changing Landscape at George Washington's Boyhood Home*
Paul Nasca
- 3:25 *It Wasn't What We Thought It Was: BWI Technology Park Phase 2 Site 1 (18 AN 1375)*
Jeanne A. Ward, Jason L. Tyler and James F. Goodwin
- 3:50 *Following the Evidence from Valley Forge to the Battle of Monmouth: A Study of Musket Balls and Their Uses by Soldiers in the Continental Army*
Daniel Sivilich
- ✂ 4:15 *Ticonderoga: French Fort Construction on the 18th-Century Frontier*
Elise Manning Sterling
- ✂ 4:40 *A Preliminary Report on the Dennis Farm Archaeology Project*
John Roby and Stacy Tchorzynski

SATURDAY EVENING RECEPTION

5:30-7:00 reconstructed Statehouse of 1676

BANQUET – Traditional Southern Maryland Church Supper

6:30 Trinity Church Hall

Service Award Presentation

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 26

BREAKFAST

7:30 Kent Hall Lobby

BUSINESS MEETING

8:00-9:00 Kent Hall, Rm 213

Includes announcement of Student Competition winner and Raffle

Session 10: Archaeology for the Public

Moderator: Mark Freeman Kent Hall, Rm 213

- 9:00 *Eighteenth-Century Settlement on the New Meadows River, Casco Bay, Maine*
Danielle L. Dadiago and Nathan D. Hamilton
- 9:25 *Reconstructing Maritime Ecology: A Geoarchaeological Case Study from the New Meadows River, Casco Bay, Maine*
Ingrid Barker Brack and Nathan D. Hamilton
- 9:50 *Seeking Liberty: An Archaeological Exhibit in Annapolis, Maryland*
Jessica Mundt
- 10:15 BREAK
- 10:30 *Nineteenth Century Scenic Tourism meets Twenty-first Century Heritage Tourism: An example from Ithaca, New York*
Sherene Baugher
- 10:55 *Presenting digital archaeology to the public*
Mark Freeman
- 11:20 *Public Archaeology at Historic House Sites*
Christina J. Hodge and Christa Beranek
- 11:45 *Dividing the Space of this Place: Nineteenth-Century Port Tobacco, Maryland*
Peter Quantock and April Beisaw

Session 11: The Modern Day Archaeological Collections Manager and Conservator- Out of the Lab and Beyond

Organizer: Lisa Young Kent Hall, Rm 120

Most archaeological conservators and collections managers spend a great deal of their time tucked away at the bench in the corner of a laboratory or collections storage area. But as the field of archaeology has grown to fit more modern practices, so has the role of the conservator. More and more, conservators are being called upon to assist with archaeological projects in "non-traditional" ways and are pulled away from bench work to assist with projects of a much wider scale. This involves such things as working on site to stabilize deteriorated in-situ remains; organizing, managing and moving archaeological collections; and creating resources for the public, professionals and students to be better informed about conservation practice. Collections management staff are following this tract as well. The papers in this session outline projects where the role of the traditional conservator is challenged, and the modern day collections curator and conservator are formed. All of the projects reveal information which still encompasses the underlying goal of conservation - to better understand and preserve the past and to reveal information which adds to the archaeological record.

- 9:00 *CERAMICS REVISITED—NEW & IMPROVED: Three Revivals from the Virginia Department of Historic Resources' Collections*
Melba J. Myers
- 9:25 *Small Finds, Big Concepts: Compiling Small Finds on the Web to Increase their Accessibility for Analysis*
Sara Rivers Cofield
- 9:50 *National Archaeological Collections Policies: A Survey of State and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices*
Giselle Rahn
- 10:15 BREAK
- 10:30 *Thinking within an archival box: the volunteer rehousing program at Colonial Williamsburg*
Emily Williams and Colleen Sinnott
- 10:55 *Public Outreach at Historic St. Mary's City: Bringing Conservation out of the Lab and onto the World Wide Web*
Lisa Young

Session 12: George Miller—Eligible for the National Register?

Organizers: Meta F. Janowitz and Patricia Samford
St. Mary's Hall

Throughout his career, George L. Miller has been both an inspiration and a gadfly to many archaeologists. This session will begin at the start of his

Sunday

archaeological endeavors (Phase I), continue with an assessment of his potential for nomination to the National Register (Phase II) and final determination of eligibility (Phase III) and conclude with the mitigating activities of retirement.

- 9:00 *Vive la Revolution! Vive George!*
Silas D. Hurry
- 9:20 *St. Mary's City Beginnings*
Garry Wheeler Stone
- 9:40 *Ceramics Lessons with George Miller*
Sherene Baugher
- 9:50 *In Small Things Remembered*
Nancy S. Dickinson
- 10:00 *Lessons in Scholarship and Friendship from the Career of George L. Miller: One Woman's Perspective*
Teresita Majewski
- 10:20 BREAK
- 10:35 *Considering Ceramics in the Colonial Capitol*
Patricia Samford
- 10:55 *Dela-Where? Recalling Miller Time In the First State*
Wade P. Catts
- 11:15 *How George Knows So Much*
Anthony McNichol
- 11:35 *My Dissertation with George*
Mara Kaktins
- 11:55 *Living on the Edge (Shell-Edge, That Is)!*
Rob Hunter
- 12:15 *Secret Guest Presentation*
Secret Guest Presenter
- 12:30 *Rebuttal Comments*
George L. Miller

Poster Presentation

Kent Hall, Rm 212

The Palatine Farmstead of Rhinebeck in the Mid-Hudson Valley
Christopher Lindner

Program Schedule at a Glance

		SATURDAY		SUNDAY	
		St. Mary's Hall	Kent Hall, Room 120	Kent Hall, Room 213	Kent Hall, Room 311
8:30 AM	8:45 AM Welcome				
10:00 AM	BREAK				
10:15 AM	12:20 PM Session 2: Archaeology of the African Diaspora		Session 4: Canada in the Atlantic World	Session 3: Around and Beneath the Atlantic World	Session 5: Around the Atlantic World
11:30 AM	12:20 PM			Session 6: Unearthing the Delaware Valley	
12:00 Noon	1:30 PM LUNCH				
1:30 PM	2:45 PM Session 7: Current Research at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest		Session 9: Current Research in the Northeast	Session 6: Unearthing the Delaware Valley	Session 8: The 17th Century in the Northeast
2:45 PM	3:00 PM BREAK				
3:00 PM	5:15 PM Session 7: Current Research at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest		Session 9: Current Research in the Northeast	Session 6: Unearthing the Delaware Valley	Session 8: The 17th Century in the Northeast
		SUNDAY			
		St. Mary's Hall	Kent Hall, Room 120	Kent Hall, Room 213	Kent Hall, Room 311
7:30 AM				Breakfast - in Lobby	
8:00 AM	9:00 AM			Business Meeting	
9:00 AM	10:15 AM Session 12: George Miller-Eligible to the National Register?		Session 11: Modern Day Archaeological Collections Manager and Conservator	Session 10: Archaeology for the Public	
10:15 AM	10:30 AM BREAK				
10:30 AM	12:45 PM Session 12: George Miller-Eligible to the National Register?		Session 11: Modern Day Archaeological Collections Manager and Conservator	Session 10: Archaeology for the Public	

ABSTRACTS

Amici, Randy see David W. Babson
The Case for Henry's Town: Documents and Artifacts II

Babson, David W. and Randy Amici [Session 8, Kent Hall Rm 311]
The Case for Henry's Town: Documents and Artifacts II
As reported at these meetings last year (2007), recent research in primary documents has uncovered six accounts dating between 1609 and 1612 that refer to "Henry's Town," a small outlier settlement of Jamestown located on Cape Henry in Virginia. In 2008, the First Landing Foundation of Virginia Beach, Virginia funded an analysis of artifacts recovered in 1955 from the Chesopean/Lake Joyce Site on Lynnhaven Inlet at Cape Henry, to investigate a possible relationship between the Chesopean/Lake Joyce Site and the early settlement at Henry's Town. This research determined that a strong case can be made for an early 17th-century English occupation at the Chesopean/Lake Joyce site, which can be reconciled with the 1609-1612 documents that describe Henry's Town. This paper presents the results of the 2008 investigations. Session

Bain, Allison [Session 4, Kent Hall Rm 120]
The Intendant's Palace Site in Québec City
The Intendant's Palace of Quebec City is one of the most important sites in the study of New France, as the Intendant's role in the colony, was second only to the Governor. Strategically located on the Saint Charles River, merchandise for New France arrived by ship to be later distributed throughout the colony. In addition to housing the King's stores, the multiple occupations of this site include a prison, two breweries, a bakery, a shipyard and even American soldiers after the Conquest. The site, currently home to one of Université Laval's archaeological field schools, has been excavated intermittently by the City of Québec and the university since 1982 resulting in significant material cultural collections and environmental data. This presentation will feature recent research at the site with a particular emphasis on environmental archaeology.

Baughner, Sherene [Session 9, Kent Hall Rm 120]
Nineteenth Century Scenic Tourism meets Twenty-first Century Heritage Tourism: An example from Ithaca, New York
Heritage tourism is a major source of income for some communities in the 21st century. But American tourism is not a modern invention – in the 1700s Europeans were making the Grand Tour of America cities. By the 1820s a new type of tourism developed – a tourism centered on visiting majestic American landscapes not cities. Scenic tourism first developed in the northeast with a focus on Niagara Falls. Within New York State villages with scenic landscapes advertised their sites. Enfield Falls with its breathtaking waterfalls and gorge became a tourist destination. Enfield Falls is part of Robert Treman State Park.

Archaeological work at the park has uncovered remnants of this buried community including the Enfield Falls Hotel. As part of heritage tourism, this 19th-century community is being interpreted to the public through permanent indoor and outdoor museum exhibits, traveling exhibits, an orientation film, lectures, and site tours.

Baughner, Sherene [Session 12, St. Mary's Hall]
Ceramics Lessons with George Miller
George Miller has been very generous with his time teaching fellow scholars and students the complex details about 19th-century ceramics. Over the years, George has run popular ceramic and glass workshops at our CNEHA meetings. This short presentation contains recollections of learning about ceramics from George, including amusing reminiscences of George's "hands-on" lessons at the Winterthur and in antique shops.

Beaudry, Mary [Session 1, St. Mary's Hall]
Atlantic Archaeologies: "Atlantic World" as a Paradigm for Teaching Historical Archaeology
Archaeologists of the African Diaspora may have made greater progress in incorporating "Atlantic World" as an overarching paradigm into teaching than the majority of historical archaeologists. Ogundiran's recent detailed proposal for teaching African Atlantic archaeology leads me to consider the degree to which historical archaeologists have used Atlantic World to structure their courses. Here I examine how using the concept of "the Atlantic World" might affect how we teach historical archaeology. I address the ways in which "Atlantic World" affects how courses on historical archaeology are organized as well as the overriding themes such courses might address and consider whether such a pedagogical framework provides the right sort of training for historical archaeologists entering today's employment market. Lastly, I ask, is there—or should there be—any real difference between "global historical archaeology" and historical archaeologies of the Atlantic World?

Becker, Marshall Joseph [Session 6, Kent Hall Rm 213]
The Lenape, 1660-1730: The End of the Late Woodland Period as Seen through Historical Records and Archaeology
Lenape culture as it operated in the 1600s reflected the adaptations to a specific ecology that had been made during the period ca. 1000-1100 CE. The significant alterations in material culture that took place during the 1600s mask the stability of cultural patterns among the Lenape. After 1660 shifts in fishing station locations enabled the principle Lenape bands to maintain traditional foraging strategies, although many individuals and groups were then relocating into central Pennsylvania to participate in the pelt trade. The destruction of the Susquehannock Confederacy by the Five Nations Iroquois in 1674-75 opened up new opportunities for the Lenape. Many migrated west after 1675, while traditionalists continued to sustain patterns that were now 500 years old. By

1730 expanding colonial farmsteads, intermarriage, and cognitive changes among traditionalist Lenape led the remaining bands to abandon the Delaware Valley for the economic advantages and cultural stability of life to the west. Those who remained behind had joined or were then merging with colonial social and economic patterns.

Beisaw, April see Peter C. Quantock
Dividing the Space of this Place: Nineteenth-Century Port Tobacco, Maryland

Bello, Charles A. see Carolyn Dillian
Charles Conrad Abbott -- Archaeological Investigations at a 17th-Century Dutch Fur Trader's House on Burlington Island, New Jersey

Beranek, Christa see Christina J. Hodge
Public Archaeology at Historic House Sites

Bloom, Carin [Session 6, Kent Hall Rm 213]
Three Tenths Below Topsoil: Another Season Recovering the Revolution at Valley Forge

During the summer of 2008, a crew from Temple University continued investigations of an unknown brigade on the grounds of the Washington Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge, PA. Significant discoveries were made through metal detecting and traditional excavation methods, including a large stone hearth and a variety of artifacts pertaining to the Continental Army. This past summer's work, together with the 2007 field season's findings, can be synthesized with other work around the park to create a more holistic understanding of the Valley Forge encampment. In particular, an examination of and comparison with the 2000-2003 excavations at Wayne's Woods should prove mutually beneficial to the comprehension of camp layout, daily life, recreation, and perhaps even how general orders were interpreted differently among the brigades. As well, we continue to test survey methods that allow us to encounter sites previously undetected by shovel test pits and other ill-equipped tactics; the Temple 2008 field season can be recorded as another successful benchmark in the changing processes of military and fields of conflict archaeology.

Bowes, Jessica [Session 7, St. Mary's Hall]
Initial Results on the Macrobotanical Analysis of an Antebellum Slave Cabin Sub-Floor Pit at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest
Macrobotanical analysis has been underutilized in studies regarding slave diet and subsistence. Charred botanical remains have the potential to inform archaeologists on slave foodways, plantation social relations, and the slaves' relationship and interaction with their environment. Excavations at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest have uncovered a sub-floor pit of an antebellum slave

cabin that allows for such macrobotanical research. The cabin was occupied from the 1840s through 1858, and possibly as late as the abolition of slavery in the 1860s, while the plantation was under the ownership of Edward S. Hutter. This paper will address the initial results of these analyses and how they can contribute to our understanding of slave life in the twenty years leading to the end of slavery in America.

[Session 9, Kent Hall Rm 120]

Brack, Ingrid B. and Nathan D. Hamilton
Reconstructing Maritime Ecology: A Geoarchaeological Case Study from the New Meadows River, Casco Bay, Maine

Historic Period shell middens provide abundant faunal remains for reconstruction of diet and proxy data to establish terrestrial and marine habitat characteristics. The excavation of a 19th- and 20th-century mixed race fishing community at the mouth of the New Meadows River has an integral aspect of ecological reconstruction. Sedimentary analysis of inter and sub tidal vibracores and column sampling are utilized to reconstruct habitat changes. Specialized analysis of univalves and chemical analysis of *Mercenaria mercenaria* are examined in a finely resolved historic scale. This project keys historic archaeology data to the development of a local environmental history for public outreach and promotion of stewardship for coastal archaeological sites.

Brock, Terry [Session 2, St. Mary's Hall]
The Enslaved Landscape: Research Questions at St. Mary's Manor

In the mid-18th century, the area of Governor's Field, once the bustling city center of Maryland's first capital, became a slave plantation. By 1840, this plantation had become one of the largest in St. Mary's County, and would soon be home to almost 60 enslaved African Americans. St. Mary's Manor, as the plantation was called, had adopted a landscape design and slave housing techniques reminiscent of contemporary styles. Two of the original slave quarters have been preserved, one archaeologically and one architecturally, and have allowed for a limited glimpse into how Dr. John Mackall Brome's use of space produced a productive and growing plantation. This paper will cover preliminary research compiled over the summer of 2008, introducing the architectural, archaeological, and historical background leading to and surrounding the St. Mary's Manor plantation, and the changing landscape onto which the planters, tenants, and enslaved lived, interacted, and worked. This landscape presents a dynamic set of research questions for analytical study, fitting the St. Mary's Manor plantation complex and its inhabitants into a larger contextual field of Southern Maryland, Chesapeake, and American slave scholarship.

Burrow, Ian see Richard Hunter
Urban Archaeology in Trenton: A Quarter-Century Retrospective

Catts, Wade P.

[Session 12, St. Mary's Hall]

Dela-Where? Recalling Miller Time In The First State

For a period in the 1990s George Miller came to work at the University of Delaware, Center for Archeological Research (UDCAR). I will attempt to recall those halcyon days from our dimly perceived and selectively remembered past, with the assistance of others who worked at the Center, looking at George's contributions and legacy to archeology and material culture studies in the First State.

Coppock, Gary F.

[Session 9, Kent Hall Rm 120]

Irwintown (36EL183): A Rafting Era Lumber Town in Elk County, Pennsylvania

The Pennsylvania Department of Transportation and the Federal Highway Administration plan to replace the bridge that carries S.R. 3002, Section A01, over Irwin Run in Spring Creek Township, Elk County, Pennsylvania. The project is situated in the Allegheny National Forest, along the bank of the Clarion River within the High Plateau section of the Appalachian Plateau physiographic province. When established in 1849 Irwintown possessed a water-powered saw mill and other industrial and domestic structures. By the late 1870s it had a steam-powered saw mill, five houses, a barn, and stable. The site was abandoned by the early twentieth century. Today the Irwintown site (36EL183) is a ghost town that contains features related to the rafting-era lumber town that thrived at this location in the latter half of the nineteenth century. Based on these results, it was determined that the Irwintown Site was eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion D. Because impacts to the site could not be avoided by the proposed bridge replacement, a plan was implemented to mitigate the adverse effects of this project. The mitigation efforts included: 1) completion of a NR form for the Irwintown site; 2) the creation of a detailed map showing all known features; and 3) the production of an educational pamphlet about the site for distribution to the public.

Cottreau-Robins, Katie

[Session 2, St. Mary's Hall]

Slavery in Loyalist Era Nova Scotia: An Interdisciplinary Approach

At the end of the American Revolution thousands of American Tories or "Loyalists" left the United States and headed to the British colonies to the north. In a matter of months over 25,000 landed on the shores of Nova Scotia. Aboard the transport ships were Loyalists of all social and economic groups including thousands of black Loyalists consisting of both newly-freed slaves and those still in bondage.

Since the late 1990s, the newly-freed black Loyalists of Nova Scotia have been the subject of study by archaeologists, historians and ethnologists. Scholars have particularly focused on the development of free-black communities in the province such as Birchtown (1783), Brindley Town (1784) and Tracadie

(1787). This paper moves in the direction of the enslaved in Nova Scotia during the Loyalist era and centers on those individuals who arrived with their Loyalist masters to begin anew in what would become the agricultural belt of the province.

What can be learned of their daily lives and how can such information inform the development of African-Nova Scotian culture rooted in this significant migration? An interdisciplinary framework to the research question of the daily life of slaves in Nova Scotia is currently in play. Three research streams – historical archaeology, the historiography of slavery in the Atlantic World, and cultural geography – are contributing to Nova Scotia's slavery story and the understanding of daily life. In Canada, where the national slavery narrative has traditionally been one of freedom and the Underground Railroad, such an interdisciplinary approach has begun to illuminate the African-Nova Scotian and African-Canadian past.

[Session 10, Kent Hall Rm 213]

Dadiego, Danielle L. and Nathan D. Hamilton***Eighteenth-Century Settlement on the New Meadows River, Casco Bay, Maine***

Settlement along the Maine coast expanded significantly after the French-Indian wars into the early 19th century. Populations moving to the coast focused on strategic locations for agriculture, timber and protected harbors. Archaeological investigations at the Basin site in northern Casco Bay reveal two documented occupations of a house foundation dating, AD 1759-1819. Combined historical cartography and deed research document a significant influx of settlers and housing from AD 1750-1795 reaffirming regional population growth into the resource rich District of Maine. Artifactual and faunal remains provide data to reconstruct aspects of lifestyle and foodways of the poorly known period in historic archaeology of the Maine coast. The site is integral to reconstructing local marine conditions and maritime adaptation.

Delle, James A.

[Session 2, St. Mary's Hall]

Slavery Upstate: Excavations at the Rose Hill Slave Quarters, Geneva, New York

In 1803, Robert Seldon Rose and his brother in law, John Nicholas, emigrated from piedmont Virginia to the recently opened lands of the "Genesee Country," near the settlement of Geneva, Seneca County, New York. Along with their extended families, the Rose-Lawson group brought with them between 60 and 70 enslaved African Americans. In this paper, I will discuss the preliminary results of excavations conducted in 2007 at the site of one of at least two slave quarters constructed to house the enslaved families. In so doing, I will discuss the architecture of the quarters and present preliminary artifact analysis on the objects recovered from the site.

Dickinson, Nancy S.

[Session 12, St. Mary's Hall]

In Small Things Remembered

George, the scavenger at every utility pole hole in Staffordshire, the prowler of antique shops, and lecturer on various subjects is remembered here through the eyes of the Dickinson family.

[Session 6, Kent Hall Rm 213]

Dillian, Carolyn, Charles A. Bello, and Richard Veit

Charles Conrad Abbott -- Archaeological Investigations at a 17th-

Century Dutch Fur Trader's House on Burlington Island, New Jersey

Charles Conrad Abbott (1834-1919) conducted archaeological excavations from approximately 1892 to 1899 at the site of a purported 17th-century Dutch fur trader's house on Burlington Island, New Jersey. This large island lies in the Delaware River opposite Burlington City, New Jersey and Bristol, Pennsylvania. Abbott's excavations are the earliest documented instance of historical archaeology in the Delaware Valley.

Information recorded in Abbott's personal diaries, archaeological record books, and personal correspondence held by Princeton University, Harvard University's Peabody Museum, and the University of Pennsylvania Museum suggest the amount of material excavated from this site was large and was collected by a variety of individuals. However, the extant collections, which are held at Harvard's and Penn's museums, are relatively small.

This presentation uses primary historical documents and secondary syntheses to piece together the chronology and impetus of Abbott's investigations. Abbott's diary entries and correspondence document his initial interest in the site, his background historical research methods and analyses, and even his intention of turning the discovery into an opera! The results of recent site reconnaissance and continued background research are also presented.

Although part of a larger ongoing research effort conducted by the authors centering on the analyses of Abbott's archaeological collections, their documentation, and publication, this particular study takes a much closer look into the psychology and intellectual drive of an important 19th-century natural and social scientist and his role in a very early historic archaeological investigation.

Emory, Scott A.

[Session 8, Kent Hall Rm 311]

Why Is This Site Here?: Recent 17th-Century Archeological Findings in Delaware

Recent discussions concerning 17th-century archeological sites in the Delaware Valley have brought about considerable interest in identifying general characteristics of site location, artifact types, economic patterns, and a host of other traits. Previous research into environmental setting and site location in Delaware suggests that such early colonial sites may be closely linked to cer-

tain features of the landscape. Recent potential 17th-century archeological discoveries in Delaware by A.D. Marble and Company will be compared and contrasted using key environmental factors, and interpretations of site location characteristics addressed.

Fortenberry, Brent Russell

[Session 5, Kent Hall Rm 311]

Atlantic Ways of Knowing

The idea of the "Atlantic world" has begun to filter into archaeology in recent years. While this concept may seem inviting the logistics of an archaeological study of such a vast space and time period are problematic. This paper suggests that archaeology needs to develop a unique methodology for understanding the Atlantic world; one that does not seek to construct a holistic interpretation of the Atlantic, but rather embraces the diversity and interactions occurring within/and beyond its borders. Such an approach needs to be "eclectic" in nature, drawing on a multitude of perspectives from both inside archaeology as well as other fields within the social sciences, humanities and beyond. Using research from actor-network theory, post-modern studies, and Atlantic history among others, we need to focus on connections and not comparisons, working to uncover trajectories of the Atlantic, charting the movement of people and things across borders, oceans, mountains, and continents. These ideas are placed with the context of recent archaeological work completed in the town of St. George's Bermuda.

Freeman, Mark

[Session 10, Kent Hall Rm 213]

Presenting digital archaeology to the public

Interactive modules at three sites featuring historical archaeology – Jamestown, Poplar Forest and St. Mary's City – have focused on the practice of archaeology. This paper looks at the approaches taken in creating these modules, and considers the balance between data and process for digital public archaeological interpretation.

Gall, Michael J.

see Richard Veit

"Laying out some of the Spoils of Europe in an Elegant Mansion and Grounds": Interpreting the Remains of Joseph Bonaparte's First Point Breeze Mansion (1816-1820)

Gary, Jack

[Session 7, St. Mary's Hall]

Cross-site Connections: Ceramic Research at Poplar Forest

Crossmend analysis and a preliminary minimum vessel count for ceramics recovered from recent excavations have provided direct links between utilitarian and ornamental space at Poplar Forest. Continuing analysis of this early to mid-19th century assemblage is attempting to trace the temporal and spatial deposition of these ceramics as it relates to specific events in the construction of the ornamental grounds and main house. Additionally, the utility of several

methods for determining minimum numbers of vessels are examined, including standard counts of rims and bases versus estimated vessel equivalents.

Gaulton, Barry C.

[Session 4, Kent Hall Rm 120]

Archaeology at Ferryland, Newfoundland

Since 1992, archaeologists from Memorial University have been sifting through the remains of Sir George Calvert's first New World venture at Ferryland founded in 1621 and of the succeeding plantation established by Sir David Kirke in 1638. Excavations have uncovered an amazingly well-preserved town with a cobblestone street and large stone quay, 18 seventeenth-century structures and over 1,000,000 artifacts - everything from gold rings and gravestones to the earliest money minted in British North America. Considering that only 25% of the original 4 acre settlement has been excavated, Ferryland has yet to reveal many more surprises. This paper is an overview of the archaeology at Ferryland and of the social and economic changes that took place when governance of the colony shifted from Calvert to Kirke.

Geismar, Joan H.

[Session 8, Kent Hall Rm 311]

Burlington's Lost Burial Ground

This is a story from another early "Metropolis," that of the City of Burlington. Located above Philadelphia on the east bank of the South, or Delaware, River, it was the site of a short-lived Dutch settlement that predated Nieuw Amsterdam. Permanently settled in the late 17th century by English Puritans, an Episcopal Church and a Quaker Meeting House associated with this settlement, as well as their burying grounds, are still to be found. However, human remains discovered during construction of a light rail line in 2002 suggest an even earlier European occupation. This paper discusses the attempt made to identify this "Lost Burial Ground" and offers some new perspectives on the city's history and on the history of the region.

[Session 9, Kent Hall Rm 120]

Gibble, Patricia E. and Robert S. Sternberg

Telling Time with Bricks: Archaeomagnetic Dating of Distilling Features at the Alexander Schaeffer Farm

The Alexander Schaeffer Farm, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places since 1972. Primary historic documents indicate that distilling of rye whiskey and apple brandy began as early as 1762 at the Schaeffer Farmstead (36LE480), but no extant records or archaeological data have been recovered to verify the chronological end date of alcohol manufacture at the site. Application of an archaeomagnetism dating protocol to in-situ brick samples from 18th-century firebox features has yielded absolute dates for when these fireboxes were last burned and manufacturing of alcohol spirits ceased. Used to date brick from European sites and hearth features from American prehistoric sites, application of this dating technique to

brick distilling features provides a cogent example for its successful use in historical archaeological contexts.

Gilbert, William

[Session 4, Kent Hall Rm 120]

Excavations at the Cupers Cove Plantation, Newfoundland

The first permanent English settlement in Canada was established at Cupers Cove (now Cupids), Newfoundland in 1610. The site was discovered in 1995 and excavations under the direction of William Gilbert have been ongoing since then. During this time the remains of four early seventeenth-century buildings (including the dwelling house and storehouse built in 1610), a number of related features and approximately 126,000 artifacts have been uncovered. Over the past few years excavations have also revealed portions of the enclosure wall that was erected around these buildings. Mr. Gilbert's paper will describe how the excavations at the site are revealing the layout of early 17th-century Cupers Cove and how archeological, documentary and architectural evidence have combined to create visual representations of this early English settlement on the eastern edge of North American.

Gill, Christine D.

[Session 8, Kent Hall Rm 311]

Tiny Sherds of Evidence: Notes from the Lab on Identifying 17th-Century Sites in Delaware

Ease of transportation by water and lucrative speculation in trade and agriculture lured many early European settlers in the Mid-Atlantic region to move away from the more established settlement centers. Thus archaeologists encounter a mix of well documented 17th-century sites and sites that only hint at their early function through the material recovered by excavation. With the recent focus on sites yielding 17th-century artifacts in Delaware, a review was done of the archaeological CRM studies in that State conducted by A.D. Marble & Company that contained artifacts from this period. Because the 17th-century diagnostic artifacts consisted almost exclusively of small ceramic sherds, certain challenges in identification and interpretation present themselves. A companion paper to that given by Scott Emory, this paper will take a look at these sites from the perspective of the Archaeological Laboratory.

Goodwin, James F.

see Jeanne A. Ward

It Wasn't What We Thought It Was: BWI Technology Park Phase 2 Site 1 (18 AN 1375)

Griffith, Daniel R.

[Session 6, Kent Hall Rm 213]

"Joseph Stansbury hath just imported in the Severn....."

The British North Atlantic maritime trade and commerce in the 3rd quarter of the 18th Century included the transport of manufactured goods to British home ports from suppliers in several countries. The majority of trans-Atlantic commerce from British home ports to the American colonies consisted of the shipment of finished goods and processed raw materials aboard British commercial

ships. At the major colonial ports, like Philadelphia, finished goods were sold by retailers in the port city or redistributed over land or by water to consumers within the economic sphere of that port.

The Roosevelt Inlet Shipwreck site contains the archaeological remains of a varied commercial cargo from Great Britain, Germany, Holland, South Africa and China, countries within the broad economic sphere of the British Empire, and has provided a unique perspective on the physical dimensions of Trans-Atlantic commerce. This paper will examine the range of materials present, and discuss them within the context of the complex networks that comprised the eighteenth-century Atlantic world on the eve of the American War for Independence.

Griffith, Daniel R. see Craig Lukezic
Current Excavations at Avery's Rest

Hamilton, Nathan D. see Danielle L. Dadiogo
Eighteenth Century Settlement on the New Meadows River, Casco Bay, Maine

Hamilton, Nathan D. see Ingrid B. Brack
Reconstructing Maritime Ecology: A Geoarchaeological Case Study from the New Meadows River, Casco Bay, Maine

Heath, Barbara [Session 7, St. Mary's Hall]
Archaeology at Wolf Branch Farm: The search for Wingo's Quarter
Outlying quarters occupied by small numbers of slaves for relatively short periods characterize the settlement of the Virginia piedmont in the eighteenth century as tobacco cultivation and the system of racialized slavery that supported it pushed west. This paper reviews the challenges and explores the utility of documenting these significant, but ephemeral, elements of the Atlantic World by focusing on one site, the Wingo's quarter at Poplar Forest.

[Session 10, Kent Hall Rm 213]

Hodge, Christina J. and Christa Beranek
Public Archaeology at Historic House Sites

Property stewards and archaeologists share many goals while working together at historic home sites: understanding the lives of residents; revealing changing property configurations; exploring relationships between the site, the community, and broader spheres; and reaching the public in an accessible and informed manner. How, practically, can theoretically-oriented archaeologists build on these common goals to bring our perspectives to the public in collaboration with historic home stewards? At times, the two groups may have distinct and potentially divergent priorities and notions of what archaeology can accomplish. If interests conflict, what mediates the essential interplay of stake-

holder and professional values? We explore these questions through New England-based case studies of problems, practices, and solutions.

Hunter, Richard and Ian Burrow [Session 6, Kent Hall Rm 213]
Urban Archaeology in Trenton: A Quarter-Century Retrospective
Trenton, New Jersey, set squarely "at the falls of the Delaware," has a richly layered archaeological heritage. Major focus of Native American occupation, colonial market town and upriver port, site of two tide-turning Revolutionary War-era battles, seat of state government and powerhouse of the Industrial Revolution – all have archaeological expression in the city's modern landscape. Over the past 30 years numerous multi-faceted archaeological explorations have taken place in Trenton, most but by no means all of them spurred by the exigencies of complying with state and federal historic preservation legislation. Subsurface inquiry coupled with the study of the archival record and urban morphology has deepened our understanding of the city's history in new and surprising ways. This paper summarizes the results of several key archaeological endeavors, highlighting the most productive methods of urban archaeological survey, introducing some innovative approaches to mitigation and moving beyond the confines of regulatory compliance to build Trenton's archaeology into a force for academic research, park design, heritage tourism and educational outreach.

Hunter, Rob [Session 12, St. Mary's Hall]
Living on the Edge (Shell-Edge, That Is)!

As a young ceramic collector and novice historical archaeologist, I was fascinated with British shell-edge earthenwares. When I tried to learn more about the subject, everyone said, "You should talk to George Miller." Who was this mysterious George Miller? I finally did talk to George in a crowded party suite at a Philadelphia SHA meeting and he lost no time in handing me a stack of offprints. Since that memorable occasion, I'm still talking to George and amazingly the subject has changed very little. The offprints have been replaced with electronically-generated .PDF files though.

Hurry, Silas D. [Session 12, St. Mary's Hall]
Vive la Revolution! Vive George!

I met George Miller in 1972 when a tropical storm named Agnes caused us to shut down field work in St. Mary's City. I just finished my junior year of high school and had been hired not as an archaeologist but as a "digger." The tropical storm impeded excavations and forced us in the lab where I was exposed to the wonder of what stuff told us rather than simple artifact lust. Subsequent work with George taught me of minimum vessels estimates, why economics are the only important thing, and the "swamp" of 19th-century ceramics. George introduced me to his mentors which meant I met significant pioneers of Historical Archaeology. Throughout, George's mono-focal but irreverent approach to material culture inspired and challenged me.

Hutchins, Karen A.

[Session 2, St. Mary's Hall]

What's in a Tamarind Jar? Reevaluating the Use of Africanisms in the Study of the African Diaspora at Parting Ways

The archaeological study African-American culture involves the interpretation of artifacts within the context of the Atlantic World and the African Diaspora. Archaeologists use a wide range of artifacts including ceramics and personal items to draw connections between the peoples and cultures of Africa, the Caribbean, and the Americas. Similarities and differences in artifact form and style are interpreted as reflecting the retention, transformation, and creation of different cultural forms. Despite a wide body of literature that carefully considers the contexts and life histories of these artifacts within their interpretive frameworks, there remains a tendency among some archaeologists to directly connect artifacts with African cultural forms in an effort to identify the presence of African culture without critically assessing their contexts. This paper explores the misuse, in subsequent archaeological and historical literature, of initial identification of several earthenware jars, excavated at the African-American site of Parting Ways in Plymouth, MA. Through reanalysis of the jars, the paper also questions the initial interpretations by observing striking similarities between the Parting Ways jars, locally made Afro-Caribbean ceramics, and pottery used for sugar refining. These observations highlight the potential use of the jars in exploring connections between Africa, the Caribbean, and New England, as well as the formation of African-American culture in New England.

Hyland, Matthew and Lori Frye

[Session 2, St. Mary's Hall]

Issues in Identifying Afro-American Ethnicity at Nineteenth-Century Sites as seen from four Calvert County Sites

Archaeologists in Calvert County, Maryland have been wrestling with the issue of when and how to assign an African-American ethnic affiliation to nineteenth-century domestic archaeological sites. Recently, GAI completed data recovery excavations at 18CV151, a mid-eighteenth-to early-nineteenth-century domestic slave occupation, and Phase II excavations at 18CV474, a nineteenth-century domestic site that may have been the home of tenants, sharecroppers, or African-Americans. By comparison, Sukeek's Cabin Site and Indian Rest Site were previously excavated, and historical research has tied these two nineteenth-century domestic sites to African-Americans. We will explore the archaeological attributes that characterize African-American ethnicity by using data from these four site excavations in Calvert County and other similar sites in the region to better understand commonalities and differences that can lead to determining African-American ethnicity and occupation.

Jacobucci, Susan A. and Heather B. Trigg [Session 7, St. Mary's Hall]

A Preliminary Analysis of Pollen Remains Recovered from Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest

Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest provides an opportunity to investigate the

complex cultural and environmental relationships of a southern plantation. Archaeologists have utilized palynology to understand the types of plants used and to decipher characteristics of the landscapes in which people lived. Poplar Forest presents a situation that brought together enslaved Africans and Anglo-American landowners in a complex environment of ornamental plantings and plantation agriculture. This examination uses pollen remains recovered from buried deposits at the edge of Poplar Forest's ornamental grounds and from within a nearby gully filled with artifact rich soil and charcoal to address queries regarding the environmental and land use history of the area. While we are only able to explore preliminary results, these analyses may help us reconstruct the types of ornamental plants used and the crops planted and ultimately contribute to understanding the relationships among the various peoples living and working at Poplar Forest.

Jeppson, Patrice L.

[Session 6, Kent Hall Rm 213]

"Not a replacement, but a valuable successor...": A new story from Franklin's mansion in colonial Philadelphia

As Benjamin Franklin's 300th Birthday approaches (2006), the Tercentenary Consortium (in co-operation with NPS) is re-evaluating the historical archaeology of Franklin Court for several needs: an international loan exhibition, a Frankliniana database, and global educational outreach programs disseminated over the Internet (www.benfranklin300.com). This paper highlights what is being learned as archaeological studies from the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s are re-examined in light of Franklin Court's historiography and historicity. New potentials for public archaeology emerge just as Franklin the man is being reassessed for a new age. This study demonstrates how historical sights/sites of the past can be re-assimilated/re-presented over time in terms that speak to society's needs in the present.

Kaktins, Mara

[Session 12, St. Mary's Hall]

My Dissertation with George

As a doctoral student at Temple University I consider myself lucky to have George Miller on my committee. I also have had the pleasure of working with George at URS and have learned a great deal from him while experiencing his many idiosyncrasies. Having George Miller as a mentor and co-worker is always both enlightening and interesting. This paper will highlight George's influences on my academic career, particularly my dissertation research on the Philadelphia City Almshouse (1732-1767), one of the first Almshouse complexes in our country and the second built in Philadelphia. In addition, I will describe my exceptional experiences as a young graduate student studying under a man who knows the inner workings of an Owens bottle machine but cannot operate a VCR.

Kerns -Nocerito, Mechelle

[Session 5, Kent Hall Rm 311]

Maryland in the Atlantic World: Places and People of Trade

Maryland, from its founding, was dependent on trade with the Atlantic World. This made for a system of global trade that sent Maryland ships to far-flung points in the Atlantic Ocean. However, colonial trade with Asia brought goods and sometimes people from the Pacific World as well. This paper studies the areas of the Atlantic World, which traded with Maryland and the goods associated with that trade. These goods are found on archaeology sites throughout Maryland and the other colonial period settlements. Understanding where and how goods arrived in Maryland helps provide a more complete context for historical interpretation of archaeological sites.

King, Julia A.

[Session 1, St. Mary's Hall]

Archaeology and the Study of the Early Modern Atlantic World: A View from the Chesapeake

While historians of the early modern Atlantic are often happy to use archaeological artifacts to illustrate their points about social and historical process, the real power of these materials lies in their ability to generate new ways of answering (and sometimes posing) questions. At the same time, grappling with archaeological materials raises questions about classification, context, scale, and perspective in archaeological interpretation. A clay tobacco pipe from a late 17th-century plantation site in Maryland and Bellarmine bottle fragments from two late 17th-century Indian habitation sites in the inner coastal plain of Maryland and Virginia suggest the promises and challenges of using archaeological materials to explore Atlantic World themes.

Laanela, Erika

[Session 3, Kent Hall Rm 213]

HMS Sapphire and the Defense of British Mercantilism in the 17th-Century Atlantic

The British frigate HMS Sapphire was sunk in Newfoundland during an engagement with a French squadron in 1696. The ship was part of a newly-enacted convoy and patrolling system established to defend multilateral Atlantic trade routes. The growth of the escort capacity of the Royal Navy was both a product of and an agent for imperial expansion. This paper will examine documentary evidence regarding HMS Sapphire and artifacts recovered from the wreck with regard to the role of the Royal Navy in defending and regulating British mercantilism in the late 17th-century Atlantic.

Last, Joseph

[Session 4, Kent Hall Rm 120]

The Tale of Two Towers: Victorian Defences of Fort Henry

The 2007 excavations of the East and West Branch Ditch Towers at Fort Henry, Kingston, Ontario, complete the latest archaeological investigations of the fort's Victorian works. Being the last of a long tradition, they present a means to appreciate the role of the tower in British coastal defensive strategy. Their study also permits an examination of their anatomy and rationale for

construction, the economics of defence, and the interplay between traditional and advanced design. In addition, their investigation offers social insights regarding the garrisons that occupied the towers and worked their guns.

Lee, Lori

[Session 7, St. Mary's Hall]

Consumerism, Social Relations, and Slavery at Late Antebellum Poplar Forest

Domestic production, investment, and consumption were integral factors in the lives of the enslaved at Poplar Forest. The consumer choices made by these enslaved persons are reflected in the archaeological record and can be interpreted as integral factors of internal social change as well as alternative means of self-expression. Antebellum plantations were contested landscapes where race and class relations were mediated through labor relationships. Archaeological analysis reveals resistance to this exploitation through social and consumer practices that provide evidence of a self-definition that struggled against the imposed identity of 'slave' and the denial of basic human rights.

Levine, Mary Ann

[Session 9, Kent Hall Rm 120]

Madame Montour's Otstonwakin: An Archaeology of Colonial Encounters in 18th-Century Pennsylvania

The nature of 18th-century colonial interactions between Native Americans and Europeans in Pennsylvania is complex as colonialism was experienced at multiple levels ranging from the individual to large populations. This paper examines the complexity of colonial encounters by examining one village – Otstonwakin – and its leader – Madame Montour. Madame Montour, a woman of Native and European descent, served as a translator to colonial governments, worked as a frontier diplomat, and provided leadership to a multinational Native American village. The complexity of the 18th century colonial experience will be further considered through a discussion of material culture recovered from Madame Montour's village of Otstonwakin, a recently re-discovered site in Montoursville, PA.

Lindner, Christopher

Poster presentation, Kent Hall, Rm 212

The Palatine Farmstead of Rhinebeck in the Mid-Hudson Valley

Archaeology concurrent with restoration of an early 18th-century farmstead provides the first glimpse of material culture from the 1710 settlers from the Rhineland, who formed the largest en masse migration into New York during the colonial era. The Palatine Farmstead is situated where the 1703 road from Albany to New York crosses the Rhinebeck Kill, next to the first church in the area, with dispersed German settlement around it. Deeply buried burn layers, in the basement, kitchen, and adjacent yard provoke hypotheses alternative to the sequence of builds outlined by the Historic Structures Report. The Palatine

Farmstead Archaeology Project, along with recent research on a large Laurentian tradition Late Archaic period Native American site in the town, have provided the impetus for protection of archaeological heritage by local government.

Lukezic, Craig and Daniel R. Griffith [Session 6, Kent Hall Rm 213]
Current Excavations at Avery's Rest

Captain John Avery was an interesting and contradictory character. He came from a Puritan and Nautical background in England and married Sarah Browne in Massachusetts. They relocated to the Eastern Shore of Maryland where they established their first plantation. When the Avery family relocated one county to the north and into Delaware, John Avery commissioned as a Lieutenant of the colonial Militia and the President of the Whorekill Court. As a Justice of the Peace, John was not very passive, as his behavior caused controversy and lawsuits.

Near Rehoboth Bay is a site of the former residence of Captain John Avery, as it was the core of a sizable plantation of 800 acres. Currently, the Archaeological Society of Delaware is conducting excavations in order to understand this early period of Delaware's history. Evidence from the probate confirmed by numerous bones of cattle and pigs indicate the plantation was oriented toward livestock production. Two wells have been excavated, along with numerous daub pits have demarked the working yard of this plantation. Current excavations have uncovered a cellar hole, with little architectural evidence around its periphery for a foundation.

Lyttleton, James [Session 4, Kent Hall Rm 120]
'This famous island set in a Virginian sea': Ireland's place in early English colonization of the North Atlantic

The establishment of plantations in sixteenth- and seventeenth-century Ireland must be placed in the context of English colonial and mercantile expansion across the North Atlantic. The semi-autonomous Gaelic-Irish and Anglo-Irish feudal lordships that had hitherto dominated the cultural and political scene in Ireland were now being assimilated into a Tudor and Jacobean nation state on the back of an expansive mercantile economy that increasingly sought to compete on a global scale. Enterprising adventurers were now involved contemporaneously in colonial projects on both sides of the ocean including the Calvert family who established settlements in Ireland, Newfoundland and Maryland. However, a major challenge for scholars is to truly develop knowledgeable accounts of the colonial experience on both sides of the Atlantic. This line of inquiry is of crucial significance to scholars, since rapid and fundamental changes were taking place on a global scale with European powers, including England, attempting to establish a cultural and economic presence beyond their shores. This talk will look at the opportunities and challenges faced by archae-

ologists in developing a comparative study of English colonialism in the seventeenth century with special reference to the Calverts in Ireland and North America.

Majewski, Teresita [Session 12, St. Mary's Hall]
Lessons in Scholarship and Friendship from the Career of George L. Miller: One Woman's Perspective

It has been around 25 years since I first met George Miller "in person" at a Society for Historical Archaeology meeting. Of course I had known of him prior to that time from his publications on historical ceramics. Despite his curmudgeonly demeanor, our interactions at that meeting were the basis for an enduring friendship and mutual interest in historical ceramics. Without a doubt, George Miller's encouragement, constructive feedback and criticism, sheer enthusiasm, and continuing contributions and commitment to historical archaeology have gone a long way toward keeping my interest in ceramics alive and well. I suggest that my personal experience with George is not dissimilar to that of many people, but that the unique impact on each of our lives has been priceless. These experiences have resulted in collective, positive, and enduring advances in material culture research and related topics that might not otherwise have been possible without George's friendship and scholarship.

Manning-Sterling, Elise [Session 9, Kent Hall Rm 120]
Ticonderoga: French Fort Construction on the 18th Century Frontier
Fort Ticonderoga is an original French fort built in 1755 at the start of the French and Indian War. It was strategically located on Lake Champlain near the portage linking it to Lake George and the Hudson River. The Fort – one of the earliest sites to attain National Historic Landmark status – is an early example (1908) of reconstruction and preservation of a site focused on public interpretation.

The construction of a new education center on the original French fort involved the removal of intact portions of the Fort's East Flank, including the Barracks (or Storerooms), the Southeast Bastion, and sections of the Parade Ground, East Terre-plein and Northeast Bastion. The construction design necessitated intensive archaeological excavations which were conducted over a one year period, culminating six years of archaeological investigations at the Fort.

French military and construction features and intentional fill deposits encountered during the excavations included stone and mortar features, occupation and work surfaces, an extensive cut stone and mortar drainage system, and a rich trash midden. The archaeological deposits help us to understand how the French altered the original landscape to construct a fort on the frontier, and how they maintained the structures to suit their military requirements.

Martin, John W. and Daniel R. Griffith [Session 6, Kent Hall Rm 213]
Searching for 17th-Century Sites

Due to their typically small aerial extent and artifact assemblages, countless 17th-century archaeological sites escape detection during standard survey testing. A dearth of characteristic artifacts also plays a role in their lack of recognition. Many 17th-century sites are not recognized in surface collections and only subsurface features provide definitive clues to their presence. Unfortunately, too many potential sites do not undergo testing that would reveal features. In order to examine how testing methodologies can influence the types of sites that can be readily identified we conducted an exercise that overlaid hypothetical testing grids on a few known sites to demonstrate the results that could be expected using standard testing intervals. This exercise shows that numerous 17th-century sites would be missed or potentially misinterpreted using the standardized testing intervals required by many states. While standardized intervals provide consistent coverage and comparable data, they may not be adequate for identification of every kind of archaeological site. Specific testing or sampling based on expectations is urged to ensure adequate site identification, especially in expected locations of small, low-density 17th-century sites.

McNichol, Anthony [Session 12, St. Mary's Hall]
How George Knows So Much

George Miller believes in going to the documents and to the people who made things. He has inserted himself into the processes of potting and glass making and never passes up a chance to talk to a knowledgeable fellow codger. This paper shows George in action as he acquires facts and forms his opinions.

McVarish, Douglas see Rebecca Yamin
When the Artifacts Don't Tell the Story: Josiah Eddy, an African-American Barber in Nineteenth-Century Philadelphia

Miller, Aaron F. [Session 3, Kent Hall Rm 213]
Avalon and Maryland: The Colonial Projects of the Lords of Baltimore in North America

This paper will examine the two colonial settlements established by the First and Second Lords Baltimore at Ferryland, Newfoundland (1621) and St. Mary's City, Maryland (1634). This examination will focus on the contrasting climate, economic opportunities, and populations, of the two settlements as well as the similarities and continuities between them. In these two cases there is a rare opportunity to compare two colonial projects founded and overseen by the same family. By focusing on the initial years of settlement we will examine, using the archaeological and documentary records, how the two very different locales and circumstances drastically altered the character of these colonial European settlements.

Miller, Henry M. [Session 1, St. Mary's Hall]

Archaeology, History and the Atlantic

This paper will examine the currently fashionable idea of the Atlantic World and some of the varied ways it can be conceptualized. What advantages does it offer and what are its drawbacks? Does this approach supplement or replace more traditional state-based studies of expansion? How does time, place and cultural setting influence the character of Atlantic interaction? After considering these issues, archaeological evidence from the St. John's site in St. Mary's City is presented that illustrates some of the complexity, the strengths, and the challenges of investigating seventeenth-century archaeological sites within an Atlantic context.

Mundt, Jessica [Session 10 Kent Hall Rm 213]

Seeking Liberty: An Archaeological Exhibit in Annapolis, Maryland

In 2008 the City of Annapolis celebrates the 300th anniversary of the Annapolis Royal Charter. This charter provided for elected representation and was the beginning of a democratic process within the city. Annapolis is well known as a historic city whose interpretation emphasizes the wealth and privilege of the 18th century. However, the history presented typically overlooks other sects of society, particularly free and enslaved Africans and African Americans. Archaeology in Annapolis, through the University of Maryland, in cooperation with the Banneker-Douglass Museum in Annapolis assembled an exhibit featuring artifacts from five sites excavated within the city. This exhibit, entitled *Seeking Liberty: Annapolis an Imagined Community*, serves as a reminder of those whose rights were ignored over the course of the City's history and as an inducement to descendent communities to claim deserved rights. In this paper we look at the development process for the exhibit including the online version as well as visitor response.

Myers, Melba J. [Session 11, Kent Hall Rm 120]

CERAMICS REVISITED—NEW & IMPROVED: Three Revivals from the Virginia Department of Historic Resources' Collections

This paper will consider three case studies involving ceramic materials in the Virginia Department of Historic Resources' collections, each case highlighting an issue that arises in the conservation of ceramics in an artifact repository. Each case was originally presented as an 'outreach storyboard' posted on the Lobby side of the DHR floor-to-ceiling lab-window which makes the lab visible to all visitors to DHR. The first concerns the re-construction of a Late Woodland pot that had been mended badly 30 years ago with white glue (Elmer's). This project illustrates how difficult it is to reverse white glue after long term storage. The second case covers the reversal and re-mending of two historic Pearlware vessels that had been mended without removing underglaze stains or insoluble deposits prior to mending. The last project details the history of the sherds of a Delft drug jar that were recovered from early excavations at Gloucester Point, Virginia including: excavation history; eventual de-

posit of the collection with the Department of Historic Resources; identification of the vessel sherds during cataloging by volunteers; and the conservation and mending of the 52 sherds for an exhibit in the lobby at DHR.

Nasca, Paul

[Session 9, Kent Hall Rm 120]

Lincoln's War Came Knocking – Evidence of a Changing Landscape at George Washington's Boyhood Home

Through recent archaeological discoveries and documentary research, Ferry Farm, the eighteenth-century plantation where George Washington spent his formative years as a youth, has become one of the best documented sites of the Union Army's campaign to occupy and control the Confederate city of Fredericksburg, Virginia. Beginning with the arrival of the Army of the Potomac in April 1862, and their later return preceding the Battle of Fredericksburg, Ferry Farm's landscape was transformed from an idyllic nineteenth-century tenant farm to one that was ravaged by the physical and social impacts of war. This paper examines evidence of this rapidly changing landscape from an ordinary farm to a site of temporary safety for refugees, occupying soldiers, and a place of myth for the man that helped to create the nation that was now bitterly divided.

Parno, Travis

[Session 5, Kent Hall Rm 311]

With an Ear to the Ground and an Eye to the Heavens: The Emotional-ity of Mortuary Excavations at St. Peter's Church, Bermuda

Cemeteries are locations which swell with remembrance and emotionality. They act as liminal gateways between metaphysical planes; on one hand, they are the places from which the dead embark on the journey of the afterlife while, on the other hand, they provide a representative space which allow the living to reflect upon and honor the deceased. St. Peter's Church has played an active role in the emotional landscape of Bermuda's citizens since the time of the island's earliest occupation. In order to ascertain further information regarding the origin and development of St. Peter's as a locus of Bermuda's religiosity, the Bermuda National Trust's Archaeological Research Committee and a team from Boston University began an archaeological survey of the church and burying grounds in the summer of 2008. Following the groundbreaking work of Sarah Tarlow, this paper seeks to explore the excavations of the St. Peter's property from an emotionally informed perspective. This will not only include an investigation of the inherent emotionality of the cemetery itself in relation to the island of Bermuda, but also a discussion of how we, as archaeologists, can approach cemetery contexts from nuanced, reflexive perspectives.

Pipes, Marie-Lorraine

[Session 8 Kent Hall Rm 311]

The Analysis of the Fort Orange Faunal Assemblage: An Examination of Daily Consumption Practices and Animal Exploitation

Fort Orange was the northernmost outpost of the Dutch West India Company

during the seventeenth century. The excavation of a portion of the fort uncovered deposits ranging in dates from the earliest Dutch occupation to the final occupation by British troops. The analysis of the assemblage revealed changes over time in dietary consumption practices, methods of food acquisition, animal husbandry practices and social relations among colonists and between Native American peoples. These patterns and trends will be described and considered in terms of the political and social events of the century.

Proebsting, Eric

[Session 7, St. Mary's Hall]

Recent Excavations at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest

Poplar Forest has undergone numerous changes as a working plantation and personal residence over nearly two and a half centuries. Recent excavations are focused on understanding the property's southeastern core and curtilage, which, among other things, may have been used for a stable during Jefferson's tenure and a living space for enslaved African Americans on the eve of emancipation. This paper provides a summary of the ongoing fieldwork as well as preliminary analysis, current interpretations and future research directions related to this portion of the property that continues to challenge and fascinate us today.

Quantock, Peter C. and April Beisaw [Session 10, Kent Hall Rm 213]

Dividing the Space of this Place: Nineteenth-Century Port Tobacco, Maryland

Historical maps of Port Tobacco, Charles County, Maryland document the town's nineteenth-century layout. A central courthouse and church front on a public square of offices and businesses, including two hotels, one on the north and one on the south side of the square. Other "paired" structures include one-room schools and social halls in the north and south ends of town. Archaeological and archival research provide a means of understanding the apparent north-south spatial division of life in Port Tobacco.

Rahn, Giselle

[Session 11, Kent Hall Rm 120]

National Archaeological Collections Policies: A Survey of State and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices

This paper documents a national survey of State and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices conducted to determine the extent of the "curation crisis" developing in our Nation's repositories as the volume of curated materials has skyrocketed in past decades. Collection and deaccession policies are a solution to this crisis, but only if collecting agencies are able to develop and apply such policies. The survey reveals a gap between agencies that have resources such as funding, political will, staff, and facilities to undertake this policy development and application and agencies that are struggling to carry out basic elements of their mission, if they have one. As the survey shows, this divide is not caused

by one reason, nor is there one solution; it is a complicated question of priority and support for individual agencies, and our fragile cultural heritage, within each state.

Rivers-Cofield, Sara

[Session 11, Kent Hall Rm 120]

Small Finds, Big Concepts: Compiling Small Finds on the Web to Increase their Accessibility for Analysis

Recent efforts to expand the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory's Diagnostic Artifacts in Maryland website (<http://www.jefpat.org/diagnostic/index.htm>) have focused on small finds. Sections on leather ornaments, bodkins, smoker's companions, and cuff links (sleeve buttons) have created a searchable photographic catalog for artifacts that are not as readily analyzable as ceramics or tobacco pipes. While some of the artifacts are rarely found, like bodkins, others, such as leather ornaments, are common enough that general trends in styles and dates have emerged in the process of compiling examples from as many sites as possible. This paper discusses the research benefits of placing photos, context information, and site information for small finds on the web.

Roby, John and Stacy Tchorzynski

[Session 9, Kent Hall Rm 120]

A Preliminary Report on the Dennis Farm Archaeology Project

Excavations were conducted in Summer 2008 at the Dennis Farm, home of the Perkins and Dennis families, pioneering African American settlers of Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, from the early 19th through middle 20th centuries. The site features standing structures, multiple components, and a largely intact archaeological record, all of which are adding to our understanding of changes in markets, production and consumption, and agricultural history in Northeastern Pennsylvania. Initial findings will be presented, along with comparisons between the two site components, and how a commitment to education and outreach is helping shape the research.

Samford, Patricia

[Session 12, St. Mary's Hall]

Considering Ceramics in the Colonial Capitol

The year was 1984: a fair wind from the north blew into Virginia's colonial capitol, carrying with it a large man and his little dog. George Miller brought a different material culture focus, not to mention a new fashion sense, to the strait-laced atmosphere of Colonial Williamsburg. Before I knew what hit me, I was immersed in printed earthenware, an interest that has continued over the last 20 years. This tribute will contain a little pottery and a lot of good-natured teasing.

Sansevere, Keri J.

[Session 6, Kent Hall Rm 213]

"The Most Ancient Village in Our Country": Interpreting Forgotten Colonial Material at the Salisbury Site.

Excavated nearly seventy years ago by Dorothy Cross as part of the Works

Progress Administration, the Salisbury Site has been called one of the oldest centers of Native American activity in the Delaware Valley. Since Cross' excavation, archaeologists have focused their scholarship on interpreting the thousands of prehistoric artifacts excavated from the site while providing little or no explanation of 17th-century historic material, including nearly 600 tobacco pipe fragments. This paper will explore the forgotten colonial artifacts from the Salisbury Site through the lens of 21st century archaeology by researching early colonial history and artifact analysis. With this data, an expanded interpretation of the site will be presented.

Sinnott, Colleen

see Emily Williams

Thinking within an archival box: the volunteer rehousing program at Colonial Williamsburg

Sivilich, Dan

[Session 9, Kent Hall Rm 120]

Following the Evidence From Valley Forge to the Battle of Monmouth: A Study of Musket Balls and Their Uses by Soldiers in the Continental Army

For many years musket balls have been excavated and documented simply as lead projectiles that were designed to be fired at a target or were impacted from hitting a target. However, recent work at various sites by the author indicates that musket balls can be used for a more complex analysis of troop behavior. This paper will discuss the size distribution and material composition of musket balls used by the troops in the Continental Army from Valley Forge, to a camp from the night before the battle, to the Battle of Monmouth. It will explore the question of how size can be used to determine the types of weapons used. It will also explore alternate uses of these projectiles during the times of boredom, battle preparation and combat.

Sperling, Stephanie Taleff

[Session 8, Kent Hall Rm 311]

A Site by Any Other Name: Current Research at Site 18AN339

The land on which site 18AN339 in Anne Arundel County, Maryland is located has been known by many names during its 350-year occupation. The property has been a plantation since its inception in the mid-17th century, when it was called "Sparrows Rest." Recent excavations at the site have pinpointed the location of this period of occupation only 100 feet from the ruins of the mid-18th-century brick Georgian mansion called, "Squirrel Neck." The 19th-century occupants called the farm, "Java," and turned it into an incredibly successful tobacco plantation. Three years of archaeology at the site has revealed an intensive temporal mixing of material culture from all three periods. This has proven to make site interpretation an exciting challenge and has raised many questions for future research.

Sportman, Sarah

[Session 5, Kent Hall Rm 311]

Ethnicity and Community: Contextualizing the Hammondville Archaeology Project

This paper presents an analysis of historical data compiled to contextualize the Hammondville Archaeology Project being conducted for the author's dissertation. Hammondville, located near Crown Point, NY, was established by the Crown Point Iron Co. in 1873 to house the company's workers and their families. The majority of residents were recent immigrants from Scandinavia, Quebec, Ireland and England, though many native-born Americans also lived in the village. The long term goal of the project is to shed light on the formation, maintenance and transformation of ethnic boundaries in a pluralistic, industrial setting through a combination of historical and archaeological research. Historical documents, including maps, state and federal census, church, newspaper and Crown Point Iron Co. records, are used to identify residents, contextualize social, economic and political relations in the community and distinguish patterns related to ethnicity.

Sternberg, Robert S. see Patricia E. Gibble

Telling Time with Bricks: Archaeomagnetic Dating of Distilling Features at the Alexander Schaeffer Farm

Stone, Garry Wheeler

[Session 12, St. Mary's Hall]

St. Mary's City Beginnings

Archaeology is always an adventure, especially when you have George Miller as a companion. In 1972, I was privileged to be at the beginnings of George Miller's launch into ceramic history. While exploring a reputed 17th-century St. Mary's City cellar, we excavated a delicious assortment of 19th and 20th-century ceramics. Oops, wasn't a 17th-century cellar, but too late, George was off and running with the sherds. They were cleaned, catalogued, analyzed, and then the analysis was tested. What if we had excavated different units? So George began "fishing" through the excavation, seeing how the results would have varied with different samples. His restless mind has never stopped pushing the edges of our knowledge of industrial ceramics.

Stone, Gaynell

[Session 5, Kent Hall Rm 311]

Sylvester Manor Archaeology and the Atlantic World

Dr. Steve Morzowski, staff and students of the U-Mass-Boston Anthropology have excavated at Sylvester Manor, Shelter Island, New York since 1999. Nathaniel Sylvester, whose English Separatist parents went to Holland for religious tolerance, was raised in Amsterdam. He was a tobacco trader in Virginia in the 1640s and ran Sylvester Manor for provisioning the family's sugar plantations in Barbados by 1652.

Archaeological excavation has revealed artifacts from most countries in Europe, indicating the multi-cultural nature of 17th-century global trade. The

excavations have utilized most of the high tech investigation methods available – paleoethnobotany, soil geomorphology, archaeo-physics testing, UV soil testing, faunal analysis, etc. – to uncover this story, as well as extensive documentary research and interviews with international scholars. This is the first northern slave plantation to be so intensively studied, which revealed that Native Americans, along with the Europeans, were the first labor force, later augmented by enslaved Africans.

The story will be shown by film clips from the documentary film, *The Sugar Connection: Holland, Barbados, Shelter Island*, being produced by the Suffolk County Archaeological Assn.

Tchorzynski, Stacy see John Roby

A Preliminary Report on the Dennis Farm Archaeology Project

Trigg, Heather B. see Susan A. Jacobucci

A Preliminary Analysis of Pollen Remains Recovered from Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest

Tyler, Jason L. see Jeanne A. Ward

It Wasn't What We Thought It Was: BWI Technology Park Phase 2 Site 1 (18 AN 1375)

Veit, Richard and Michael J. Gall [Session 6, Kent Hall Rm 213]

"Laying out some of the Spoils of Europe in an Elegant Mansion and Grounds": Interpreting the Remains of Joseph Bonaparte's First Point Breeze Mansion (1816-1820)

Joseph Bonaparte, former King of Naples and Spain, fled to America in 1816 and created a lavish estate at Point Breeze in Bordentown, New Jersey. As part of a concerted effort to improve the property, Joseph constructed a palatial house, described as one of the finest in the United States. A mysterious fire destroyed the structure in 1820 and Joseph rebuilt on a different site. Over the past two years Monmouth University has carried out archaeological excavations at the site of Joseph's first mansion. These excavations have unearthed a large collection of artifacts, particularly architectural material. Through an analysis of this collection, and by carefully comparing the architectural remains and documentary evidence relating to Joseph's first Point Breeze mansion with other structures owned by Joseph and his contemporaries, we are better able to understand how one of North America's finest houses looked. This, combined with an examination of surrounding landscape features and subterranean tunnels also provides new insights into how Joseph utilized estate as a public stage as he sought to manage his image as a king in exile.

Veit, Richard see Carolyn Dillian
Charles Conrad Abbott -- Archaeological Investigations at a 17th-Century Dutch Fur Trader's House on Burlington Island, New Jersey

[Session 9, Kent Hall Rm 120]

Ward, Jeanne A., Jason L. Tyler and James F. Goodwin
It Wasn't What We Thought It Was: BWI Technology Park Phase 2 Site 1 (18 AN 1375)

Proposed construction of a commercial development in northern Anne Arundel County, Maryland prompted a Phase I archaeological survey in compliance with county ordinances. The survey resulted in the identification of a single site, BWI Technology Park Phase 2 Site 1 (18 AN 1375). Thought to be a fairly substantial prehistoric lithic scatter with some intermixing of 19th and 20th century materials, a Phase II level archaeological investigation was recommended in order to evaluate the site. Close interval shovel testing produced evidence of a concentration of prehistoric artifacts as well as a single test which produced evidence of a feature dating to the 18th century. Further investigation revealed that the prehistoric site actually overlay the historic occupation, having eroded downhill, but that a single, large feature with an artifact assemblage confined to the decades closing the 18th century and opening the 19th century. In this paper we will discuss the artifact assemblage and how this information compares with similar sites in the area.

Williams, Emily and Colleen Sinnott [Session 11, Kent Hall Rm 120]
Thinking within an archival box: the volunteer rehousing program at Colonial Williamsburg

In late 2007, the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, aided by grants from Save America's Treasures and the Institute of Museum and Library Services, moved its bulk archaeological collections from one support facility to a newly renovated one. This paper will present the move and the planning that preceded it. It will also focus on the volunteer program that was at the heart of the project and discuss some of the challenges and rewards inherent in the program.

[Session 3, Kent Hall Rm 213]

Yamin, Rebecca, Grace Ziesing, and Douglas McVarish
When the Artifacts Don't Tell the Story: Josiah Eddy, an African-American Barber in Nineteenth-Century Philadelphia

Josiah Eddy came to Philadelphia in 1838, a year when hostility against the free black community was on the rise. Eddy settled in a white, working-class neighborhood and worked as a barber, a profession that was more or less monopolized by African Americans. Three barrel privies in the Eddy's yard contained artifacts that belonged to the family over a fifteen year period, but none of them appeared to relate to barbering or to anything else that might be interpreted as specific to an African-American family. The absence of such artifacts, as well as why Eddy chose to live apart from his relatives in the city,

raises a number of questions. This paper examines Eddy's life in the context of what was happening in Philadelphia's black community in this period and the role barbers played in that community.

Young, Lisa [Session 11, Kent Hall Rm 120]
Public Outreach at Historic St. Mary's City- Bringing Conservation out of the Lab and onto the World Wide Web

In 2002 and 2004, HSMC was awarded two IMLS funded conservation grants to perform detailed condition surveys of the archaeological collections. During that time over 13,000 proveniences were surveyed in detail to determine their conservation treatment needs. This project allowed us to revisit the collections housed at St. Mary's City which were excavated as early as the 1960s and were kept in storage for more than three decades. We not only examined past curation and conservation practices of HSMC, but this opportunity also allowed us to learn details about the condition of material groups in the collection. A third IMLS grant in 2006 awarded us funding to treat all the priority 1 and 2 metal artifacts and high priority glass. The information revealed during treatment of these artifacts creates a story that has been hidden away in storage for over three decades. As part of the grant funding, an educational full-color brochure on archaeological conservation was produced and is found on the HSMC website. Additionally, a series of conservation web-xibits have been established to highlight the information revealed during cleaning of the objects, and to educate the public on the practice of conservation. This paper will highlight this multi-year conservation project, and the web products which are a result of this work.

Ziesing, Grace see Rebecca Yamin
When the Artifacts Don't Tell the Story: Josiah Eddy, an African-American Barber in Nineteenth-Century Philadelphia

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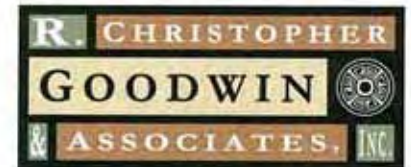
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