

COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY



**2010 Annual Meeting
Lancaster, Pennsylvania**

October 28–31, 2010
Lancaster Marriott at Penn Square

About CNEHA

The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology (CNEHA), founded in 1967, is a nonprofit organization dedicated to archaeological scholarship in the American Northeast, including the Canadian provinces and the U.S. states of Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Pennsylvania, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia. 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.

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At-a-Glance Conference Schedule

ROOM	7:30	8:00	8:30	9:00	9:30	10:00	10:30	11:00	11:30	12:00
FRIDAY										
Commonwealth 1 & 2										
SATURDAY										
Heritage A										8-3:50: Session 1: Race in the Northeast
Heritage B										8-10:20: Session 3: Bringing More to the Table
Hickory										
SUNDAY										
Heritage A&B										7:30-9: Business Meeting
Heritage D										9-10:40: Session 8: Domestic Sites
Heritage E										11-12: Session 9: Research Methods
Heritage E										9-11: Session 11: Humble Pots
Hickory										11:20-1: Session 12: Military Sites
Hickory										9-1: Bookroom

12:30 1:00 1:30 2:00 2:30 3:00 3:30 4:00 4:30 5:00 5:30

← 3-5: Plenary Session →

← 4:10-5:10: Session 2:
Recent Research →

← 10:40-3:30: Session 4: City, Town, and Countryside →

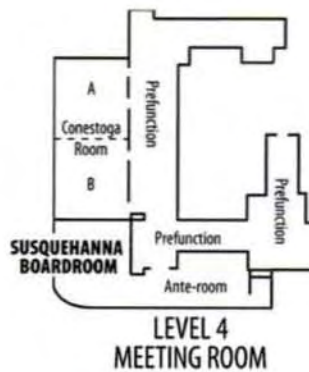
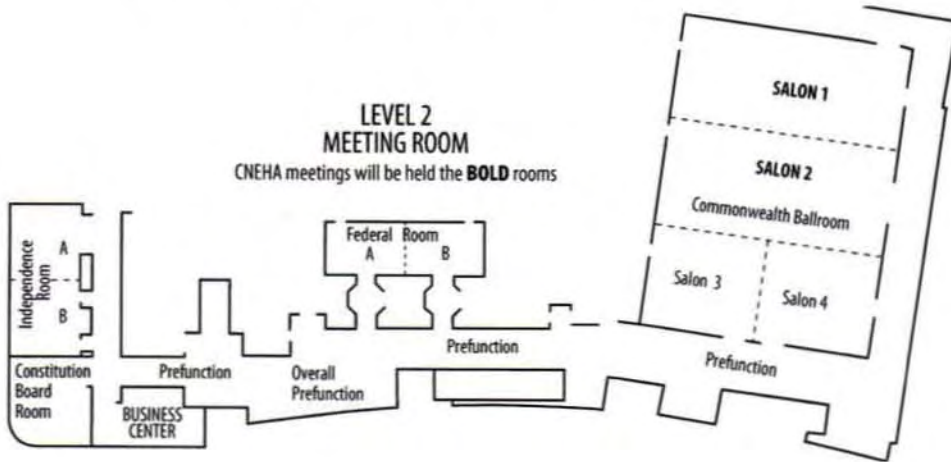
← 3:50-5:30: Session 5:
Farms and Forests →

← 8-5: Bookroom →

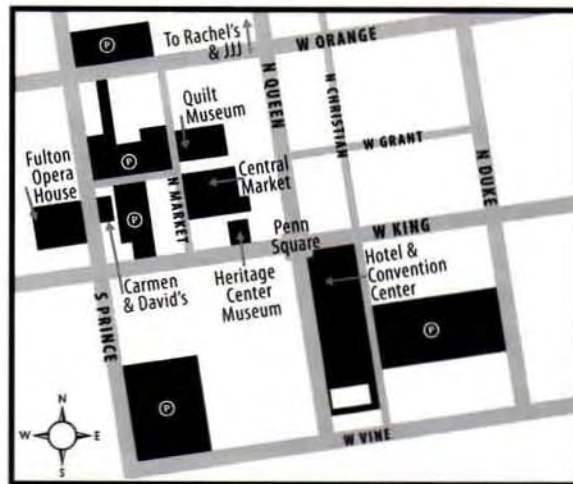
← 12-1: Session 7:
Industry & Work →

← 12-1: Session 10:
Lancaster City →

Meeting and Downtown Maps



DOWNTOWN LANCASTER



Final guest calendar
Schedule

Thursday, October 28

- 6-8 PM: Executive Board Meeting: Susquehanna Board Room, 4th Floor
- 5-9 PM: Registration: Marriott Hotel, Penn Square Lobby

Friday, October 29

- 7 AM-6 PM: Registration: Marriott Hotel, Penn Square Lobby

Workshops and Tours (transportation provided to all venues). Meet in the Lobby of the Marriott Hotel.

- 8:00 AM: • Ephrata Cloister • Historic Schaefferstown • Graveyards of Lancaster County
• Remote Sensing Workshop
- 10:30 AM: National Register Workshop
- 12:30 PM: Architecture Walking Tour
- 3-5 PM: Plenary Session: Commonwealth Salons 1 & 2 (2nd Floor)

↳ cha table at E this night.

Saturday, October 30

- 7 AM-6 PM: Registration: Marriott Hotel, Penn Square Lobby
- 8 AM-5 PM: Paper Presentations (Heritage Salons A&B, 3rd Floor)
- 8 AM-5 PM: Book Room (Hickory Room, 3rd Floor)
- 6-7:30 PM: Cocktail Reception and Poster Session (Vine Street Lobby, Street Level, Lancaster County Convention Center)
- 7:30-10 PM: Banquet (Heritage Salons A&B, 3rd Floor)

Sunday, October 31

- 8 AM-12 PM: Registration: Marriott Hotel, Penn Square Lobby
- 7:30-9 AM: Annual Business Meeting & Breakfast (Heritage Salons A&B, 3rd Floor)
- 9 AM-1 PM: Book Room (Hickory Room, 3rd Floor)
- 9 AM-1 PM: Paper Presentations (Heritage Salons A&B, D, & E, 3rd Floor)

Academic Program

Friday, October 29

Plenary Session: *Three Decades of Digging into Three Centuries of Lancaster*
COMMONWEALTH ROOM SALONS 1 & 2

- 3:00 PM: Steve Warfel, *The Ephrata Cloister*
- 3:20 PM: Lydia Garver, *Ephrata Household and Worldly Goods*
- 3:40 PM: Timothy Trussell, *Lancaster Iron and Bermuda Sloops: Lancaster County and the 18th-Century Smuggling Trade*
- 4:00 PM: James A. Delle, "Equality of Man Before His Creator": *Thaddeus Stevens and the Struggle for Racial Justice in 19th-Century Lancaster*
- 4:20 PM: June Evans, *Telling the Story of the 19th-Century Anthracite Iron Industry in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania*
- 4:40 PM: Discussion

Saturday, October 30

Session 1: *Race in the Northeast, organized by Christopher Matthews and Allison Manfra McGovern*
HERITAGE ROOM SALON A

- 8:00 AM: Kevin McBride, *The Memory and Legacy of the Pequot War*
- 8:20 AM: Diana diZerega Wall and Anne-Marie Cantwell, *Africans in 17th-Century New York*
- 8:40 AM: Gerald F. Sawyer, Warren R. Perry, and Janet Woodruff, *Uncovering the Ground Truth of Connecticut's Black Governors*
- 9:00 AM: Allison Manfra McGovern, *Race and Land in Montauk: Investigating the History of Indian Fields*
- 9:20 AM: Jason R. Mancini, *Glasko's Establishment: Industry, Activism, and Community in "Colored" New England, 1800-1860*
- 9:40 AM: Rebecca Yamin and Grace Zeising, *Josiah Eddy, George Washington, and the Complexity of the Past*
- 10:00 AM: COFFEE BREAK
- 10:20 AM: David G. Orr and Christopher P. Barton, *Discovery Project: Archaeological Investigations at an Antebellum African-American Community in New Jersey*
- 10:40 AM: Christopher P. Barton and Kyle Somerville, *Play Things: Children's Racialized Mechanical Banks and Toys, 1870-1930*
- 11:00 AM: Christopher P. Barton and Patricia Markert, *Forgotten in Books but Not in Voice: The Importance of Oral Histories at Timbuctoo, New Jersey*

- 11:20 AM: Kimberly A. Kroszner, Mary McKelvie, Cate Stone, Ryan Pardue, and Dean Cataldi, *Historical Archaeology at the Rose Hill Slave Quarters Site, Geneva, New York*
- 11:40 AM: Diana Loren, Discussant
- 12:00 PM: LUNCH BREAK
- 1:30 PM: John Roby [contestant for Student Paper Prize], *Persistent Practice and Racial Politics: Maple Sugaring on the Perkins-Dennis Farm, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania*
- 1:50 PM: Trevor Johnson, *Race, Community, and Consumption at an Early Nineteenth-Century Free-Black Site in New York's Hudson Valley*
- 2:10 PM: Hadley Kruczek-Aaron, *Race and Remembering in the Adirondacks: Accounting for Timbucto in the Past and the Present*
- 2:30 PM: Meg Gorsline, *The Visible "Invisible" Race*
- 2:50 PM: James A. Moore, *Race without Racism? Conflicting Heritages for Flushing's 19th Century*
- 3:10 PM: Quentin Lewis, *The Whitening Landscapes of New England Farmer: Reading Race In Agricultural Literature*
- 3:30 PM: Charles Orser Jr., Discussant
- 3:50 PM: COFFEE BREAK

Session 2: *Recent Research in the Northeast, moderated by Mary Ann Levine*
HERITAGE ROOM SALON A

- 4:10 PM: Emilie Young-Vigneault (contestant for Student Paper Prize), *A Dendroarchaeological Study of Wood Associated with Military Constructions in the Late 18th Century (Fort Lennox, Île-aux-Noix, Québec)*
- 4:30 PM: Maureen Costura (contestant for Student Paper Prize), *Interpreting the Landscape at French Azilum, Pennsylvania*
- 4:50 PM: Ian Burrow, *Culture Broker on the Corner? Historical and Archaeological Research at John Boyd's Store, St. Georges Hundred, Delaware*

Session 3: *Bringing More to the Table: Understanding the Lives and Practices of Households and Communities through Foodways, organized by Karen B. Metheny*
HERITAGE ROOM SALON B

- 8:00 AM: Teagan Schweitzer, *Historic Philadelphia Foodways: A Zooarchaeological Exploration of the Stenton Household*
- 8:20 AM: Megan Springate and Amy K. Raes, *The Power of Choice: Reflections on Economic Ability, Status, and Ethnicity of a Free Black Family in Northwestern New Jersey*
- 8:40 AM: Melissa Diamanti and Bruce L. Manzano, *Ethnic Food Choices in a Steel Town*

- 9:00 AM: Karen B. Metheny, *Modeling Historic Communities Through Food: How Food Procurement and Consumption Reveal Community*
- 9:20 AM: Marie-Lorraine Pipes and Meta Janowitz, *Cookbooks, Fiction, Paintings, and Nineteenth-Century Foodways*
- 9:40 AM: Anne Yentsch, *The Archaeology of Cookbooks with Connections to Variations within Kitchen and Dining Assemblages*
- 10:00 AM: Mary Beaudry, *Feasting on Broken Glass: Making a Meal of Bones, Seeds, and Sherds*
- 10:20 AM: COFFEE BREAK

Session 4: *City, Town, and Countryside: New Insights into Early American Life, organized by Richard Veit and David Orr*
HERITAGE ROOM SALON B

- 10:40 AM: Craig Lukezic, *Chasing Shadows: Living with No Visible Means of Support in Colonial Delaware*
- 11:00 AM: Richard Veit, *"None so Convenient for Trade as New Perth": Benjamin Clarke, John Watson, and Scotland's Dream of a Great American Colony*
- 11:20 AM: Keri Sansevere [contestant for Student Paper Prize], *"While Working and Idling": Reinterpreting Lost 17th Century Pipes from New Jersey*
- 11:40 AM: Louis Farrell and David Orr, *The Complicated Unraveling of a Pennsylvania Outlier Community*
- 12:00 PM: LUNCH BREAK
- 1:30 PM: John Martin, Richard Veit, and Mark C. Brosnan, *Raritan Landing, the Rest of the Story*
- 1:50 PM: Matt Kalos [contestant for Student Paper Prize], *Archaeological Research at Paoli Battlefield*
- 2:10 PM: Michael Gall, Richard Veit, and Robert Craig, *Rich Man, Poor Man, Pioneer, Thief: Redefining Earthfast Architecture in New Jersey, circa 1680-1800*
- 2:30 PM: Richard White, Judson Kratzer, Paul Schopp, and Christine Gill, *Preliminary Findings at the Sugar House Casino Archaeological Site, 36PH137*
- 2:50 PM: Deirdre Kelleher, *Urban Archaeology in Old City Philadelphia: An Investigation at 129 Elfreth's Alley*
- 3:10 PM: David Orr, Discussant
- 3:30 PM: COFFEE BREAK

Session 5: *The Archaeology of Farms and Forests, moderated by LouAnn Wurst*
HERITAGE ROOM SALON B

- 3:50 PM: Paul Reckner, *Old Yankees on the Prairie: A Farming Family from Upstate New York Responds to the Challenges of Old Age on the Wisconsin "Frontier"*
- 4:10 PM: Dustin Conklin, *Creating the Forest: Using GIS to Examine Government Action*

- 4:30 PM: LouAnn Wurst, *Ten Years in the Finger Lakes National Forest*
 4:50 PM: Tim Mancl and Peter Leach, *The Ford Tenant Farm Site (7K-A-151): Settlement in the Border Land*
 5:10 PM: Christina Hodge, *"Tools of their Tools": Artifacts and Philosophy in Henry David Thoreau's Journals*

Poster Session

6–7:30 PM, VINE STREET LOBBY

- Ann Morton, *All Things Roycroftie: Excavations at the Roycroft Blacksmith Shops, 2010*
 Holly Norton and David Moyer, *Elemental Analysis of Bricks from the Peter McCutcheon House, Albany County, New York*
 David Burke: *Archaeological Field Work at Fort Hunter, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania*

Banquet

7:30–10 PM, HERITAGE SALONS A&B (3RD FLOOR)

Sunday, October 31

7:30–9 AM: Annual Business Meeting and Breakfast
 Heritage Room Salons A&B

Session 6: Personal Property: Realizing the Potential of Small Finds Artifacts, organized by Laura J. Galke
 HERITAGE ROOM SALONS A&B

- 9:00 AM: Laura J. Galke, *Introduction*
 9:20 AM: Sara Rivers-Cofield, *"Spurring" an Interest in Small Finds: Colonial Spurs of the Mid-Atlantic Region*
 9:40 AM: Laura J. Galke, *It's Reigning Men: The Widow Mary Washington's Strategies for Gentry Success*
 10:00 AM: Kristin Montaperto, *"O Mary... Pray for Us": African-American Catholicism at the Northampton Slave Quarters and Archaeological Park*
 10:20 AM: COFFEE BREAK
 10:40 AM: Lori Lee: *"Beads, Bells, and Trinkets in Bright Colors": Personal Adornment in the Context of Antebellum Slavery at Poplar Forest*
 11:00 AM: Tyler Putnam: *"Every Man Turned Out in the Best He Had": Small Finds and Fashionable Dress in a Civil War Prison*
 11:20 AM: Kirsti Uunila, *A Venerable Bead: An Unusual Glass Disc on a Log Cabin Site in Calvert County, Maryland*
 11:40 AM: Mary Beaudry, *Discussant*

Session 7: *The Archaeology of Industry and Work, moderated by Sherene Baugher*
HERITAGE ROOM SALONS A&B

- 12:00 PM: Gary Coppock, *Archaeological Investigations of a 19th-Century Iron Ore Washing Facility in Centre County, Pennsylvania*
- 12:20 PM: Sherene Baugher and Richard Veit, *John Zuricher, Stone Cutter of Old New York*
- 12:40 PM: Nadia N.S. Maczaj, Marie-Lorraine Pipes, and Gary McGowan, *The Walnut Valley Iron Furnace: An Enigma*

Session 8: *Domestic Sites Archaeology, moderated by Katie Kosack*
HERITAGE ROOM SALON D

- 9:00 AM: GAIA (Maryse Cloutier-Gélinas, Julie-Ann Bouchard-Perron, and Marie-Michelle Dione), *An Archaeology of Both the Sacred and the Profane: Digging a Privy at the 2nd Convent of Château-Richer (1830–1906), Côte-de-Beaupré, Quebec*
- 9:20 AM: Katie Kosack: *Entertaining, Dining, and Novel Drinking: Rural Gentility and the Reverend John Hancock's Household, Lexington, Massachusetts, 1700–1750*
- 9:40 AM: Jacynthe Bernard, *Negotiating Table: French and British Foodways at the Intendant Palace, Quebec City*
- 10:00 AM: Robert H. Eiswert, Barbara J. Shaffer, and Brenda L. Weller, *Nineteenth-Century Life in Berks County, Pennsylvania: Preliminary Results of Data Recovery Excavations at the Leinbach/Hartman Site (36BK876)*
- 10:20 AM: Lindner, Christopher, *Two Early 18th-Century Palatine Houses in the Mid-Hudson Valley*
- 10:40 AM: COFFEE BREAK

Session 9: *Research Methods in Northeast Historical Archaeology, moderated by Anne Hayward*
HERITAGE ROOM SALON D

- 11:00 AM: Anne Hayward, *Sands of Time: The Sedimentation of Port Tobacco*
- 11:20 AM: Molly McDonald, Shawn Shotzberger, and Andrew J. Bernick, *The 18th-Century Vessel at the World Trade Center Site: What Analysis of Marine Organisms Can Reveal about the Ship and its Hudson River Environment*
- 11:40 AM: Mechelle Kerns-Nocerito: *What Lies Beneath... Legg's Dependence "Kitchen" Excavations*

Session 10: *The Archaeology of Lancaster City, organized by James A. Delle*

HERITAGE ROOM SALON D

- 12:00 PM: George Cress, Ingrid Wuebber and Daniel Eichinger, *Beneath the Tracks: Urban Archaeology at the Site of the Former Pennsylvania Railroad Station and Depot, Lancaster, Pennsylvania*
- 12:20 PM: Rebecca White and George Cress, *The Kiln Under the Tracks: Analysis of an 18th-Century Redware Kiln Assemblage Recovered Beneath the former Pennsylvania Railroad Train Depot in Downtown Lancaster*
- 12:40 AM: Kutztown Archaeology Cooperative, *Recent Research into the Archaeology of Lancaster City*

Session 11: *Humble Pots, Essential Tasks: The Manufacture, Function, and Social Significance of Redware Pottery, organized by Eva MacDonald and Katherine Hull*

HERITAGE ROOM SALON E

- 9:00 AM: Patricia E. Gible: "To: 16 Pots. . . 1 Milk Strainer. . . by his wife": *Redware Pottery and the Historic Cottage Industries of German Women in Southeastern Pennsylvania*
- 9:20 AM: Juliette Gerhardt, *Slipware from Pigeon Creek: A New Look at Chester County Redware*
- 9:40 AM: Marshall Becker, *Archaeological Clues to the Historic Development of the Redware Pottery Tradition in Southeastern Pennsylvania: The Vickers (1823–1882) Site*
- 10:00 AM: Meta Janowitz, *Cookbooks as Sources for Redware Vessel Functions*
- 10:20 AM: Katherine Hull and Eva MacDonald, *Bowls, Basins, Crocks, and Pots in Ontario: Creating a Folk-Informed Redware Vessel Typology*
- 10:40 AM: Charles Orser Jr., *Discussant*
- 11:00 AM: COFFEE BREAK

Session 12: *Military Sites Archaeology, moderated by Wade Catts*

HERITAGE ROOM SALON E

- 11:20 AM: Wade Catts and Brooke Blades, "To Flourish Off a Little at Quitting the Jerseys": *Historical and Archeological Perspectives on the Battle of the Short Hills*
- 11:40 AM: Robert Jolley, *Archaeological Survey of a 1780–1783 Revolutionary War Prison Camp, Winchester, Virginia*
- 12:00 PM: Eric Sivilich and Dan Sivilich, *Surveying, Statistics and Spatial Mapping: Predictive Modeling of 18th-Century Artillery at Monmouth Battlefield State Park, New Jersey*
- 12:20 PM: William Chadwick, Peter Leach, and Joseph F. Balicki, *Geophysical Prospection of Civil War Military Sites, Quantico, Virginia*

CNEHA Session Abstracts

Session 1: Race in the Northeast

Christopher N. Matthews (Hofstra University) and Allison Manfra McGovern (Graduate Center, CUNY)

Recent research in northeastern historical archaeology has turned with new energy to look into the dynamics of race and racism in early American life. Research on slavery, historic African American and Native American communities and institutions, and the development of white supremacy in the region centers race as a key factor in northeastern social history and material life. Papers in this session illustrate the breadth of issues that a focus on race presents and thus illustrate the significance of race to understanding northeastern life.

Session 3: Bringing More to the Table: Understanding the Lives and Practices of Households and Communities through Foodways

Karen Metheny (Boston University)

Archaeology and archaeological sciences increasingly contribute to our knowledge of food preparation and consumption in historic-period households. In this session, scholars will present current research and new findings related to the archaeological study of food and the artifacts associated with procurement, preparation, and consumption, but contributors also will use an anthropological framework of analysis to take us beyond broken ceramics and fragmented bone to examine the foodways of regional and ethnic communities and the context and meaning of food-related practices. Using oral narratives and oral histories, archival and other documentary sources (recipes and cookbooks, novels, and genre paintings, for example), and the food remains and material objects that we encounter as historical archaeologists, participants address questions related to community and household structure, gender, ethnicity, age, economic status, and social discourse.

Session 6: Personal Property: Realizing the Potential of Small Finds Artifacts

Laura J. Galke (The George Washington Foundation)

These presentations explore the significant and complex cultural meanings which personal artifacts (or small finds) carried in the past. These artifacts were often used by an individual to communicate information about their identity, gender, ethnicity, status, age, group affiliation, and/or religion. Many times, these objects represented personal belongings that were used by one person throughout their lives. We argue that contextual approaches to small finds artifacts provide significant insights into the past aspirations of their owners. The material objects that are the subject of these papers demonstrate the active roles these items played for those who wielded them.

Session 11: Humble Pots, Essential Tasks: The Manufacture, Function and Social Significance of Redware Pottery

Eva MacDonald & Katherine Hull (both Archaeological Services Inc.)

Colonial potters have been making coarse red earthenware (redware) vessels in the Northeast for close to 400 years. They produced a myriad of vessel forms that met the needs of rural consumers, who used the inexpensive redwares in food preparation, food storage, and dairying on a daily basis. Thus, these artifacts are well-suited to material culture studies that are sensitive to social, cultural, and economic variations through time and space. This session is both an opportunity to celebrate the humble pots, by bringing together researchers who are studying the local traditions of their area, and to re-emphasize that this understudied artifact can make a valuable contribution to social studies. The latter will be brought out by the session's discussant, Charles Orser.

CNEHA Paper Abstracts

Barton, Christopher P. (Temple University), & Patricia Markert (Temple University)

Forgotten in Books but Not in Voice: The Importance of Oral Histories at Timbuctoo, New Jersey

[SESSION 1] The pages of history books have not been kind to the experiences endured by African Americans. Written documents have either greatly skewed or largely ignored the plight of the African American past. Here we discuss the importance of supplementing a lack of written documents through underscoring the importance of oral histories within the archaeology of African Americans. In this paper we use the example of Timbuctoo, an African-American community in New Jersey that has existed from the early 19th century into the present. Here recent excavations in the summer of 2010 have not only revealed an antebellum structure but also the need for archaeologists to work directly with descended community. Through working in concert with the descended community we have been able to uncover not only an undocumented past but rediscover the power of archaeology for those of us in the present.

Barton, Christopher P. (Temple University), & Kyle Somerville (University at Buffalo)

Play Things: Children's Racialized Mechanical Banks and Toys 1870–1930

[SESSION 1] Racism is taught. Many children in the past as well as the present become socialized into perceiving that phenotypic and cultural differences are prerequisites for inferiority. The reproduction of racism and racially based oppression are taught to children through habitus. Here we discuss how artifacts associated with children (mechanical banks and toys) are part of an epochal structure designed to replicate ideologies of justified racism in the United States between 1870–1930.

Baughner, Sherene (Cornell University), & Richard Veit (Monmouth University)

John Zuricher, Stone Cutter of Old New York

[SESSION 7] John Zuricher was colonial New York City's most prolific gravestone carver. Compared to the rather thin documentary trail that John Zuricher left, his material record is incredibly rich, comprising several hundred gravestones produced during a career that spanned four decades. Zuricher appears to have been active in both the Dutch and German communities, but he also had many clients among the English elite in Manhattan. Zuricher's stones also provide information about colonial trade networks. Working in New York City, Zuricher found it easy to link into both regional trade network and also in an East Coast trade network with Zuricher producing stones for clients as far south as Charleston, South Carolina. The Zuricher gravestones survive as artifacts to tell a story not only about Zuricher the man and his career but, more important, about life in colonial New York.

Beaudry, Mary C. (Boston University)

Feasting on Broken Glass: Making a Meal of Bones, Seeds, and Sherds

[SESSION 3] Drawing on a case studies of late 18th-century and early 19th-century episodes of dining and feasting at the Spencer-Peirce-Little Farm in Newbury, Massachusetts, I explore ways in which historical archaeologists can move from discussions of food and foodstuffs to explore menus, meals, and dining. I argue that by drawing together many lines of evidence—food remains such as bones, seeds, and shells; documentary sources; and ceramics, glassware, and utensils—we can go beyond merely reporting on what people ate in the past. I am interested in exploring ways of interpreting food on the plate, wine in the glass, and meals on the table. My goal is to try to comprehend not so much nutrition or ingredients but the experience of dining in early America, in specific contexts in which meals played important roles in the negotiation of social positioning and identity.

Becker, Marshall Joseph (West Chester University)

Archaeological Clues to the Historical Development of the Redware Pottery Tradition in Southeastern Pennsylvania: The Vickers (1823–1882) Site

[SESSION 11] In southeastern Pennsylvania, interest in locally produced redware pottery has expanded since Henry C. Mercer (1901), E.A. Barber (1970), and others recognized that this tradition was being ended by modern factory production of ceramics. Increasing interest in domestic craft production and recognition of the artistry of many “folk-potters” resulted in attempts to preserve examples of an art form that emerged from this industry (James 1945; also Quimby 1973). A more humble aspect of redware production was the production of wares that filled the home needs of farmers. The simple redwares also served to facilitate the early “industrial” production of Chester County farms. The fancy wares, which allowed the potters to develop truly artistic skills, were the creations of crafters who had steady markets for their basic, utilitarian products. As the rich history of trade and artistry in redwares emerges, we are beginning to apply techniques of ceramic analysis, including details of vessel profiles, to identify specific potteries (in space) and to place them in time. These data are essential to the interpretation of redware finds throughout the region.

Bernard, Jacynthe (Laval University)

Negotiating Table French and British Foodways at the Intendant Palace (Quebec City)

[SESSION 8] At the eve of the British conquest, the second *Palais de l'Intendant* was standing in Quebec City as one of the most politically and economically important institution of New France (1716–1760). As it passed into British hands, the site and its component went through important transformations to become the residence of a British garrison (circa 1760–1780). Despite this hasty shift, daily impetus favoured the conservation of some French structures, namely the privies. Interestingly, these privies benefitted of particular conditions which allowed the excellent preservation of organic remains. Given the context in which these privies were used over seventy years, the archaeozoological study of their contents becomes a unique opportunity to investigate and contrast the foodways of two distinct but contemporary social groups, which occupied a same space. It allows addressing question, such as the possibility of relating ethnic differences to particular foodways, or the various means by which different social groups interact with the same urban environment?

Burke, David (The State Museum of Pennsylvania)

Archaeological Field Work at Fort Hunter, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania

[POSTER SESSION] Since 2006, during Archaeology Month, The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission has been conducting archaeological field work at Fort Hunter Mansion and Park to determine the location of the French and Indian War fort. Unfortunately, there are no verifiable accounts that anything more than a blockhouse was actually built, and the exact location of a stockaded fort has long been debated. The excavations have produced hundreds of 18th-century artifacts, many of them military in nature, along with a possible bake oven, a water well and most recently the remains of a road or ditch. The site has been occupied continuously since the mid 18th century and it is difficult to identify fort related artifacts or features. Adding to the complexity of this site, under the Euro-American remains, we continued to recover Native American artifacts dating to as early as 9,000 years ago.

Burrow, Ian (Hunter Research, Inc.)

Culture Broker on the Corner? Historical and Archaeological Research at John Boyd's Store, St. Georges Hundred, Delaware

[SESSION 2] The important role of merchant-farmers as “culture brokers” in 18th- and 19th-century Delaware has been highlighted by Lu Ann De Cunzo in her 2004 *Historical Archaeology of Delaware*. The impact of planned highway intersection improvements on the site of the store and farmstead established by John Boyd in about 1812, and occupied by him and his relatives until 1877, were addressed by the Delaware Department of Transportation through a program of historical and archaeological research. The resulting study has added to our understanding of stores in late 18th- and earlier 19th-century Delaware by providing information on the architecture and material culture of this rural store site, and through historical and archaeological comparisons with other store sites in Northern Delaware.

Catts, Wade, & Brooke Blades (both John Milner Associates, Inc.)

"To Flourish Off a Little At Quitting the Jerseys": Historical and Archeological Perspectives on the Battle of the Short Hills

[SESSION 12] The Short Hills Battlefield, located in Middlesex County, New Jersey, represents the scene of a military encounter during the American Revolution on June 26, 1777, between Crown forces under the overall command of Sir William Howe and Continental troops commanded by Lord Stirling. The battle was the final engagement during the 1777 Jersey Campaign; in early July the British and Hessian forces boarded ships and sailed into the Chesapeake Bay to advance upon Philadelphia. The current study has been undertaken with the considerable assistance of the Metuchen-Edison Historical Society and the American Battlefield Protection Program. Numerous participant accounts survive and these accounts, coupled with a few contemporary maps, provide an indication of the location of the battlefield and its major physical features. GIS overlays further clarify the location and constituent features. Archeological metal detector survey on a portion of the battlefield recovered a few artifacts associated with the battle. Some geographical questions remain but these serve to emphasize the potential importance of the surviving archeological evidence of the battle.

Chadwick, William J., Peter A. Leach, & Joseph F. Balicki (all John Milner Associates, Inc.)

Geophysical Prospection of Civil War Military Sites, Quantico, Virginia

[SESSION 12] A geophysical survey of two distinct Civil War military sites related to the Confederate blockade of the Potomac River from October 15, 1861, through March 9, 1862, within the Quantico Marine Base, Virginia utilized a combination of resistivity, gradiometry, and ground-penetrating radar (GPR). At both sites, the geophysical results complimented one another. The first area is the likely location of Shipping Point Confederate Battery #1. The geophysical results here revealed striking evidence for large buried landscape features and distinct magnetic anomalies related to the battery. Ground-truthing of the geophysical results in this area has revealed compelling evidence for buried landscape features that mimic contemporary sketches of the battery. The second area is the known location of a Confederate encampment. At this second location, survey utilized only gradiometry and GPR. The results here revealed one pattern consistent with existing landscape features and an interesting twist.

Conklin, Dustin (Western Michigan University)

Creating the Forest: Utilizing GIS to Examine Government Action

[SESSION 5] This investigation deals with the farmsteads located within the Finger Lakes National Forest and the surrounding area of Schuyler County, New York. The Finger Lakes National Forest was created when the federal government purchased individual farms on uplands. The government assumed that the farms were located on submarginal land that was considered unsuitable for farming and as a result the farmers were severely impoverished. An analysis of historic records, historic maps, and soil survey data make it possible to test these assumptions. The goal of the investigation is to ultimately examine factors, such as location, elevation, and soil composition, of the farms that eventually became incorporated into the present-day Finger Lakes National Forest and examine the government's rationale for acquiring the land.

Coppock, Gary (Heberling Associates, Inc.)

Archaeological Investigation of a 19th-Century Iron Ore Washing Facility in Centre County, Pennsylvania

[SESSION 7] During a Phase I survey of an eighty-two-acre parcel for the proposed Benner Commerce Industrial Park in Centre County, a small scatter of artifacts and a few cut stone fragments were found around a threaded iron rod that protruded from the ground. Subsequent archaeological work identified the remains of a large nineteenth-century iron ore washing facility now recorded as the Valentine and Company Iron Ore Washing Plant (36CE526). The facility owes its origin to Abraham S. Valentine, a local ironmaster who, in 1842, invented a contraption called the "log washer" that separated small pieces of iron ore from its sticky clay matrix. Through the use of this machine, iron ore that had previously been discarded as waste could be efficiently mined for use in iron production. By the end of the nineteenth century, the log washer was in use at iron ore mines throughout the United States.

Costura, Maureen (Cornell University)

Interpreting the Landscape at French Azilum, Pennsylvania

[SESSION 2] French Azilum, located in Bradford County, Pennsylvania, was settled in 1793 by a mixed group of French aristocrats, refugee planters from the island of Saint-Domingue, and enslaved Africans. Although the settlement lasted less than ten years, during that time French Azilum was a thriving community containing dozens of houses and over three hundred people. Two years of excavation coupled with remote sensing and geochemical analysis have only begun to reveal the complex structure of this frontier town. This paper will discuss the interpretation of the landscape of French Azilum.

Cress, George, Ingrid Wuebber, & Daniel Eichinger (all URS Corporation)

Beneath the Tracks: Urban Archaeology at the Site of the Former Pennsylvania Railroad Station and Depot, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

[SESSION 10] This presentation focuses on the results of archaeological investigations undertaken in the spring and summer of 2009 at the site of the former Pennsylvania Railroad Station and Depot in conjunction with improvements to the proposed Red Rose Transit Authority Lancaster Intermodal Transportation Center. The excavation was carried out by URS Corporation in the center of Lancaster, northeast of the intersection of Queen and Chestnut Streets, where structural remains were encountered of the circa 1860 Pennsylvania Railroad depot building complex and a pedestrian tunnel. In addition, the project area contained artifacts and deposits that predated the advent of rail travel in Lancaster consisting of the remains of a late eighteenth-century redware kiln, evidence of a brass foundry, a remnant mid 18th-century A horizon/yard deposit, and a stone-lined well mentioned in a 1749 deed.

Delle, James A. (Kutztown University of Pennsylvania)

"Equality of Man Before His Creator": Thaddeus Stevens and the Struggle for Racial Justice in 19th-Century Lancaster

[PLENARY SESSION] The Lancaster County Convention Center, the venue for this year's CNEHA meeting, was constructed on the home site of Thaddeus Stevens, one of the leading radical politicians of the 19th century. Stevens, leader of the Radical Republicans, was deeply committed to social justice and equality without regard to race. This paper explores archaeological evidence suggesting that Stevens, and his African American confidante Lydia Hamilton Smith, actively struggled against slavery in the years leading up to the US Civil War.

Diamanti, Melissa (Archaeological & Historical Consultants, Inc.), & Bruce L. Manzano (University of Kentucky)

Ethnic Food Choices in a Steel Town

[SESSION 3] Excavation were conducted in a number of house lots in Braddock, Pennsylvania, as part of a large project for the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission. Data from different households living in the same community during the same period (circa 1900) provided an opportunity for direct comparisons between households of different economic status or ethnic origin. Faunal collections were analyzed from four sites, a small convent housing parochial school teachers, a restaurant and boarding house for African American workers, a house of eastern European immigrants, and part of an area known locally as "Gypsy Court," a Hungarian site later occupied by African Americans. Results revealed that different strategies were adopted by the various households, to meet their dietary needs and wishes while on a limited budget.

Eiswert, Robert H., Barbara J. Shaffer, & Brenda L. Weller (all McCormick, Taylor, Inc.)

Nineteenth-Century Life in Berks County, Pennsylvania: Preliminary Results of Data Recovery Excavations at the Leinbach/Hartman Site (36BK876)

[SESSION 8] The Leinbach/Hartman Archaeological Site (36BK876) is a late-eighteenth to late-twentieth century farmstead located in Bern Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania Department of Transportation and Federal Highway Administration are reconfiguring the State Road 183/222 interchange, which will adversely affect the archaeological site. Christian Leinbach, a prominent citizen of Berks County, and descendants of his family occupied this farmstead from the early nineteenth to the mid twentieth century. The fact that the farmstead was occupied by a single family for such a

long period of time strengthens the site's research potential, as it suggests that the deposits can be clearly associated with the Leinbachs, a Pennsylvania German farm family. The farmstead can be placed into the contexts of ethnicity, class status, profession (besides being a farmer, Christian went on to become a hotel operator and postmaster at the village of Leinbachs), and even religion, as Christian was the treasurer and organist for the nearby Eppler's church. Data recovery excavations were conducted in the fall of 2009. This culminated in the mechanical stripping of the entire site and resulted in the exposure of 282 cultural features, including ten privies, in addition to numerous domestic and farm-related foundations. This paper summarizes the results of the archaeological investigations and laboratory analysis to date.

Evans, June (Professor Emerita, Millersville University)

Telling the Story of the 19th-Century Anthracite Iron Industry in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania

[PLENARY SESSION] The story of the 19th-century anthracite iron industry in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, was largely forgotten for many years until it was brought back to life by historical archaeology in the 1980s and 1990s. Research and archaeological field work by Millersville University faculty and students have uncovered new and enlightening information about this important local industry on the Susquehanna floodplain and about the lifeways of the people who were involved with it. This paper summarizes this story of the 19th-century anthracite iron industry in Lancaster County, as told through archaeology and historical documents, and describes how the story is being shared with an interested public.

Farrell, Louis, & David G. Orr (both Temple University)

The Complicated Unraveling of a Pennsylvania Outlier Community

[SESSION 4] By 1720, the site that would become the Henry Melchior Muhlenberg House in Providence (Trappe), Pennsylvania, was already part of a complicated outlier community, with industrial, agricultural and residential components. Excavations done in the mid 1990s were incompletely documented. There are no maps, artifact catalogs or reports available. This dig identified four specific occupations of the landscape, some which can only be currently understood by studying a limited number of photographs and artifacts with an uncertain provenience. A more thorough 2010 investigation documented Trappe between 1720 and 1915. Artifact assemblages without specific provenience should not be ignored when attempting to tease understanding out of a complicated site. They can still be used to interpret a site, especially to buttress those recovered from a known location.

GAIA (Group for Archaeological Interpretations and Analyses), & Maryse Cloutier-Gélinas (Laval University)

An Archaeology of both the Holy and the Profane: Digging a Privy at the Second Convent of Château-Richer (1830–1906), Côte-de-Beaupré, Quebec

[SESSION 8] Last June 2010, excavations were conducted at the privy of the second convent of Château-Richer (1832–1906) situated on the Côte-de-Beaupré, near Quebec City. The primary goal of this project was to analyze preserved seeds and animal bones contained in the privies as indicators of past culinary practices and consumption habits, as well as the insect remains which may represent some aspects of personal hygiene. The excavations revealed innovative architectural features, an intriguing spatial organization, and uniquely rich archaeological context and cultural material. Combined and analyzed, these help us illuminate the lives of women who, while being at the heart of 19th-century Canadian Catholic society, were marginal in important ways. This paper presents field results and combined preliminary analyses conducted by GAIA and Maryse Cloutier-Gélinas (PhD candidate, Geography, Laval University).

Galke, Laura J. (The George Washington Foundation)

It's Reigning Men: The Widow Mary Washington's Strategies for Gentry Success

[SESSION 6] This presentation highlights some of the mid-eighteenth century small finds artifacts from George Washington's boyhood home in Fredericksburg, Virginia. After the death of their family patriarch, George's mother, Mary, made strategic investments in gentry-class, domestic activities that made her family's sophistication apparent to discriminating visitors. Mary was a widow for over four decades, enabling her to make consumer decisions, and to maintain control over herself, her children, and her sons' respective plantations until they came of age. The rich meaning behind the family's

personal artifacts is demonstrated as a pattern of refined domestic behavior and fashionable, though economically motivated, purchases are revealed.

Gall, Michael J. (Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc.), Richard F. Veit (Monmouth University), & Robert Craig (Independent Scholar)

Rich Man, Poor Man, Pioneer, Thief: Redefining Earthfast Architecture in New Jersey, circa 1680–1800

[SESSION 4] The importance of post-Medieval earthfast building methods employed in dwelling and outbuilding construction in the Southern American colonies was first brought to light in the seminal 1981 article, "Impermanent Architecture of the Southern American Colonies." Since then, traces of earthfast buildings have been found along the Atlantic East Coast. This paper surveys earthfast structures identified in New Jersey in an attempt to better understand the role and function of this architectural technique in domestic, agricultural, and commercial settings. Evidence suggests that earthfast building was utilized as one in a stock of vernacular trans-Atlantic construction techniques during the Colonial and early Federal Periods. Although the earthfast structures of the Southern colonies likely did reflect the cultural contexts Carson and colleagues described in their 1981 article, earthfast buildings erected in New Jersey seem to reflect other phenomena, and were one of many options available to builders erecting vernacular buildings into the late 18th century.

Garver, Lydia (Indiana University)

Ephrata Household and Worldly Goods

[PLENARY SESSION] The 18th-century religious community at Ephrata had two types of members: Solitary and Householder. The Solitary were celibate and lived communally. Householders were the married members of the congregation. They farmed land surrounding the Solitary property, supported the religious community with crops and money, and helped to perpetuate the congregation through their families. While the celibate community at Ephrata emphasized an ascetic lifestyle, similar restrictions do not seem to have been placed on householders. This paper will examine archaeological and documentary evidence associated with a prominent Householder family, the Fahnestocks. The Fahnestocks were wealthy and, like other Pennsylvania German families, interested in establishing a secure economic future for their children. This behavior seems somewhat contradictory to the austere ways and apocalyptic leanings of the Solitary community. Exploration of Householder material culture and lifeways provides a different perspective on the Ephrata congregation and the changing practices of the community.

Gerhardt, Juliette (John Milner Associates)

Slipware from Pigeon Creek: A New Look at Chester County Redware

[SESSION 11] In 2006, homeowners in East Coventry Township near Pottstown in northern Chester County, Pennsylvania, were restoring their circa 1799 house along Pigeon Creek. Beneath the floorboards of a later circa 1830 addition, they found an artifact-rich deposit that appears to predate construction of the addition. Among the artifacts were a number of redware vessels that appear to be the work of a local potter. What is striking about the redware is the uniqueness of the slip decoration from what is commonly identified as Pennsylvania German or Philadelphia or even other known potters in Chester County. Several pie plates display a star motif that appears to be the signature of a specific potter. Was this the work of a bluebird potter who wasn't bothered about replicating the more common motifs popular in the kitchens of this period? This paper examines local Chester County redware traditions to see how the slipwares from Pigeon Creek differ from those found elsewhere in the county and from the more famous Philadelphia-style redwares of the period.

Gibble, Patricia E. (Consulting Archaeologist, Elizabethtown College)

"To: 16 pots... 1 milk strainer... by his wife": Redware Pottery and the Historic Cottage Industries of German Women in Southeastern Pennsylvania

[SESSION 11] Redware pottery vessels, indicative of German farm women's domestic sphere and cottage industries, are among the plethora of artifacts recovered during five years of systematic excavation at the Alexander Schaeffer Farm, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania. Hollow wares and flat wares were recovered from a sheet midden deposit that also yielded imported ceramics dating from 1760–1820. The pottery was discarded by three generations of Schaeffer wives up to the

time Esther Weisz Schaeffer departed the farmhouse to remarry following the death of her husband, Johannes. Comparison of redware functional forms to extant storekeepers' accounts books provides an enlightening picture of the farm products manufactured by women in the southeastern Pennsylvania territory and their substantial contributions to the 18th-century and early 19th-century agriculturally based household economy.

Gorsline, Meg (CUNY Graduate Center)

The Visible "Invisible" Race

[SESSION 1] When historical archaeologists discuss race, are we only envisioning communities of color? What about white people as a racialized group? My aim is to raise questions about how historical archaeology might address whiteness as a racialized position. How does racial hierarchy affect those at the top? Since race is fundamentally about power, how might archaeologists examine the intersection of whiteness with class and gender, as well as its relationship to other racial categories? How do we measure the material dimensions of whiteness? How might we assess the "discursive" (Frankenburg 1993) dimension of whiteness—its maintenance, reproduction, and evolution—in the historical archaeological record? I suggest that by examining white communities as racially constructed groups, archaeologists can simultaneously address a primary structuring inequality pervading the historical archaeological record and critically engage its visible "invisibility" in the histories that we write.

Hayward, Anne (Gibb Archaeological Consulting)

Sands of Time: The Sedimentation of Port Tobacco

[SESSION 9] Port Tobacco was a flourishing commercial hub until its waterway filled with silt, preventing large trade vessels access. Eventually the river became little more than a marshy stream. What brought about this economic and environmental catastrophe? Stratigraphic analysis and dating shows how and when the hills around Port Tobacco slid down to cover town and choke the river.

Hodge, Christina J. (Peabody Museum, Harvard University)

"Tools of Their Tools": Artifacts and Philosophy in Henry David Thoreau's Journals

[SESSION 5] If we accept that historical archaeology negotiates the perilous interstices of things, texts, and people in the recent past, exposing official and offering subversive narratives, then this study is a historical archaeology. The culture in question may be "prehistoric," but it was animated by one of the most influential modern American figures: Henry David Thoreau. Thoreau is one of the most studied social philosophers of the 19th century, and his interest in Native America is well established. He accumulated hundreds of stone artifacts while exploring New England's woods and farmlands, many of which are now curated by the Peabody Museum. By using this material culture to represent nature, Thoreau created what seems an enduring paradox. Close reading of his Journals, however, reveals that—for Thoreau—stone tools somehow transcended any culture/nature divide. We must explore how in order truly to understand the man and his legacies, in which we share.

Hull, Katherine, & Eva MacDonald (both Archaeological Services Inc.)

Bowls, Basins, Crocks and Pots in Ontario: Creating a Folk-Informed Redware Vessel Typology

[SESSION 11] This paper presents a type series for lead-glazed coarse red earthenware (or redware), a common artifact recovered from nineteenth-century sites in southern Ontario. Indeed, domestic potters produced a myriad of vessel forms that met the needs of rural consumers, who used the inexpensive redwares in food preparation, food storage and dairying on a daily basis. It is recognized, therefore, that a standardized classificatory scheme based on functional form would help researchers relate the artifacts that they find to the uses to which they were put. It is hoped that the typology will promote future critical comparison of redware assemblages on both inter-site and inter-regional levels.

Janowitz, Meta F. (URS Corporation)

Cookbooks as Sources for Redware Vessel Functions

[SESSION 11] Among the issues raised at the 2002 CNEHA Conference redware session was the question of how changes in food preparation technology affected what vessel forms consumers chose to acquire, which necessarily affected potters' production. This paper summarizes information about the change from hearth to stove cooking technology and discusses how this change can be seen in 19th-century cookbooks, with special emphasis on what redware vessel forms fell into disuse, in hopes of providing a broad background for redware studies at individual sites.

Johnson, Trevor (National Trust for Historic Preservation)

Race, Community, and Consumption at an Early Nineteenth-Century Free Black Site in New York's Hudson Valley

[SESSION 1] Findings from the Primus Martin site in Hyde Park, New York, inform an investigation of African-American responses to racism in the mid Hudson Valley during the early nineteenth century. Ceramic data from the site reflect regular episodes of communal dining and tea drinking, and corresponding documentary accounts describe Primus Martin as leader of the village's African American population. This ceramic and textual evidence is interpreted comparatively to suggest that entertaining was one way in which the Primus Martin household established and maintained its leadership role. In this usage, mass-produced ceramics witnessed an important moment of recontextualization which repositioned these objects within systems of meaning distinct to the needs, desires, and daily encounters of Primus Martin's community. These site-specific findings highlight the power of community and place in broader negotiations of race and structural inequality in early African America.

Jolley, Robert L. (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)

Archaeological Survey of a 1780–83 Revolutionary War Prison Camp, Winchester, Virginia.

[SESSION 12] The Winchester, Virginia, prison camp interred British and German soldiers captured at several Revolutionary War battles, including Yorktown, Saratoga, and Cowpens. Archaeological survey consisting of controlled surface collection, shovel cut testing, metal detector survey, and test unit excavation has been conducted. The results and effectiveness of all survey methods implemented at this ephemeral site will be evaluated. Research questions focusing on (1) camp structure, (2) material culture of 18th-century prisoners, (3) subsistence and (4) consistency of the historic record with the archaeological record will be examined. Different historic documents representing varying perspectives will also be discussed.

Kalos, Matthew (Temple University)

Archaeological Research at Paoli Battlefield

[SESSION 4] Battlefield archaeology provides insight into campsites and the arenas in which armies clash. The Battle of Paoli, also known as the Paoli Massacre, exemplifies a temporary Continental Army campsite that was also the scene of a British ambush. In the fall of 2009, archaeological research began at Paoli Battlefield with magnetometry geophysical analysis as well as metal detecting survey. The geophysical data points to anomalies appearing in regular patterns, which may delineate the wigwams, or huts, which are the ephemeral encampment structures built by the Americans. The metal detecting survey yields many period artifacts including coins, a buckle, melted lead, musket balls, and wrought-iron nails. Future research will include excavations of the geophysical anomalies. The archaeological work undertaken at Paoli Battlefield represents an opportunity to examine an ephemeral American campsite in addition to gain an understanding the nature of an ambush on an encamped army.

Kelleher, Deirdre (Temple University)

Urban Archaeology in Old City Philadelphia: An Investigation at 129 Elfreth's Alley

[SESSION 4] Elfreth's Alley in Old City, Philadelphia, is one of the oldest continuously occupied residential streets in America. Designated as a National Historic Landmark District, the alley has a rich history of urban life and culture dating back to the turn of the 18th century. People from many different walks of life have inhabited the alley, ranging from shipwrights and pewtersmiths to shoemakers and carpenters. During the fall of 2009, a small-scale archaeological investigation was undertaken in the basement of 129 Elfreth's Alley, a brick row house built in 1797–1798. The excavation and assemblage

of artifacts recovered reveal a great deal about the daily lives of the inhabitants of 129 Elfreth's Alley during the latter part of the 19th century. This paper will discuss the finding of the excavation, relating it to the dynamics and practice of urban archaeology.

Kerns-Nocerito, Mechelle

What Lies Beneath... Legg's Dependence "Kitchen" Excavations

[SESSION 9] Renovations of the 18th-century Legg's Dependence house uncovered a sheet-midden that contained materials from occupants of the home during the last 250 years. The Anne Arundel County Archeological Society, a chapter of the Archeological Society of Maryland undertook emergency excavations with support from the Maryland Historical Trust and the enthusiastic homeowners. Thousands of artifacts were recovered from soils removed by construction crews and evidence of previous structural elements were documented. Among the finds were two gold finger rings, many pairs of shoes, and a rich collection of domestic items that represents the families that have lived on the property since the 1760s.

Kosack, Katie L. (University of Massachusetts, Boston)

Entertaining, Dining, and Novel Drinking: Rural Gentility and the Reverend John Hancock's Household, Lexington, Massachusetts, 1700-1750

[SESSION 8] In the early eighteenth century, the Reverend John Hancock began to incorporate mannerly consumption protocols that became part and parcel of colonial gentility, but were unusual in rural settings such as his town of Lexington, Massachusetts. The availability of new goods transformed sociability and the meaning of eating and drinking. These changes, coupled with high social mobility, meant that performances with novel objects became dynamic symbols of social status. Meanwhile, religion was in a state of flux as the Great Awakening questioned the authority of ministers and, in an effort to reassert their authority, the clergy professionalized. This research provides evidence, through a collection of refined entertaining wares, that ministers like Hancock adopted genteel entertaining. This allowed ministers to solidify their social status and position in the secular community. It may appear that elements of gentility and religion conflict, but the social role and high level of cultural capital that ministers assumed required that they also assume polite living as way of signaling their elevated status to others.

**Kroszner, Kimberly A. (Anthropology Student, Kutztown University),
Mary McKelvie, Cate Stone, Ryan Pardue, & Dean Cataldi (Students, Kutztown University)**

Historical Archaeology at the Rose Hill Slave Quarters Site, Geneva, New York

[SESSION 1] The Rose Hill Site Report that I will present will be a collection of the information obtained from the excavation of Rose Hill mansion conducted by Dr. Delle of Kutztown University. The report was put together by a group of students as directed by Dr. Delle for a class during the spring semester of 2010 and then added to for the purpose of this conference. The presentation of the report will include information written out by the students; Mary McKelvie, Cate Stone, Ryan Pardue, Dean Cataldi, and Kimberly Kroszner as well as interviews from those familiar with the excavation site.

Kruczek-Aaron, Hadley (SUNY Potsdam)

Race and Remembering in the Adirondacks: Accounting for Timbucto in the Past and the Present

[SESSION 1] Though it was announced with great fanfare in 1846, the reporters and activists who first celebrated the Adirondack land grant experiment initiated by abolitionist Gerrit Smith quickly revealed their growing pessimism over its fate. When the offer of 3,000 forty-acre parcels to black New Yorkers succeeded in attracting only a small percentage of willing migrants to a settlement nicknamed Timbucto, records show that these same writers struggled to understand and explain the reasons for the lackluster response and the perceived "failure" of those who did eventually make the trip. This paper will review the accounts written by these commentators and will consider the role that ideas about race and the realities of racism played in their creation. It will also render visible the power relations—in terms of both race and class—that continue to structure when and how Timbucto's settlers and supporters have been commemorated in the present.

Kutztown Archaeology Cooperative

Recent Research into the Archaeology of Lancaster City

[SESSION 10] Since 2002, archaeology students from Kutztown University have worked on a number of urban archaeology projects in downtown Lancaster. This paper provides an overview of the work conducted by Kutztown University students since that time, with particularly notice paid to projects conducted at the former Pennsylvania Academy of Music Site, the Arch Street Tenement, and the Swan Tavern site.

Lee, Lori (Syracuse University)

"Beads, Bells, and Trinkets in Bright Colors": Personal Adornment in the Context of Antebellum Slavery at Poplar Forest

[SESSION 6] Within an enslaved community, group- and self-definition struggled against the definitions of "slave," "house slave," and "field slave" that were imposed by slaveholders. The material correlates of this imposed identity were items of provisioned work clothing. But personal adornment items, such as beads, were often self-acquired. This differential acquisition gave these objects a different value and meaning. Personal adornment objects and possessions from an antebellum slave cabin at Poplar Forest plantation are analyzed to interpret self-expression and identity. These objects also provide an analytical lens for examining issues of power between social groups and personal empowerment.

Lewis, Quentin (University of Massachusetts, Amherst)

The Whitening Landscapes of New England Farmer: Reading Race in Agricultural Literature

[SESSION 1] This paper explores the relationship between progressive agriculture and white supremacy. In the early years of the 19th century, the Massachusetts landscape underwent intense changes, from the abolition of slavery, the economic chaos following the Revolution, and the stirrings of industrial capitalism. Also emerging were publications like the journal *New England Farmer*, which sought to actively transform the landscape by applying science and rationalism to agricultural production. However, I argue that this literature also contained prescriptive racial behaviors that united wealthy and poorer farmers into racial solidarity, creating a symbolic landscape of whiteness. While rarely mentioning race explicitly, a close reading of *New England Farmer* suggests that elements of a white racial formation were emerging that linked urban and rural agriculture around a commitment to Anglo-Saxon heritage. I offer some preliminary analyses of this literature, and some suggestions for how archaeology could investigate the emergence of whiteness in the Northeast.

Lindner, Christopher (Bard College)

Two Early 18th-Century Palatine House Sites in the Mid Hudson Valley

[SESSION 8] The 2,400 Rhenish Palatine settlers of 1710 came in the largest mass migration into colonial New York, making up 7.5 percent of its population. By 1725 a significant portion of these Palatines had started farms near Lancaster, Pennsylvania, as part of the "Pennsylvania Dutch." The Palatine Farmstead in Rhinebeck and the Reformed Parsonage in Germantown, both on the Hudson River estuary, 100 miles from New York City, recently underwent test excavations that question their extant architecture. Abundant burned earth and ash indicate the Farmstead was rebuilt in the mid 18th century on the footprint of a structure potentially started in 1715. Its initial construction may reflect a move from the nearby "camps" at Germantown. The parsonage there has been dated by documents back to 1746. Testing to locate its original cellar kitchen door has suggested, however, that the current structure was erected after 1765 and that an earlier house existed on the parcel, mapped in 1740.

Loren, Diana D. (Peabody Museum, Harvard University)

[SESSION 1] Discussant for session "Race in the Northeast"

Lukezic, Craig (Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs)

Chasing Shadows: Living with No Visible Means of Support in Colonial Delaware

[SESSION 4] Over the past decades, archaeologists have been chasing ghosts in the state of Delaware. This paper will be a quick review of the domestic colonial sites that yield no architectural foundations. Archaeologists have followed artifact

concentrations to find features and cellars, but actual structural foundations remain elusive. Some have suggested that a lack of artifact scatter, or shadow, in the core area of the site may be the only trace that remains of a dwelling.

Maczaj, Nadia N.S., Marie-Lorraine Pipes, & Gary McGowan

The Walnut Valley Iron Furnace: An Enigma

[SESSION 7] In the summer of 2010, excavations were conducted at the site of the Walnut Valley, New Jersey, Iron Furnace. This furnace, undocumented in the historic record, was identified during a 2003 survey of limekilns conducted by the Blairstown Historic Preservation Commission. The excavations of 2010 were sponsored by the Blairstown Historical Society and the Ridge and Valley Conservancy. In July of 2010, we conducted historical background research to determine the history of ownership of the furnace site. A two-week field school was held at the site in August, with the goal of establishing the age, construction and use of the furnace over time. The furnace was clearly part of a larger 19th century industrial complex in Walnut Valley, long since forgotten.

Mancini, Jason R. (Mashantucket Pequot Museum, University of Connecticut)

Glasko's Establishment: Industry, Activism, and Community in "Colored" New England, 1800-1860

[SESSION 1] This paper is about the social, economic, and political world of Isaac C. Glasko. This little-known individual was a central figure in some of the most pressing issues and events in New England during the first half of the 19th century. A man of color, often described in local histories as having both Native and African American ancestry, Glasko emerged as a modern industrialist, political activist, and social anchor for a regional population of color in what would seem the unlikely of places—rural Griswold, Connecticut. Glasko's success as a blacksmith highlights both the opportunities for and limitations of people of color and his mixed ancestry complicates traditional Eurocentric notions and classifications of race in "colored" New England.

Mandl, Tim, & Peter Leach (both John Milner Associates, Inc.)

The Ford Tenant Farm Site (7K-A-151): Settlement in the Border Land

[SESSION 5] John Milner Associates, Inc. (JMA) conducted a Phase II archeological evaluation of the proposed Delaware Airpark wetland mitigation area, located near the Blackiston Wildlife Area, Kent County, Delaware. Historical background research indicated that a portion of the mitigation area was part of larger tenant-worked agricultural tract. Fieldwork resulted in the location of 159 archeological features representing a farm complex occupied in the second half of the eighteenth century to the early nineteenth century, subsequently named the Ford Tenant Farm Site. Located a short distance from the Delaware-Maryland state line, the site may represent early or initial settlement of this border area. In this paper we will discuss the methods used to find and explore site, including a pedestrian survey, unit and feature excavation, stripping, ground-penetrating radar, and magnetic gradiometry.

Martin, John W. (Gannett Fleming, Inc.), Richard F. Veit (Monmouth University), & Mark C. Brosnan (Gannett Fleming, Inc.)

Raritan Landing, the Rest of the Story

[SESSION 4] New Jersey Department of Transportation excavations of Raritan Landing associated with the Route 18 Extension project have offered an opportunity to examine a portion of the village that had not previously been well investigated. Site 28-MI-232 comprised a rich deposit of late-eighteenth and early nineteenth-century artifacts associated with a 21 x 18 foot dry-laid stone foundation on the east side of Landing Lane. The building appears to have been constructed at approximately the time of the Revolutionary War and was likely demolished during the first or second decade of the nineteenth century. It is possible the structure was moved or materials salvaged for use elsewhere as no bricks remained in the structure's hearth. The contents of the demolition layer included substantial quantities of bottle glass and tumblers, as well as a large number of coins. The structure may have served as a domicile but was more likely a store, or perhaps even a tavern.

McBride, Kevin (Mashantucket Pequot Museum and Research Center)

The Memory and Legacy of the Pequot War

[SESSION 1]

McDonald, Molly, Shawn Sholtzberger, & Andrew J. Bernick (all AKRF, Inc.)

The 18th-Century Vessel at the World Trade Center Site: What Analysis of Marine Organisms Can Reveal about the Ship and its Hudson River Environment.

[SESSION 9] In July 2010, AKRF archaeologists monitoring the construction of a Vehicular Security Center at the World Trade Center Site identified, recorded, and recovered the remnants of an 18th-century wooden vessel located approximately twenty-five feet below ground surface. Among the items collected from the site were a variety of well-preserved shells and marine organisms, including oysters, clams, snails, sponges, and horseshoe crabs, which were associated with the vessel and were likely part of the local aquatic ecosystem. Most of these specimens appear to have been living in their original estuarine habitat at the time of late 18th-century landfilling. This paper presents an overview of the vessel analysis to date, and a discussion of how shell analysis can aid the investigation of the origins and deposition of the ship, the land filling process, and the 18th-century Hudson River estuary's near shore environment.

McGovern, Allison Manfra (CUNY Graduate Center)

Race and Land in Montauk: Investigating the History of Indian Fields

[SESSION 1] The Montaukett people, one of several indigenous groups in eastern Long Island, lived and worked with European settlers since their arrival in the seventeenth century. By the eighteenth century, they were confined by white settlers to the peninsular east of Lake Montauk. Thirty acres of land was allocated for Montaukett settlement, with restrictions placed on access and use. This reservation, named Indian Fields, was the last site that the Montaukett Indians inhabited as a group before facing eviction from their ancestral homeland in 1885 (Johannemann and Schroeder 1980a:14). This paper discusses the historical relationship between the Montauketts and whites from documentary references, and explores possibilities for archaeological research.

Metheny, Karen (Boston University)

Modeling Historic Communities Through Food: How Food Procurement and Consumption Reveal Community

[SESSION 3] Feasting is an important focus of archaeological study as a highly visible demonstration of social status, kinship, and wealth. Defined by many as a ritualized event, feasting is the context for resource exchange, the creation of alliances, and the reaffirmation of obligations between various parties. But there are less obvious examples of food consumption or commensality that also work to create and affirm the bonds between individuals and groups. What can the day-to-day practices associated with food procurement and food sharing tell us about the formation and maintenance of communities? Working from Lidia Marte's concept of "foodmaps" (2007), this paper offers suggestions on how to reconstruct and use the evidence of these daily activities to understand their importance in the construction and maintenance of familial and communal networks as well as ethnic and gendered identities within historic-period communities.

Montaperto, Kristin M. (Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission)

"O Mary... Pray For Us": African-American Catholicism at the Northampton Slave Quarters and Archaeological Park

[SESSION 6] During excavations conducted in the 1990s by the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, a number of small religious objects (medals, rosary, cross, etc.) were uncovered at Northampton, a prominent Prince George's County, Maryland, plantation. These artifacts were discovered within two slave quarters, a wood frame quarter dating to the late 1790s and a brick quarter dating to the second quarter of the 1800s. Both enslaved African Americans and African-American tenant farmers lived in these quarters. Although research at the site is ongoing, this presentation will begin to examine the significance of these small finds and the spiritual practices of African Americans at Northampton.

Moore, James A. (Queens College)

Race Without Racism? Conflicting Heritages for Flushing's 19th Century

[SESSION 1] The widespread dependence on enslaved African descendants' labor would be obvious to any traveler passing through the fields and farms, towns and shops of the late 18th-century New York City hinterland. The gradual abolition of slavery brought little change. From 1820–1890, Queens County had the greatest percentage of free African descendants of any county in the state with churches, schools, and homes scattered over the landscape. The materiality of these lives is not lost. The early 21st-century traveler through this now urban area, would see the locales of resistance, but not recognize them: visit the house museums, but not be aware of the slave quarters; and hear the old neighborhood names, but not sense their emotional freight. The narrative of slavery and life after slavery would not be read from this landscape. This study examines the recent production of a cultural heritage that acknowledges race but obscures racism.

Morton, Ann (Fisher Associates)

All things Roycroftie: Excavations at the Roycroft Blacksmith Shops, 2010

[POSTER SESSION] A large parking and drainage project scheduled for Fall 2010 on the Roycroft Campus, East Aurora, Erie County, New York, necessitated Phase III data recovery on this National Landmark site. Included in the program were excavations of two blacksmith shops, dated approximately 1899–1902 and 1902–1938. Worked revealed details of both structures, and of the evolving nature of the Arts and Crafts Movement — particularly the day to day business behind the artistic facade.

Norton, Holly K., (Syracuse University), & David Moyer (Birchwood Archaeological Services)

Elemental Analysis of Bricks from the Peter McCutcheon House, Albany County, New York

[POSTER SESSION] In the fall of 2008, Birchwood Archaeological Services undertook an archaeological data recovery at the Peter McCutcheon house, the remains of a mid 18th century brick house located in rural Albany County, NY. Bricks recovered from these excavations were subjected to elemental analysis using x-ray diffraction (XRF) in order to address key questions we had about the site. Results of this analysis provide examples of the kinds of research that can be addressed by examining often neglected building materials, such as brick, through the use of XRF. A comparison of bricks with clay samples taken from a pond adjacent to the house suggests that most of the bricks were likely manufactured on site, potentially making the pond one of the earliest landscape features at the site. Results indicated that smaller bricks recovered from the base of the north fireplace were compositionally similar but not identical to the larger "moppen" bricks that comprise the fabric of the house, suggesting that they may have been manufactured in another location, and that the fireplace probably represents a later remodeling episode. Finally, the results also suggest that inclusions of a dark material initially thought to be coal was, in fact, ground up refired waster brick used as temper in some of the bricks.

Orr, David G., & Christopher P. Barton (both Temple University)

Timbuctoo Discovery Project: Archaeological Investigations at an Antebellum African-American Community in New Jersey

[SESSION 1] Here we discuss our recent archaeological investigations at Timbuctoo, an antebellum African-American community that initially served as a destination along the Underground Railroad and today is still inhabited by descended community. In the Summer of 2010 we uncovered a pre-Civil War structure (Feature 13) as well as several thousand artifacts spanning from the early 19th century to the 1930s. Our ability to confidently locate Feature 13 was aided by a geophysical survey conducted by William Chadwick and Peter Leach of John Milner and Associates. Our work at Timbuctoo encompasses the utilization of archaeological, ethnographic, and historical methodologies that have enable us to facilitate open dialogue with the public on topics such as: age, class, gender, and race.

[SESSION 4] Discussant for session "City, Town, and Countryside"

Orser, Charles (New York State Museum)

[SESSION 1] Discussant for session "Race in the Northeast"

[SESSION 11] Discussant for session "Humble Pots, Essential Tasks"

Pipes, Marie-Lorraine and Meta F. Janowitz (URS Corporation)

Cookbooks, Fiction, Paintings, and Nineteenth-Century Foodways

[SESSION 3] Cookbooks and novels could be considered as polar opposite sources of information for studying foodways: One proscribes how to prepare food while the other uses food to move a narrative along or to literally flesh out a scene. They both have information, however, that can be combined with information from other sources, in particular genre paintings. This paper will compare popular cookbooks, novels, genre paintings, and butcher Thomas DeVoe's *The Market Assistant* as sources of information for the study of late nineteenth-century foodways in the eastern United States.

Putman, Tyler (Winterthur Program in American Material Culture)

"Every Man Turned Out in the Best He Had": Small Finds and Fashionable Dress in a Civil War Prison

[SESSION 6] During the American Civil War, captured Confederate officers were sent to the military prison on Johnson's Island in Lake Erie, Ohio. As Southern, white, upper-class males, the prisoners represented a unique demographic of American society and left an incredible number of documentary accounts of their experience. Clothing was a central feature in the civilian and military lives of these men and was used to display both individuality and group identity. However, institutional confinement substantially altered prisoners' ability and desire to define their social roles through sartorial display. Archaeological work on Johnson's Island has produced thousands of artifacts related to soldiers' personal fashion, including buttons, buckles, shoe pieces, and sewing implements. Correlating these "small finds" with the substantial documentary record reveals surprising insights about changes in personal identity, visual expression, gender roles, and social hierarchies among the prison population.

Reckner, Paul E. (SUNY Binghamton & the Wisconsin Historical Society)

Old Yankees on the Prairie: A Farming Family from Upstate New York Responds to the Challenges of Old Age on the Wisconsin "Frontier"

[SESSION 5] In 1836, when they were in their mid-fifties, John T. and Mary Trowbridge emigrated from upstate New York to the Wisconsin Territory. Accompanied by three adult children, they established the first farmstead in Dover Township, Racine County. Known locally as "Captain Trowbridge's Place," the farmstead grew into a hub of community life. The Trowbridges operated a post office and informal tavern, and even hosted religious services in their log cabin. The three adult children eventually left the family home to establish their own farms, however, leaving the elder Trowbridges (then in their mid-seventies) as sole occupants of the original farmstead. Archaeological and documentary evidence from the Sheard Road (47-RA-262) site reveals the impact of advancing age and changing household composition on farm yard spatial organization and household economic strategies at the Trowbridge Farmstead.

Rivers-Cofield, Sara (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory)

"Spurring" an Interest in Small Finds: Colonial Spurs of the Mid-Atlantic Region

[SESSION 6]

Roby, John (Binghamton University, SUNY)

Persistent Practice and Racial Politics: Maple Sugaring on the Perkins-Dennis Farm, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania

[SESSION 1] The economic value of maple syrup in the 19th century is widely recognized by historians and historical archaeologists, but syrup's cousin, maple sugar, was also economically important, and moreover, its production carried political significance that is less well-understood. From the late 18th to the late 19th centuries, an early social justice movement formed around the idea that maple sugar produced by small, free-holding farmers throughout the Northeast could replace cane sugar produced by enslaved Caribbean plantation labor. The Perkins and Dennis families, free African American land-owning farmers in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, produced large amounts of maple sugar throughout the 19th century, which raises the question: To what extent did the "free sugar" movement affect their material practice? In trying to answer this, I argue that maple sugar production deserves more attention from historical archaeologists because it allows an entrée into issues of material practice, household dynamics, and racial politics.

Sansevere, Keri (Temple University)

"While Working and Idling": Reinterpreting Lost 17th-Century Pipes from New Jersey

[SESSION 4] In recent years, much smoking pipe scholarship has been focused on materials excavated from the Chesapeake and Tidewater region. This paper shifts our focus north of this region by reinterpreting two sizeable early colonial smoking pipe assemblages from the Salisbury Site and Clarke-Watson Site, both previously excavated and forgotten sites located in New Jersey associated with pioneering 17th-century settlers. By contextualizing these artifacts within each site through the use of previous excavators' documentary evidence, such as photographs, drawings, and notes, along with a number of recent analytical techniques, this paper will explore these forgotten artifacts as a means to bring their consumers to life by gaining insight into issues such as class and the tobacco market. Ramifications of this problematized yet more detailed view of smoking pipes will be presented.

Sawyer, Gerald F. (Central Connecticut State University), Warren R. Perry, & Janet Woodruff

Uncovering the Ground Truth of Connecticut's Black Governors

[SESSION 1] From the mid-18th to mid-19th century, African American communities in Connecticut formed autonomous political and cultural structures headed by elected officials known as Black Governors. Governors, whether captive or free, presided over legal matters, officiated at ceremonies, and maintained an African-derived social organization that was long ignored or misunderstood in European-focused histories. Even now, few Connecticut residents are aware of the roles of Black Governors. In the summer of 2010, we initiated an archaeological investigation in Osbornedale State Park, Derby, Connecticut, at the home site of two Black Governors: Quash Freeman and his son Roswell Freeman. This is the first archaeological project to address the lives of Connecticut's Black Governors. The preliminary season focused on locating and determining the uses over time of multiple foundations and features on the Freeman property. This paper will discuss preliminary findings and future directions for this multiyear project.

Schweitzer, Teagan (University of Pennsylvania)

Historic Philadelphia Foodways: A Zooarchaeological Exploration of the Stenton Household circa 1740–1770

[SESSION 3] This paper will explore the zooarchaeological evidence for the foodways of the wealthy and influential Logan household residing at Stenton, a gentleman's farmstead located roughly five miles outside of Philadelphia. Originally built and inhabited by James Logan, secretary to William Penn, Stenton was the center of much social and political activity in the mid 18th century. Faunal remains from a cistern excavated on the property in the 1980s reveal intimate details about the eating habits of the Logans and their guests. A rich documentary record helps to flesh out these archaeological finds. The apparent social status and wealth displayed in the Stenton zooarchaeological remains will be discussed. The Logan foodways will also be briefly compared to the food habits of other wealthy households located in the urban setting of Philadelphia with focus on differences between rural and urban food consumption practices as well as a discussion of Philadelphia-specific food preferences at this time.

Sivilich, Eric, & Dan Sivilich (both Battlefield Restoration and Archaeological Volunteer Organization—BRAVO)

Surveying, Statistics and Spatial Mapping: Predictive Modeling of 18th-Century Artillery at Monmouth Battlefield State Park, New Jersey

[SESSION 12] Twenty years of metal detecting at Monmouth Battlefield State Park, Freehold/Manalapan, New Jersey, has uncovered thousands of artifacts from the June 28, 1778, conflict, and the resulting data has raised as many questions as it has answered. One of the most fascinating areas of study are the speculative "cones of fire" generated on GIS maps to estimate original cannon locations based on the anti-personnel ordnance blast pattern. However, this technique assumes a gun location and generates the cone from that point. As my Senior Project in the Surveying program at New Jersey Institute of Technology, I elected to reexamine the data to see if a more accurate predictive model could be created using surveying, statistics and spatial mapping. Using this technique and a working knowledge of 18th-century artillery, the ordnance data is used to accurately establish several artillery positions throughout the battle.

Springate, Megan E., & Amy Raes (both Richard Grubb & Associates)

The Power of Choice: Reflections of Economic Ability, Status, and Ethnicity in the Foodways of a Free Black Family in Northwestern New Jersey

[SESSION 3] Foodways reflect, among other things, ethnicity, status, and consumer choice. Results of excavations conducted within a free black household in an historically white town in northwestern New Jersey explore these issues. Four generations of the Mann family owned and occupied a small house in Sussex Borough from 1862–1909. Analysis of the archaeological resources indicates a dramatic shift in the family's social status in the late nineteenth century. Faunal remains, tablewares, and vessels associated with food preparation are compared with other contemporary free black house sites in the Mid-Atlantic. This assemblage is found to vary from models generally proposed for free black sites. Reasons for these differences are proposed. The foodways assemblage is also discussed in relation to the changing status negotiations of the Mann family as understood by both white and black communities.

Trussell, Timothy (Millersville University)

Lancaster Iron and Bermuda Sloops: Lancaster County and the 18th-Century Smuggling Trade

[PLENARY SESSION] This paper explores the link between iron production at Elizabeth Furnace and the activities of Atlantic smuggling networks based in Bermuda in the 18th century. Research indicates that ironwork produced at this furnace was traded illegally by Bermudian ship captains for French sugar, which was then smuggled through Bermuda to the American Colonies, thus allowing Philadelphia merchants and furnace owners to profitably subvert the Navigation Acts. Excavations at both Elizabeth Furnace and at the homes and warehouses of the Bermudian ship captains working with the owners of the furnace will be discussed in the context of Atlantic World trade networks and smuggling. It is argued that the archaeological and documentary evidence suggests that Elizabeth Furnace functioned as a node of production, while Bermuda functioned as a node of distribution, within a complex system of trade and exchange prior to the American Revolution.

Uunila, Kirsti (Calvert County Department of Planning, Maryland)

A Venerable Bead: An Unusual Glass Disc on a Log Cabin Site in Calvert County, Maryland

[SESSION 6] Often the objects archaeologists find on sites have been lost or left behind. In the case of a small, glass bead found in Calvert County in southern Maryland, the act of deposition may itself have been intentional. The object may have meant one thing as a bead, and may have another in its selection as part of a cache of objects at the door of a dwelling. The particular bead I have chosen as the focus of this discussion has a third level of interpretive possibility in that it was handmade, perhaps locally, perhaps even by the person who buried it. Finally, the bead and its interpretation as part of a ritual cache have not led to engagement of or comment by local residents. Interpretation of ritual practices, especially those that may have been private acts, may represent a boundary between local communities and archaeologists.

Veit, Richard (Monmouth University)

"None so Convenient for Trade as New Perth": Benjamin Clarke, John Watson, and Scotland's Dream of a Great American Colony

[SESSION 4] The City of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, was established by the Scottish proprietors of East Jersey in 1683. Intended to serve as a port and administrative center for New Jersey, a fortified community based on a Renaissance model was initially planned. Almost immediately, the Scots Proprietors found themselves at odds with their neighbors in New York. Although some public buildings were constructed, Perth Amboy's development faltered. The city remained a small regional center and one of New Jersey's Capitals until the Revolution. Excavations by architect Bill Pavlovsky in the 1970s recovered a large collection of 17th-century and early 18th-century artifacts from a house site associated with East Jersey Proprietor Benjamin Clarke and his successor John Watson, a noted early American artist. A preliminary examination of this collection shows that despite the obstacles it faced, Perth Amboy was very well integrated into the burgeoning market economy of the Atlantic World.

Wall, Diana diZerega (The City College of New York & CUNY Graduate Center), & Anne-Marie Cantwell (Rutgers University - Newark & New York University)

Africans in 17th-Century New York

[SESSION 1] In this paper, we chart the changing definition of what it meant to be an enslaved African in 17th century New York. We begin with the first generation who included Christians from West Central Africa. We then move on to examine their successors, most of whom came from West Africa. We use historical, ethnographic, and archaeological evidence to examine this shift in the African experience in the early colonial city.

Warfel, Steve

The Ephrata Cloister

[PLENARY SESSION] Interpretation of life at Ephrata Cloister was rooted in written histories and oral traditions until the advent of an archaeology research program initiated by The State Museum of Pennsylvania in 1993. This presentation will survey select findings of the eleven-year project and examine the interplay of historical and archaeological information.

White, Rebecca, & George Cress (both URS Corporation)

The Kiln Under the Tracks: Analysis of an 18th-Century Redware Kiln Assemblage Recovered Beneath the Former Pennsylvania Railroad Train Depot in Downtown Lancaster

[SESSION 10] This presentation reviews the results of an analysis of redware wasters, kiln furniture, and structural elements recovered during archaeological excavation of an 18th-century kiln site at the proposed location of the Red Rose Transit Authority Intermodal Transportation Center. Although the potter is unknown, the redware wasters exhibit evidence of Moravian or German influence.

White, Richard L., Judson Kratzer, Paul Schopp, & Christine Gill (all A.D. Marble & Company)

Preliminary Findings at the Sugar House Casino Archaeological Site, 36PH137.

[SESSION 4] A.D. Marble & Company of Conshohocken, Pennsylvania, acting as a consultant for HSP Gaming L.P. and Keating Consulting, LLC, has completed Phase III investigations at the Sugar House Casino Site (36PH137) in the Kensington section of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The Sugar House Casino Site is a multicomponent site along the western shore of the Delaware River. To date, the site has yielded one of the largest assemblages of Late Archaic artifacts ever recovered within the city limits. The Historic component consists of industrial, commercial and residential neighborhoods where nine privies produced more than 100,000 artifacts from the eighteenth to the early twentieth century. This paper presents a brief overview of the site's history and a discussion of the preliminary archaeological findings and their importance to the regional and local history of Philadelphia. The paper will also provide the most recent information regarding the artifacts. At present, only wood and leather items have been stabilized and prepared for preservation and analysis. The process of stabilization and some preliminary observations regarding those artifacts will be discussed.

Wurst, LouAnn (Western Michigan University)

Ten Years in the Finger Lakes National Forest

[SESSION 5] This year marks a decade of research under the auspices of the Finger Lakes National Forest Farmstead Archaeology Project. The upland farms on Hector's Backbone were all purchased by the Federal Government during the depression to aide farmers stranded on unproductive submarginal farm land. Since 2000, we have investigated fourteen farms representing seventeen separate domestic sites, documented more than 100 features, and recovered over 150,000 artifacts. The results of this project contradict many of our common sense ideas of simple, homogeneous rural social relations. In this paper I discuss some of the larger analytical and interpretive themes that have guided our research using the R. Henry and A.C. Wickham sites investigated this summer as examples. As a whole, the results from this project demonstrate how a detailed, fine-grained analysis of one locale can provide significant insights into the transformations of agricultural production and capitalism in the United States.

Yamin, Rebecca, & Grace Zeising (both John Milner Associates, Inc.)

Josiah Eddy, George Washington, and the Complexity of the Past

[SESSION 1] A good deal has been written in the past couple of years about George Washington and the nine enslaved Africans who were part of the first president's household in Philadelphia. An archeological excavation was conducted on the site where Washington lived and a memorial is now under construction. An archeological project in a very different part of the city brought to light a very different perspective on our first president. JMA conducted Phase I–III investigations on the Convention Center Expansion site between 13th and Broad Streets in 2008. One of the lots excavated belonged to Josiah Eddy, an African-American barber who was also a lay minister at Mother Bethel, the first AME church in the country. The analysis of some of Eddy's possessions led to his religion and his religion led to the church's founder, Richard Allen and his obituary of George Washington. The analysis also led to other members of Josiah Eddy's family who provide a picture of Philadelphia's entrepreneurial free black community in the middle of the nineteenth century. This project demonstrates how archeology often complicates our understanding of the past and enriches the historical record through the interpretation of the most mundane objects.

Yentsch, Anne (University System of Georgia)

The Archaeology of Cookbooks with Connections to Variations within Kitchen and Dining Assemblages

[SESSION 3] It is now customary to look at objects as primarily demonstrative of consumption or display and thus of purchasing power (i.e., wealth). Yet, many of us perceive our own purchases as instigated by need. We buy pragmatic functional tools that will enable us to do something different or improve the quality of something we presently do. We toss out an old iron skillet and replace it with a nonstick version, or, if our family has grown we toss out the eight-inch pan and buy its twelve-inch counterpart. If we are older, we proceed in the opposite direction—both space and weight become determining factors. Thus the contents of the kitchen assemblage change in tandem with technological prowess and life cycle changes—in the individual or in the family. This issue is considered here using two approaches: (1) the analysis of cookbooks and (2) the contents of kitchen-dining assemblages.

Young-Vigneault, Emilie (Université Laval)

A Dendroarchaeological Study of Wood Associated with Military Constructions in the Late 18th Century (Fort Lennox, Île-aux-Noix, Québec)

[SESSION 2] The study of a collection of archaeological wood from the Fort Lennox National Historic Site of Canada, at Île-aux-Noix in the Upper Richelieu Valley, was entrusted to Université Laval by Parks Canada. It consists mainly of coniferous wood, namely twenty-nine samples of white cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*), eighteen pieces of white pine (*Pinus strobus*) and one hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*) sample. The dendrochronological series of white cedar covers the period 1574–1812. It was cross dated with both the Ile d'Orléans (Dagneau and Duchaine, 2007) and Saint-Laurent (Querrec et al., 2009) series. The white-pine samples were crossdated with the Champlain series (Delwaide and Filion, 1999). While the proposed dates for the white pine samples in this paper remain uncertain, 1504–1727 are the likely dates, according to our current interpretative capacity. Our tree-ring data and interpretation of the historical data can offer an alternative explanation to the one suggested by archaeologists as to the origin of archaeological wood that had been thrown into a water-filled ditch along the western redoubt built in 1782–1783. The wood deposit may also be associated with site's preparation for the construction of Fort Lennox in 1819 rather than with the restoration work which took place in 1812–1814.



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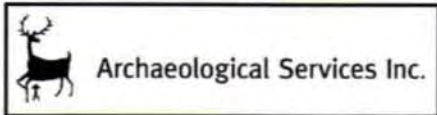
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