



**EASTERN STATES  
ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION**

**ANNUAL MEETING**

**October 27-30, 2011**

**Wyndham Hotel  
Mt. Laurel, NJ 08054**

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Kurt Carr  
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## **SPONSORSHIP OF BREAKS**

Hunter Research Inc. (Full Break)

Richard Grubb and Associates (Full Break)

Dean Knight - Archaeological Research Associates Ltd (Full Break)

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McCormick Taylor, Inc (Portion of one Break)

## **SUPPORT FOR PROGRAM PRINTING**

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# FIELD TRIP

Thursday, October 27  
Afternoon

1:00 – 4:30 p.m. **Exploring the Abbott Farm National Landmark – Walking Tour.** R. Michael Stewart, Department of Anthropology, Temple University and Gregory D. Lattanzi, Bureau of Archaeology and Ethnology, New Jersey State Museum. Sponsored by the New Jersey State Museum, Temple University, the Archaeological Society of New Jersey, and the Friends for the Marsh.

The Abbott Farm is a large complex of prehistoric and historic sites oriented around the Delaware River, its tributaries and freshwater wetlands near Trenton, New Jersey. It was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1976. Evidence of American Indian occupations at the Abbott Farm span the time from roughly 13,000 years ago (Clovis) through the 18<sup>th</sup> century and the concerted settlement of the area by non-native peoples. Participation in this field trip will include on-site presentations dealing with the American Indian archaeology of the landmark, the history of its exploration, and a walking tour of portions of the landmark emphasizing the variable landscapes and local resources that were utilized over time.

Participants will leave the ESAF meeting location at 1:00 p.m. (transportation will be arranged). The walking tour will begin at Roebling Park located within the landmark and adjacent to trails that will be used for the walking tour. Dress to be outside, including shoes suitable for walking in the woods. While we will be using dirt roads and well-established trails for the walking tour, conditions can vary depending on the weather, and portions of the walk are adjacent to a tidal wetland. Bring water and snacks if you so desire. For those arranging their own transportation to Roebling Park directions and instructions about parking will be provided.

2:00-4:15 Walking tour of select portions of the landmark which will include: alluvial settings adjacent to the fresh water, tidal marsh where some cultural deposits are buried up to 14 feet below surface; Dorothy Cross's famous Excavation 14 which encompassed 4 distinctive buried A horizons and extensive artifact deposits; upland localities where sites are buried by a combination of aeolian and colluvial processes and sediments; landscapes where human remains were buried, some dating as early as the Late Archaic; the ruins of the home of Charles Conrad Abbott for whom the landmark is named, and the person who brought the area into the public eye during 19<sup>th</sup> century debates regarding the antiquity of humans in the Americas; and examples of looting that goes on within the landmark

The walking tour will begin and end at Roebling Park. Handouts will be provided.

4:30-5:15 Return to ESAF meeting hotel.

**Thursday, October 27**  
**Evening**

8:30 p.m. **President's Reception.** Hospitality Room

**Friday, October 28**  
**Morning**

8:00 a.m. Registration, Book and Exhibits Room

8:30 a.m. Welcoming Remarks. Dean Knight, ESAF President

8:50 a.m. *Morning Session chaired by Ilene Grossman-Bailey, Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc.*

Tales from the Shore: A Memorial to Paul Boyd (1940-2011). Co-Chairs: Ilene Grossman-Bailey and Sean McHugh, Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc.

9:10 a.m. Smashing Stone: Lithic Technology at the Kimble's Beach Site (28CM36A). James P. Kotcho, Sussex County Community College.

9:30 a.m. "None so Convenient for Trade as New Perth": Benjamin Clarke, John Watson, and Scotland's Dream of a Great American Colony. Richard Veit, Monmouth University.

9:50 a.m. Charles Rau and the Keyport Shell Heap, Understanding New Jersey's First Archaeological Excavation in its Historic Context. Sean McHugh, Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc.

10:10 a.m. Archaeological Investigations at the Gully Site (28-Mo-351): A Prehistoric Camp in Central New Jersey. Jesse Walker, Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc.

10:30 a.m. *Break*

10:50 a.m. The Thompson Park Site: An Eighteenth Century Site in Monroe Township, NJ - Is it Part of Brainerd's 1746-1759 Bethel Mission? Ilene Grossman-Bailey, Richard Grubb & Associates.

11:10 a.m. A Look at Water Retention in Argillite Through Experimental Archaeology. Poul Graversen, Monmouth University.

11:30 a.m. Conclusions, questions, comments, memorial

Noon Lunch on your own. ESAF Executive Board meeting

**Friday, October 28 (Afternoon)**

*First Afternoon Session chaired by John P. Nass, Jr. California University of Pennsylvania.*

1:30 p.m. Upland Settlement and Lithic Procurement in the Kanawha River Basin: Site 46Ka622 in Kanawha County, West Virginia. Richard B. Duncan, GAI Consultants, Inc.

1:50 p.m. A Predictive Framework for Prehistoric Steatite Extraction Locales. Heather A. Wholey, West Chester University.

2:10 p.m. Sacred in Purpose but Not in Name: the Father Angle Site, an Earthen Enclosure (36Wa65) in Southwestern Pennsylvania. Douglas G. Sahady, West Virginia University and John P. Nass, Jr. California University of Pennsylvania.

2:30 p.m. The Norfolk Bipoint. Wm Jack Hranicky, Archeological Society of Virginia.

2:50 p.m. *Break*

Second Afternoon Session chaired by Gregory D. Lattanzi, New Jersey State Museum.

3:00 p.m. It Fell from the Sky: Abbott Zoned Incised and its Connections to the Ritual of Feasting During the Middle Woodland Period. Gregory D. Lattanzi, New Jersey State Museum.

3:20 p.m. 17th and 18th Century Archaeological Sites from the U.S. Route 301 Project in Delaware. David S. Clarke, Delaware Department of Transportation.

3:40 p.m. Delaware's Route Three-O-Wonders: Surprising Finds Along The New Route 301 Corridor. William B. Liebeknecht, Hunter Research, Inc.

- 4:00 p.m. Wilderness Battleship: The Story of the *Chippewa* and Lake Ontario's Forgotten Naval Shipyard. Timothy J. Abel, Jefferson Community College. Gary M. Gibson, Sackets Harbor Battlefield Alliance
- 4:20 p.m. Mapping the Arroyo Tannery Heritage Site, Allegheny National Forest, Elk County, Pennsylvania. Brian L. Fritz, Quemahoning, LLC.
- 4:40 p.m. Frazier Sawmill Blacksmith Shop: Delineating the Walls and Work Areas. Amanda L. Valko and Brian L. Fritz, North Fork Chapter #29, Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology.

8:00 p.m. **Canadian American Friendship Reception**

**Saturday, October 29 (Morning)**

8:00 a.m. Registration, Book and Exhibits Room

*First Morning Session chaired by R. Michael Stewart, Temple University.*

- 8:30 a.m. Nesquehoning Creek: Historic Through Paleoindian Occupation in the Lehigh River Gorge, Carbon County, Pennsylvania. Introduction to the Session, R. Michael Stewart, Temple University.
- 8:50 a.m. An Overview of Archaeology at the Nesquehoning Creek Site (36CR142). R. Michael Stewart, Temple University.
- 9:10 a.m. "If At First You Don't Succeed..." Securing the Future of the Past at the Nesquehoning Creek Site. Del Beck, American Society for Amateur Archaeology.
- 9:30 a.m. Experimental/Comparative Microwear Analysis of Stony Ridge Chert at the Nesquehoning Site (36Cr142). Jennifer C. Rankin, Temple University.
- 9:50 a.m. Analysis of Steatite Vessel Fragments from the Nesquehoning Creek Site. Susan Bachor, Temple University.
- 10:10 a.m. Preliminary Analysis of the Paleoindian Occupation at the Nesquehoning Creek Site in Northeast Pennsylvania. Jeremy Koch, Temple University.
- 10:30 a.m. *Break*

*Second Session chaired by Anthony Bonfiglio, Richard Stockton College of New Jersey.*

- 10:50 a.m. An Upland Perspective on the Nesquehoning Creek Site. Jennifer Falchetta, Temple University.
- 11:10 a.m. Exploring Northeast Philadelphia's Buried Past: A Look at Late Prehistoric Occupations along the Delaware River. Douglas B. Mooney and Jennifer C. Rankin, URS Corporation.
- 11:30 a.m. "Salvage Squared": Salvage Archaeology at the Warner Farm Prehistoric Site, Mt. Laurel, NJ. Sandra H. Bierbrauer, Richard Regensburg, Jack Cresson, Anthony Bonfiglio, and Antoinette Collins, Richard Stockton College of New Jersey
- 11:50 a.m. 10,000 Years of Prehistoric Quarry Activity in Cumberland County, New Jersey. Anthony Bonfiglio, Richard Stockton College of New Jersey
- 12:10 a.m. Lunch on your own.

**Saturday, October 29 (Afternoon)**

*First Afternoon Session chaired by Carolyn Dillian, Coastal Carolina University.*

- 1:30 p.m. Selling Stoneware in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century: The William Hare Example. Chris Espenshade, New South Associates, Inc.
- 1:50 p.m. Coastal Resources and Regional Networks: Prehistoric Occupation of Waties Island, South Carolina. Carolyn Dillian, Coastal Carolina University.

- 2:10 p.m. Building a Raw Materials Collection for Provenance Studies in the Southeast. Jess Hendrix and Carolyn Dillian, Coastal Carolina University.
- 2:30 p.m. Deer Run Site: Middle Woodland Ceramics and Social Relations among Indigenous Communities in the Housatonic and Hudson Valley River Valleys. Andrea Rand, Litchfield Hills Archaeology Club.
- 2:50 p.m. *Break*
- Second Afternoon Session chaired by Ruth Troccoli, DC Historic Preservation Office.*
- 3:00 p.m. GIS and Geoarchaeology in Washington, D.C. Ruth Troccoli, DC Historic Preservation Office.
- 3:20 p.m. “Nothing but dead horses and men everywhere”: the Ordeal of Otway P. Hare, William Byrd Taylor, and Richard Eppes during the Siege of Petersburg: 1964-65. David G. Orr, Temple University.
- 3:40 p.m. Farming in the Delaware Piedmont: Archaeological Data Recovery at The Weldin Plantation Archaeological Site, 7NC-B-11. Barbara J. Shaffer and Brenda L. Weller, McCormick, Taylor & Associates, Inc.
- 4:00 p.m. **ESAF General Business Meeting**
- 6:00 p.m. **Cash Bar**
- 7:00 p.m. **Banquet Buffet**
- Banquet Speaker:** The Archaeology and Anthropology of the Sacred Landscape of Jácana, Puerto Rico. Chris Espenshade, New South Associates.
- 8:30 p.m. **Hospitality Suite**

### **Sunday, October 30 (Morning)**

*Morning Session chaired by Roger Moeller, Archaeological Services*

- 9:00 a.m. Hammer and Anvil: Rural Blacksmithing in Somerset County, New Jersey. Michael J. Gall, Richard Grubb and Associates.
- 9:20 a.m. Lost - One Nineteenth Century Town. Last Seen in the Archival Record: Analysis of the Creesville A Site (28GL396), Washington Township, Gloucester County, New Jersey. Barbara Chi Hsiao Silber, McCormick Taylor, Inc.
- 9:40 a.m. Open Discussion

### **Poster Session**

A Close-up Look at Two Early Woodland Copper Objects from West Virginia and Pennsylvania. Mark A. McConaughy, Pennsylvania Bureau for Historic Preservation, Gretchen E. Anderson and Deborah G. Harding, Section of Anthropology, Carnegie Museum of Natural History.

## PRESENTATION ABSTRACTS

**Abel, Timothy J. and Gary M. Gibson: A Wilderness Battleship: The Story of the *Chippewa* and Lake Ontario's Forgotten Naval Shipyard.** During the campaign of 1814, the navies of Britain and the United States were deadlocked in an epic struggle for control of Lake Ontario. The United States gained that control in August with the launch of the 58-gun *Superior*. That fall and winter, however, Britain upped the ante with the launch of the 102-gun first-rate *St. Lawrence* and the 56-gun frigate *Psyche*. To counter this new threat, the US Navy commissioned the construction of three new warships during the winter of 1814-15. Two of these would be 106-gun first rate ships-of-the-line and the last would be a 58-gun frigate. There was one problem: the existing shipyard at Sackets Harbor had room enough to build only one of the first-rates in time for the spring sailing season. To solve the problem, Commodore Isaac Chauncey decided to build the first-rate USS *New Orleans* and frigate USS *Plattsburgh* at Sackets Harbor. The other first-rate, USS *Chippewa*, was to be constructed nearby, at a new shipyard called Storrs Harbor. Construction began on the two massive liners in January, 1815, but with the war ending just a few weeks later neither of these vessels were completed. The Storrs Harbor facility was maintained by the navy for two decades after the war, but falling into ruin, the *Chippewa* and its shipyard were scrapped in 1833. Since then, both ship and shipyard have all but vanished from the historical record. Recent historical research has shed new light on this dramatic closing episode of the war, while archaeological research has now revealed the location of Lake Ontario's forgotten naval station.

**Bachor, Susan: Analysis of Steatite Vessel Fragments from the Nesquehoning Creek Site.** Steatite artifacts found in excavated contexts (Transitional Archaic) at the Nesquehoning Creek site, and also retrieved from the back-dirt of looter's holes, were examined using a portable X-ray fluorescence (XRF) device to determine potential source areas for the raw material. Steatite is a resource of the Piedmont physiographic province that was utilized by native peoples throughout the Middle Atlantic region during Late Archaic and later times. The Nesquehoning Creek site is over 30 miles from the closest potential source of steatite, and 80 to over 150 miles from others in the general region. The data collected from XRF analysis is compared to existing chemical signatures for steatite quarries in the Delaware and Susquehanna (Octoraro Creek) river watersheds. This comparison provides a basic quarry complex location for the artifacts and begins to shed light on whether the procurement of steatite by the inhabitants of the Nesquehoning Creek site was direct or a result of trade - steatite analysis (YES)

**Beck, Del: "If At First You Don't Succeed..." Securing the Future of the Past at the Nesquehoning Creek Site.** Personal experiences with the Nesquehoning Creek site, efforts to halt looting, salvage significant information, and get professional archaeologists involved in the study of this deeply stratified site are chronicled. Persistence, maintaining a local presence, and the value of having a wide network of individuals upon which to draw are emphasized.

**Bierbrauer, Sandra H., Richard Regensburg, Jack Cresson, Anthony Bonfiglio, and Antoinette Collins:** The Warner Farm collections have preserved evidence from a site now lost to further study as the site was destroyed by a housing development; an all too common event in New Jersey. Dick Regensburg, Jack Cresson, and Tony Bonfiglio were invited by the Warner family to perform systematic surface collecting in the early 1970s. Regensburg sifted ashes to retrieve the Warner Family artifact collection after their farmhouse burned to the ground—hence the title of this talk. Artifacts from the Regensburg, Cresson, and Bonfiglio collections, plus notes by the late Raymond Powell from Medford, NJ, were used in this analysis. The Warner Farm site yielded artifacts throughout New Jersey Prehistory, from Paleoindian to European contact. We found notable the number of Early Archaic bifurcate points, and in particular a large number of datable artifact types from the Late Archaic through Early Woodland times. This site is located on the Pemberton Soil Series which are infertile, well-drained aeolian sands, at the headwaters of the North Branch, Pensauken Creek. This sandy site would have favored an open pine forest. Nearby however, lie fertile, marl-rich soils with a mixed hickory-oak-beech forest today. Such a forest would have been a rich resource base for food and plant raw materials. A swamp to the south once may have been open water for fish and waterfowl. Lithics on site are limited to quartz and chert gravel and pebbles; much of the lithics analyzed were imported. Quartzites came from nearby cuesta mounts but

also from Delaware River cobbles; and jaspers, cherts, igneous and metamorphosed rock from much further distances. This study illustrates the value of carefully documented private artifact collections in reconstructing New Jersey's past.

**Bonfiglio, Tony: 10,000 Years of Prehistoric Quarry Activity in Cumberland County, New Jersey.** Within the boundaries of Greenwich, Cumberland County, New Jersey are the remains of several prehistoric quarries of a unique silcrete material, which has been referred to for years as, Cohansey Creek Quartzite. It is similar in its formation to other silcretes occurring in Southern New Jersey, namely limonitic sandstone (bog iron) and what has been referred to as Salem or Cuesta Quartzite. Silcrete is a natural concrete that forms as acid, produced usually by the chemical combination of the hydrogen in water and the sulphur in iron, leaches silica in the soil horizon and subsequently re-mineralizes the local sand and gravel in lower horizons. All of the silcrete types mentioned have been utilized by prehistoric people that occupied Southern New Jersey. Specific temporal groups have been quarrying, processing and manufacturing tools of Cohansey Silcrete obtained from several Greenwich locations since the Paleo phase.

**Clarke, David S.: 17th and 18th Century Archaeological Sites from the U.S. Route 301 Project in Delaware.** The Route 301 project in Delaware is a rare opportunity to look into the past and identify archaeological sites from the 17th and 18th centuries. The Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT) is in the throes of its largest public works project in over 12 years. DelDOT plans to construct 17 miles of new grade-separated highway across southern New Castle County, to move traffic safely and efficiently from U.S. Route 301 in Maryland onto the existing Delaware State Route 1 corridor. Background research, phase I, and phase II archaeological survey work are identifying numerous 17th and 18th century archaeological sites that will completely alter what we thought we knew about this early historic time period in Delaware and the Mid-Atlantic region. The sheer quantity and quality of these early historic sites is amazing and every new site we find sheds more light on this time period in Delaware.

**Dillian, Carolyn: Coastal Resources and Regional Networks: Prehistoric Occupation of Waties Island, South Carolina.** Waties Island is an undeveloped barrier island along the South Carolina coast that contains evidence of multiple prehistoric occupations. This dynamic environmental setting provided a range of habitats for the exploitation of terrestrial and marine resources. Preliminary ecological data and excavations of a Woodland Period site provide information useful for understanding changing conditions and human use of Waties Island. Yet Native American occupants of the area were part of a larger network of regional interactions and exchange, demonstrated through artifacts made of non-local materials. This project marks the initial investigation of the use of local, coastal resources and non-local exchange items along the South Carolina coast.

**Duncan, Richard B.: Upland Settlement and Lithic Procurement in the Kanawha River Basin: Site 46Ka622 in Kanawha County, West Virginia.** Data recovery investigations at Site 46Ka622 were performed as part of Dominion Transmission, Inc.'s H-162/TL585 Pipeline Replacement Project in Kanawha County, West Virginia. Investigations documented nearly 8,000 years of lithic procurement and tool production at a small upland site in the heart of the Kanawha chert resource area of central West Virginia. The excavations suggest that Native Americans briefly but repeatedly utilized the southern portion of Site 46KA622 for lithic reduction activity spanning the Early Archaic through Late Woodland periods. The results of these investigations will be explored, particularly in relationship to the discovered Early/Middle Woodland components, which represent the primary occupation at the site, spanning the period from ca. 1030 B.C. to A.D. 310. The most intensive occupation of the site is represented by four potentially contemporaneous hearths dating to the Adena period occupation, likely dating from between ca. 200 B.C. to 1 A.D.

**Espenshade, Chris: Selling Stoneware in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century: The William Hare Example.** William Hare was a master potter in Wilmington, Delaware, from 1837 to 1885. Surviving advertisements document his struggle to create and hold a market share with stoneware canning jars. Many of Hare's



strategies will be familiar to the modern consumer. This study underlines an aspect of 19<sup>th</sup> century potting that is often overlooked. It was not simply enough to make a quality product.

**Espenshade, Chris [Banquet Presentation]: The Archaeology and Anthropology of the Sacred Landscape of Jácana, Puerto Rico.** The 2006-2011 study of site PO-29 (Jácana) in south-central Puerto Rico was a unique and interesting project in many regards. The site proved to be of transcendent importance and research value, and the decision was made to preserve the site even though the data recovery excavations were 95 percent complete. The study became the subject of a heated debate over the roles of federal agencies and mainland archaeological firms in the study of Puerto Rican heritage. The site was shown to contain two major components, dating to A.D. 650-900 and A.D. 1300-1500. The earlier occupation included numerous house patterns, dense domestic midden, many burials, a midden mound, and possibly a small *batey* (ballcourt/dance-ground). The later component included one of the largest *bateys* (40x50 meters) known for the island. The *batey* was lined on four sides by rock borders that included spectacular rock art. The late component also included a much-expanded midden mound, several burials, and two or three structures. For the later component, the site function is interpreted as a vacant ceremonial center that welcomed pilgrims and large crowds on holy days. The site of Jácana was one element of a broader sacred landscape that marked a valley of mythic and historic significance to the Taíno Indians.

**Falchetta, Jennifer: An Upland Perspective on the Nesquehoning Creek Site.** The investigation of upland sites and rockshelters in the area around the Nesquehoning Creek site helps form a more holistic view of the history of activity in the area. Like the Nesquehoning Creek site, the surrounding area has also been highly disturbed by looting. A basic investigation of looted sites and rockshelters can reveal settlement patterns, trends in land use and lithic raw material preferences, and changes in these patterns through time.

**Fritz, Brian L.: Mapping the Arroyo Tannery Heritage Site, Allegheny National Forest, Elk County, Pennsylvania.** The Arroyo Tannery was a leather manufacturing center that operated along the Clarion River in Elk County, Pennsylvania between 1881 and 1924. Tannery workers processed up to 50,000 hides annually. Ruins of the tannery complex and more than 40 company built worker's houses are represented by stone walls, concrete piers, and foundation holes that stretch across an area encompassing more than 30 acres. In 2009, a cooperative partnership was formed between the Allegheny National Forest, the Jefferson County Historical Society, and Quemahoning, LLC for the purpose of generating detailed maps of the Arroyo Tannery site ruins. The field survey recorded the location, size, and shape of over 150 structures. The results of the survey will help the Forest Service to make better decisions regarding the preservation of the ruins and how best to present the story of the Arroyo Tannery Heritage site to the public.

**Gall, Michael J.: Hammer and Anvil: Rural Blacksmithing in Somerset County, New Jersey.** A once ubiquitous and essential craft industry in every rural settlement in America, blacksmiths served the everyday needs of community members prior to the introduction of inexpensive, mass produced metal goods by the late nineteenth century. Their work was often confined to small, hot, smoky shops, where they employed craft skills mending and creating an assortment of tools, producing architectural hardware, making wagon, cart, and coach parts, and shoeing horses and oxen. Despite their ubiquity, few blacksmith shops have been archaeologically investigated in New Jersey. Recent excavations at a circa 1782 street-front blacksmith shop associated with Dutch teamster, yeoman, and blacksmith Garret Vorhees, Jr. in Middlebush Village, Franklin Township, Somerset County, New Jersey, provided an opportunity to examine an ephemeral, late-eighteenth-century shop. Archaeological data from the site shed light on earthfast shop construction techniques, the panoply of goods produced, and the variety of services rendered, the later of which, beyond smithing, also included a lay form of dentistry.

**Graversen, Poul: A Look at Water Retention in Argillite through Experimental Archaeology.** Argillite was one of the most commonly used lithics for stone tool making in New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania during the Middle Woodland Period. It is believed that there is an ancient Native American

method of applying water to argillite in order to enhance this process. It has been hypothesized by archaeologists for more than one hundred years that the addition of water to argillite will improve the workability of this popular lithic. With the performing of multiple experiments over the period of a year, the ability of argillite to retain moisture was tested and retested. This study confirms that argillite can retain a small degree of water in microscopic voids and that it may assist in the propagation of fractures.

**Grossman-Bailey, Ilene. The Thompson Park Site: An Eighteenth Century Site in Monroe Township, NJ- Is it Part of Brainerd's 1746-1759 Bethel Mission?** Recent archaeological surveys and historic research in the location of the new Monroe High School near Jamesburg in Middlesex County, NJ searched for evidence that the 18th century Bethel Mission was in that location. As a result of Phase I and II surveys, a National Register eligible 18th century site called the Thompson Park Historic Site (28-Mi-243) was identified. The question remains whether the Thompson Park Historic Site was a part of the Bethel Mission settlement, an outlying portion, or something else. Why are eighteenth century, and earlier historic Native American sites so hard to find in New Jersey? A summary and lessons learned from this work are presented.

**Grossman-Bailey, Ilene and Sean McHugh: Tales from the Shore: A Memorial to Paul Boyd (1940-2011).** Dr. Paul Boyd was a historian whose work encompassed archaeology, history, and ethnohistory. His 2006 Rutgers University dissertation, *Settlers Along the Shores: Lenape Spatial Patterns in Coastal Monmouth County, 1600--1750*, was a rare but valuable combination of primary historic records with archaeological data. He concluded that notions of limited or summertime use of the coastal areas by the Contact and Colonial Period Lenape could not be substantiated. This session will present an overview of Dr. Boyd's work and papers dealing with related subjects related such as prehistoric archaeology of the New Jersey shore, Native American archaeology in Monmouth County, historic Native American archaeology, and ethnohistory. The session will conclude with an opportunity to comment on his life, work, or friendship.

**Hendrix, Jess and Carolyn Dillian: Building a Raw Materials Collection for Provenance Studies in the Southeast.** Using X-ray fluorescence for stone tool materials provenance has become commonplace in the western United States. However, in the Southeast, these kinds of studies have not been possible due to a lack of adequate sampling of geologic sources. This paper will outline methods used to obtain geologic samples to create an elemental fingerprint database for raw materials that were used prehistorically and historically in South Carolina's Lowcountry. The results of these kinds of studies help archaeologists understand trade and population movements in the past by determining where people obtained raw materials including stone, metal, and clay.

**Hranicky, Wm Jack: The Norfolk Bipoint.** This illustrated paper discusses the generalized history of then world-wide bipoint technology. The bipoint knife is one of the oldest technologies among homo sapiens. Bipoint initial sources and times are presented. A basic structure model is described. Problems identifying bipoints due to resharpening are discussed. Hafting technology methods are presented. Included is the discovery of the Cinmar bipoint that places Virginia in the Before Clovis era at a 25,000-year date. Also, the unpublished Virginia Norfolk bipoint will be shown and argued as being Solutrean. Additional early and late prehistoric bipoint examples are illustrated, which are from the Western Hemisphere, Europe, and Africa.

**Koch, Jeremy: Preliminary Analysis of the Paleoindian Occupation at the Nesquehoning Creek Site in Northeast Pennsylvania.** Archaeological excavations on a stratified, multi-component site in Nesquehoning, Pennsylvania have revealed a long archaeological sequence spanning from the Paleoindian period to Contact. The Nesquehoning Creek site's Paleoindian component has recently been radiometrically dated to 9940±50 RCYBP and is stratigraphically separated from younger cultural deposits. Artifacts associated with the Paleoindian component are reviewed and include the base of a fluted point, channel flakes, and a variety of flake tools. The diversity, preference, and spatial distribution of toolstone recovered from the Paleoindian component are discussed.

**Kotcho, James P. : Smashing Stone: Lithic Technology at the Kimble's Beach Site (28CM36A).** The Kimble's Beach site is located along the margin of the Delaware Bay in the northern Cape May Peninsula, New Jersey. As part of the study of lithic technology at the site, data collected from chipped stone debitage recovered during the excavations were compared with data from experimentally replicated small triangular projectile points and scrapers found in the assemblage. Sullivan and Rozen's flake types derived from the debitage of the tool making experiments and experimental bipolar and freehand reduction of alluvial chert pebbles were evaluated with discriminant analysis to determine if these reduction strategies could be distinguished by this data. This presentation will discuss some of the results of this comparison in order to identify Late Woodland lithic technological practices at the site.

**McConaughy, Mark A., Gretchen E. Anderson, and Deborah G. Harding: A Close-up Look at Two Early Woodland Copper Objects from West Virginia and Pennsylvania.** Two Cresap phase Early Woodland Period sites, McKees Rocks Mound, Pennsylvania, and Cresap Mound, West Virginia, provided the copper objects used in this study. A copper imitation bear canine from McKees Rocks Mound and a copper quadriconcave gorget from Cresap Mound were examined using a Dino-Lite digital microscope. Object materials and residues were digitally photographed. Fabric was preserved on the McKees Rocks copper bear canine. Residues of hide and hair were found adhering to the Cresap Mound gorget. The preserved materials provide insights into the perishable goods placed with Cresap phase burials.

**McHugh, Sean: Charles Rau and the Keyport Shell Heap, Understanding New Jersey's First Archaeological Excavation in its Historic Context.** Charles Rau, curator of archaeology at the National Museum of Natural History, performed an important early archaeological excavation of the Keyport shell heaps and was one of the first scientific excavations in New Jersey. Rau's role in the history of American archaeology and excavations at the shell heaps is examined in its historical context. While Rau was widely known during his life, it appears that the perceived importance of his work has diminished over the years among historians of North American archaeology. This presentation discusses Rau's importance in shell midden and prehistoric archaeology and why his work should be studied now.

**Mooney, Douglas B. and Jennifer C. Rankin: Exploring Northeast Philadelphia's Buried Past: A Look at Late Prehistoric Occupations along the Delaware River.** Despite Philadelphia's vast urban and industrial development, prehistoric sites still remain largely intact along the I-95 corridor. Since 2009, several archaeological sites have been identified and excavated along the banks of the Delaware River in Philadelphia's Fishtown, Kensington, and Port Richmond neighborhoods. By examining the distribution of these sites and their artifact assemblages, we are able to further examine site use and draw conclusions about prehistoric and historic settlement patterns and land use. These traces in late prehistory will lead us one step closer to unfolding Philadelphia's buried past.

**Orr, David G.: "Nothing but dead horses and men everywhere": the Ordeal of Otway P. Hare, William Byrd Taylor, and Richard Eppes during the Siege of Petersburg: 1864-65.** Archaeology has given us an intimate look into the terror which the above three gentlemen must have felt when the Army of the Potomac arrived on their property in June of 1864. Not only the owners but also the daily lives of their families, slave and free, were dramatically interrupted as well. We have a splendid context to interpret this moment of great trauma: the historical accounts by the actors themselves (including slave narratives and oral histories), the archaeology revealing their shattered landscapes and lives, the military context of fortification, and the story of the soldiers who fought in their fields and ruined structures. New data can be added to our previous understanding of this "collateral damage" and the suffering of these non-combatants can now be eloquently told. All three properties have been previously archaeologically tested by National Park Service excavations in 1977, 1978, 1982-5, and in recent times as well. We can now fully acknowledge the experience of these families and the relationship of their disrupted lives to the onslaught occasioned by the Federal Military machine. This paper utilizes pictorial, cartographic, and statistical summaries as well as letters, diaries, eye witness accounts, and oral historical memories from the historic/ethnohistorical accounts and meshes them with the abundant material culture generated by numerous "digs". The result is a more balanced, sympathetic, and above all accurate interpretation of a bloody episode in our history.

**Rand, Andrea: Deer Run Site: Middle Woodland Ceramics and Social Relations among Indigenous Communities in the Housatonic and Hudson Valley River Valleys.** Deer Run in Warren, Ct is a multi-component site nestled on a protected stream terrace of a gently sloping hill in the western uplands. The site is .3 miles away from the Hopkins site, a large, lake shore site whose occupation extended back to the paleolithic and was continuously occupied at least through the Middle Woodland. The artifact assemblage and Carbon 14 date indicate thus far that Deer Run was occupied during the Late Archaic and early Middle Woodland and may have been a small satellite community or family unit of the larger Hopkins site. The lake, as well as Potash Brook, the site's probable fresh water and lithic source are a part of the Housatonic River drainage system that also includes Northwestern Massachusetts as well as Eastern New York. Current research indicates that the west-central Connecticut prehistoric Native groups may have been directly related to the groups of the Hudson Valley. Based on the idea that women were the potters, the transmission of ceramic decorative styles from one kin group to another may have been the result of social as well as economic interactions between cultural groups from eastern New York and western Connecticut that continued well into the historic period. The four different types of early Middle Woodland ceramics recovered from Deer Run appear to support this hypothesis. The decorations and other morphological characteristics of the ceramics excavated thus far indicate that the Point Peninsula ceramic tradition of New York state extended well beyond the Hudson River drainage to the east where it was fully entrenched in the social and economic sphere of the prehistoric Native American cultural groups of the upper Housatonic in western Connecticut.

**Rankin, Jennifer C.: Experimental/Comparative Microwear Analysis of Stony Ridge Chert at the Nesquehoning Site (36Cr142).** The most reliable and replicable analysis of microwear involves an extensive, controlled experiment using the same raw materials as used in pre-contact times. In order to determine the range of activities conducted by the prehistoric occupants at the Nesquehoning site (36Cr142) in the Late Archaic/Transitional and Woodland periods, the local Stony Ridge chert is currently being subjected to replicative studies and controlled experiments using three different types of chert identified along Stony Ridge in Palmerton, PA. This paper will use a comparative analysis to examine wear patterns from raw materials collected from Stony Ridge to better evaluate site function and settlement at the Nesquehoning site.

**Sahady, Douglas G. and John P. Nass, Jr. : Sacred in Purpose but Not in Name: the Father Angle Site, an Earthen Enclosure (36Wa65) in Southwestern Pennsylvania.** While prehistoric earthen mounds have been documented across much of Pennsylvania, earthen enclosures are not. Those few sites that evince evidence of earthworks tend to be Late Woodland and Late Prehistoric in affiliation. A combination of geophysical mapping and excavation has shown that the Father Angle Site located along Ten-Mile Creek in Washington County, Pennsylvania, is an example of a prehistoric earthwork, but of a non-defensive nature. A summary of the geophysical survey and the archaeological testing by West Virginia University and California University of Pennsylvania are presented, along with a description of the archaeological remains are presented. A comparison of the Father Angle site with other known Woodland earthworks in the Central and Upper Ohio River Valley is also presented. *(The Geophysical survey and support for the 2011 field season were made possible by a grant from the Faculty Professional Development Committee, California University of Pennsylvania.)*

**Shaffer, Barbara J. and Brenda L. Weller: Farming in the Delaware Piedmont: Archaeological Data Recovery at The Weldin Plantation Archaeological Site, 7NC-B-11.** The Weldin Plantation Archaeological Site (7NC-B-11) consists of the ruins of a mid-seventeenth to early twentieth century farmstead in the piedmont north of Wilmington, Delaware. The site is unique because the foundations of the house, barn, stables, corn crib, and equipment sheds are still standing, along with barnyard walls. The Delaware Department of Transportation and Federal Highway Administration constructed the Blue Ball Properties Area Transportation Improvement Project, which adversely affected a portion of the site, including the main residence. These excavations and associated research shed light on the lives of both the tenants and owner occupants of the property in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The farm's history appears to reflect the agricultural trends seen more generally in the region: initial emphasis on wheat production in the early to late eighteenth century under a resident owner, more generalized farm

production during the years of its tenancy (1785-1862), followed by a shift during the Weldin family's ownership (1862-modern) to large-scale dairying, which continued up to the first quarter of the twentieth century. As part of the mitigation, the portion of the site that will not be impacted by the project will be stabilized and incorporated into a state park, and will include walking trails and interpretive signs.

**Silber, Barbara Chi Hsiao: Lost - One Nineteenth Century Town. Last Seen in the Archival Record: Analysis of the Creesville A Site (28GL396), Washington Township, Gloucester County, New Jersey.** This paper presents the results of archival and archaeological studies on the Creesville A Site (28GL396), a small mid- to late nineteenth century, tenant-occupied, domestic site. These studies revealed that the site was once part of the no longer extant settlement of Creesville, a typical small working community of rural southern New Jersey. Although the Creesville A Site is not National Register eligible, the process of discovering, recording, and analyzing the site still represents physical and archival verification of a discrete location of Creesville. The purpose of this paper is to explore the process of appraising information and to show how project documentation helps prevent places like Creesville from becoming "lost" in the broader archival record.

**Stewart, R. Michael: Introduction to the Session. Nesquehoning Creek: Historic Through Paleoindian Occupation in the Lehigh River Gorge, Carbon County, Pennsylvania.** As a result of the tireless efforts of a dedicated amateur archaeologist, a heavily looted American Indian site in the Lehigh Gorge State Park of Pennsylvania is finally getting the attention it deserves. Field research at the deeply stratified Nesquehoning Creek site has been ongoing since 2007 and represents an extensive collaborative effort of amateurs, university and museum professionals, volunteers, and park staff. This floodplain site contains stratified deposits representing Historic (American Indian), Late Woodland, Early Woodland, Transitional through Early Archaic, and Paleoindian occupations in profiles up to 8'-9' thick. Papers in this session focus on aspects of ongoing research.

**Stewart, R. Michael: An Overview of Archaeology at the Nesquehoning Creek Site (36CR142)** Investigations by Temple University and the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission at the Nesquehoning Creek Site (36CR142) in the Lehigh River Gorge are summarized. This floodplain site contains stratified deposits representing Historic (American Indian), Late Woodland, Early Woodland, Transitional through Early Archaic, and Paleoindian occupations in profiles up to 8'-9' thick. Assemblages for each of these periods are reviewed. The basal Paleoindian deposits are associated with a Crowfield type fluted point which occurs in the same stratum that produced an AMS date of 11,240-11,500 years BP (2 sigma calibration). Trends in tool stone preferences through time are used to infer the general orientation of settlement territories. Flood histories and sequences of soil development suggest linkages with regional climate through time. From a methodological perspective the nature and vertical distribution of archaeological deposits, especially features, large and heavy artifacts, allows us to see where soil

**Troccoli, Ruth: GIS and Geoarchaeology in Washington, D.C.** Increasingly, geoarchaeological survey is used in DC - an urban setting under intense development pressure. The landscape has undergone vast changes with made-land along the rivers, and swaths graded or filled to reduce the topography. Geoarchaeological testing is being requested for increasing numbers of Phase I surveys to determine whether archaeological soils are present in a given parcel, even when meters of fill are present. GIS is used to target specific landforms such as river and stream terraces, and subsequent geoarchaeological testing can quickly determine whether intact soils are present. Mechanical coring, manual coring, and mechanical trenching are used. Traditional testing follows if appropriate soils are identified. Examples from current projects demonstrating the benefits and drawbacks are described. The strategy of using these two powerful tools saves both time and money at every stage of the project - for clients, the SHPO, and for archaeologists.

**Valko, Amanda L. and Brian L. Fritz: Frazier Sawmill Blacksmith Shop: Delineating the Walls and Work Areas.** Frazier Sawmill Blacksmith Shop is located in Clear Creek State Park, Jefferson County, Pennsylvania. The North Fork Chapter of the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology has undertaken

excavations at this site since 2005 as a public archaeology outreach program. The site was reported on at ESAF 2007 with three goals to accomplish: 1. To delineate the actual structure of the blacksmith shop; 2. To delineate the work areas within the blacksmith shop; and 3. To determine if the blacksmith shop was associated solely with the sawmill vs. the sawmill and the surrounding community. Excavations in 2007 uncovered the eastern wall of the blacksmith shop and the general location of the blacksmith's anvil. Excavations in 2008, 2009 and 2011 have uncovered the south wall of the shop and hence the southeast corner along with the precise location of the anvil. We have also determined the possible location of the forge.

**Veit, Richard: “None so Convenient for Trade as New Perth”: Benjamin Clarke, John Watson, and Scotland’s Dream of a Great American Colony.** 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 and early 18th century artifacts from a house site associated with merchant and bookseller 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.

**Walker, Jesse: Archaeological Investigations at the Gully Site (28-Mo-351): A prehistoric camp in Central New Jersey.** The Gully Site (28-Mo-351) is a multi-component prehistoric camp situated in the northern New Jersey Coastal Plain. Phase IB/II/III investigations identified ten prehistoric features and recovered 7758 lithics, 13 prehistoric pottery sherds, 37 pieces of calcined bone, carbonized plant remains, and starch grains. Ten AMS dates combined with the analysis of the diagnostic artifacts determined that the occupations primarily date from the Late Archaic to the Early Woodland periods. Ephemeral Middle/Late Woodland period occupations were also encountered. The chipped stone assemblage is dominated by argillite indicating that settlement patterns during the Late Archaic and the Early Woodland periods encompassed the Piedmont and/or Delaware River. Macrobotanical and starch grain analysis documented the importance of mast resources and the utilization of wild grasses, berries, and geophytes. Maize starch grains were also recovered from a stone tool. A summary of the investigations will be presented and regional comparisons will be explored.

**Wholey, Heather A.: A Predictive Framework for Prehistoric Steatite Extraction Locales** The environmental variables of bedrock geology, soils, surface water and terrain are important to consider in tandem when predicting the locations significant for the prehistoric extraction of steatite. In addition the more culturally proscribed properties of the steatite outcropping itself with respect to ease of extraction, workability and aesthetics must have also been important considerations to the prehistoric quarry worker. The so-called talc belt, in which steatite is found, runs through eastern Pennsylvania in formations of significant size, however only eight prehistoric quarries are recorded in the state of Pennsylvania. It is likely that there are far more undocumented extraction locales and that they can be reasonably predicted with reference to pertinent environmental and cultural factors. This is relevant to better understanding steatite usage, patterns of steatite movement and the cultural significance perhaps attached to this material.

## NOTES

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