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New Jersey
2024 Conference**



Princeton, New Jersey
February 16-18

Program

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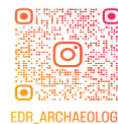
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Archaeological Society of New Jersey

President's Welcome

Dear Friends and Members,

It is a great privilege to welcome you to the first (and hopefully annual) Archaeological Society of New Jersey Conference! We are excited to have put together an incredible slate of papers on a wide range of archaeological topics in the region.

As our first attempt at organizing a conference, we hope to learn from the experience and grow in coming years. This year, we chose Princeton for its central location and historic downtown. I hope you will find some time to enjoy all the town has to offer.

This conference would not be possible without a full year of hard work by the Conference Committee: Danielle Cathcart, Alexis Alemy, Michelle Davenport, Nicole Herzog, Steve Santucci, Richard Adamczyk, Jonathan Dernbach and Sean McHugh. Our incredible webmaster, Evan Mydlowski, put together our registration page and promoted the conference online. Thanks to the whole team!

As we gather for this first conference I hope you'll reflect not only on the contributions to knowledge that this weekend's papers and posters provide, but more than 90 years of ASNJ research which has shaped our understanding of New Jersey history. Between our own *Bulletin*, the thousands of site reports, countless papers, books, and conference presentations, ASNJ members have truly told, refined, and amended New Jersey history!

Our Society's commitment to archaeology and heritage remains strong. While the coming years will bring further development, new road systems, and more land disturbance, we stand resolute in seeking hidden history and telling accurate stories that need to be told.

Have a wonderful weekend and thank you for supporting the ASNJ!

**Sincerely,
George M. Leader, ASNJ President**

Abridged Schedule

Friday Evening, February 16th

6:00-8:00 Registration table open.

8:00- Welcome reception at Café Nicole for those registering or staying over Friday evening.

Saturday Morning, February 17th

9:30 - 11:00 Session Room: Paris Banquet Hall

Session: Early Inhabitants: Native American sites in New Jersey

11:30- 12:45 Session Room: Paris Banquet Hall

Session: Archaeology of Untold Stories and Marginalized groups in New Jersey

12:45- 2:15 Break for Lunch

Saturday Afternoon

2:15- 3:45 Session. Room: Paris Banquet Hall

Session: Historical and Battlefield Archaeology in New Jersey

4:00 - 5:15 Session Room: Paris Banquet Hall

Session: A Varied and Diverse Landscape: Encampments, Tenant Laborers, Weavers, Farmers, and Enslaved Individuals in West Windsor

Saturday Evening

6:00-7:00 Poster Session, Room: Hallway next to Café Nicole

7:00 Student and Member Networking Event! Room: Café Nicole

Come meet fellow archaeologists and visit sponsor tables!

Sunday Morning, February 18th

9:30 - 10:45 Session Room: Paris Banquet Hall

Session: Methods, Fauna, and Novel Approaches to Archaeology

11:15 Excursion to Princeton Battlefield

Detailed Schedule and Abstracts

Saturday Morning, 2/17

9:30 - 11:00 Session. Room: Paris Banquet Hall

Session: Early Inhabitants: Native American sites in New Jersey

9:30-9:45 President's Welcome, George Leader

9:45-10:00 Eric Johnson, Brown University

Recognizing Indigenous Ceremonial Stonework in Northern New Jersey: Old Debates, New Evidence, and Practical Suggestions for Moving Forward

After decades of debate and skepticism among archaeologists, there is emerging new consensus that Indigenous stone constructions of ceremonial significance are an important feature of Native Northeastern cultural landscape heritage. However, preservation efforts are often still confounded by the ubiquity of colonial-era stonework in the region, an epistemic ambiguity fraught with the political stakes of settler colonialism. Working alongside members of the Turtle Clan of the Ramapough Lenape Nation of New Jersey, this project examines criteria for "recognizing" Indigenous stone landscape features (from all time periods) and explores practical approaches to identification, contextualization, and preservation of these important but neglected sites in northern New Jersey.

10:00-10:15 John Deignan and George Leader, The College of New Jersey

Historic Maps reveal an untold history of TCNJ's land

The recent rediscovery of several historic maps of The College of New Jersey's campus have revealed a new history of marginalized groups that once occupied homes on the land. Using archival documents, oral history, historic maps, and GPR, we aim to identify two possible burial grounds beneath the campus. The goal of the project is to accurately understand who lived on, and may still be beneath the ground, in order to properly acknowledge the site and revise and share their stories.

10:15-10:30 Richard Fallon and Ian Burrow, Hopewell Museum

The Lenape and Their Ancestors in Hopewell Valley

Between December 2021 and December 2022, Dr. Ian Burrow, three volunteers, and I identified and cataloged over 1800 Native American artifacts in the Hopewell Museum's collection. This presentation delves into the symbiosis between this collection and existing data to construct a 9000-year history of the Hopewell Valley. The first segment tackles the formidable task of establishing a pre-colonial timeline, defining an approximate start and endpoint—from the earliest artifacts to the European land sale. We examined material culture such as projectile points, axes, and adze, the oldest being two-Delta-styled points estimated at 9,000 years old. A pivotal moment surfaces with the 1688 Deed, signifying the transfer of Hopewell Valley from the Lenape to Daniel Coxe. This comprehensive timeline sets the stage for our analysis of the collection items. Having framed a temporal context, the presentation analyzes items, attributing approximate dates and locations. Utilizing raw stone materials to cross-reference known deposits in the region. In navigating the uncertainties of material culture, we leverage known elements to illuminate the unknown aspects of indigenous history in the Hopewell Valley.

10:30-10:45 Michele Troutman and RGA Binghamton University and Sean McHugh, RGA and Monmouth University

A Peculiar Pre-Contact Encampment: The New Brunswick Avenue Pre-Contact Site (28-Mi-293)

Richard Grubb and Associates, Inc. completed survey work in the Bound Brook drainage in New Jersey and identified the New Brunswick Avenue Pre-Contact Site (28-Mi-293). The site contained an initial occupation during the Early Woodland followed by a late Middle Woodland/Early Late Woodland period occupation. Artifacts recovered included lithic debitage, bifaces reminiscent of Meadowood, a Levanna triangular projectile point, and three biface fragments fashioned from Onondaga chert. As a result of Phase III data recovery, several specialized analyses were conducted that consisted of geomorphological assessment, lithic analysis, feature soil sample flotation, accelerator mass spectrometer radiocarbon assay, and an archaeobotanical analysis. The results of the specialized studies, including the detailed study of the lithic technological organization, showed that it was a deeply deposited ephemeral campsite, containing

evidence of tool rejuvenation and subsistence activities. Specifically, it could be hypothesized that the exploitation of small wetland areas represents a component of a subsistence strategy within a relatively confined area. Combined with data from the Bound Brook drainage and settlement models developed within New Jersey, Site 28-Mi-293 represents continuity in a component of a settlement pattern that has been in place since at least the Late Archaic period.

10:45-11:00 Discussion and Questions

30-minute break.

11:30 - 12:45 Session. Room: Paris Banquet Hall
Session: Archaeology of Untold Stories and Marginalized groups in New Jersey

11:30-11:45 Emily Papagiannis, Montclair State University

Unearthing History in Life and Death: Exploring the Relationship Between a Freed African American Community's Burial Records and Census Records

Following the Gradual Manumission Act of 1804, previously enslaved African Americans in Northern New Jersey sought shelter and freedom at Dunkerhook in modern-day Paramus. The Dunkerhook community existed from the 1830s until the early 20th century. The multiple historic buildings that stood along Dunkerhook Road have since been torn down with only one home still standing to tell the resident's stories. Some of the community members that passed on while living at Dunkerhook were buried nearby in Vallean Cemetery in Ridgewood, New Jersey. This project compares data on the population of the community and the cemetery to determine if known Dunkerhook residents were buried at Vallean, or if they are buried elsewhere. The goal is to understand both the history of the community in life and death and to produce a resource for descendants to know more about their connection to Dunkerhook.

11:45-12:00 Khara Brown and Chris Matthews, Montclair State University

Comparison of Three Free African American Settlements in New Jersey and New York

For too long, the focus of African American history has been on Enslavement and the Civil Rights Movement. The lives and contributions of African American people are more varied than reported. Especially the lives of free and newly freed African Americans. In this essay, we will compare the archaeological finds from three settlements founded by free African Americans in the early 19th century. Seneca Village in New York, the Closter Mountain Community– known as Skunk Hollow–, and Dunkerhook in New Jersey, we all settled within the same time period. Archaeological research has been done at all three sites and this paper will compare and contrast these findings to give insight on the lives of the inhabitants.

12:00-12:15 Ian Burrow, Stoutsburg-Sourland African-American Museum

The Stoutsburg-Sourland African-American Museum and the Archaeology of the Free and Enslaved of Central New Jersey

Archaeology is one of the tools being used by SSAAM to tell the story of the unique culture, experiences, and contributions of the African American community of the Sourland Mountain Region of Central New Jersey. This presentation will review research completed to date at the original and current sites of the Mount Zion AME Church, at a possible enslaved person's dwelling, and at two cemeteries. Upcoming projects and plans will also be outlined.

12:15-12:30 Kristen Hohn, Hohn Historical Consulting

Finding James R. Keeler: How a Carved Artifact Scratched the Surface of a Civil War Orphan's History

In 2013 an archaeological survey in Yellow Springs, Pennsylvania was in progress in advance of site improvements for a local library. A standard 20% coal sampling strategy was undertaken by the archaeologists on site, but when the artifacts arrived in the laboratory an unnaturally rectangular fragment caught the lab director's eye. Upon cleaning, a carved inscription became visible in the shaped surface of the coal: "JAS KEELER 1884." This study reveals methodology and the results of an independent search for James Robinson Keeler, a young boy who attended the Chester Springs Civil War Orphans School until the age of 16. The story takes twists and turns and shows us

how impactful a single artifact can be when used to reveal the microhistory and lived experience of the individual who once used it.

12:30-12:45 Discussion and Questions

12:45 - 2:15 Break for Lunch

Saturday Afternoon

2:15 - 3:45 Session. Room: Paris Banquet Hall

Session: Historical and Battlefield Archaeology of New Jersey

2:15-2:30 John Anderson and Jack Cresson

*Lucifer Came a Calling to Texas, A Field Reconnaissance of NJ's Rancocas Creek
1870's Phosphorus Works*

Just west of Rancocas State Park's western boundary in Mount Laurel, Burlington County, sits the crossroads community of Centreton. The community represents a unique slice of New Jersey's maritime history and heritage and the location of a former phosphorous manufacturing facility that operated from about 1870 to between 1900 and 1905. Here, on the south side of the Rancocas Creek's broad, sweeping tidal expanse, "Lucifer Came a Calling." The manufacture of phosphorus in the United States commenced on a broad scale in and about 1870 here on New Jersey's Rancocas Creek. Just west of the confluence of the North and South Branches of the Rancocas Creek near Texas Avenue sits the remains of the former Rancocas Chemical Works. This works has been poorly documented historically and the current study contextualizes its role as an important early American phosphorous manufactory in the Rancocas Creek watershed. The former works' location along the tidal creek, its temporary partial exposure during tidal ebbs and flows, and its identification by the kayaking community also highlights the important contributions such recreational communities can offer to helping identify and preserve our state's cultural heritage.

2:30-2:45 William M Williams, The Graduate Center, CUNY

Suburban Roses: Archaeology at the Montclair History Center of an Early 20th-Century Women-Owned Floral Business

Phase one excavations in 2022 at the Montclair History Center, New Jersey, ahead of planned driveway and building accessibility work, revealed a history deserving more attention. The land's former occupants, where the relocated Israel Crane house now resides, ran an extensive florist and greenhouse operation. Eight years after the premature death of A. D. Rose in 1908, his daughter, Alice, took over the business and ran it until she died in 1936. The timing of Alice's role as the sole proprietor of the greenhouses comes four years before the ratification of the 19th Amendment granting suffrage to women. Despite women's suffrage, women were strongly expected to fulfill domestic roles. In this paper, we argue Alice's position as a business owner in the small suburban town of Montclair, New Jersey, was an exception – operating the business longer than her father. Work at the Montclair History Center is ongoing, with additional Phase 2 excavation units planned for summer 2024.

2:45-3:00 Olivier Vansassenbrouck, Cayla Cannon, Meagan Ratini, Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc.

Multimethod/multicomponent: Looking for the 18th Century and beyond at White Hill Mansion

Situated on a bluff over the Delaware River, White Hill Mansion (28-Bu-738) in Fieldsboro, NJ, has a complex history which stretches from Pre-Contact times to the 21st century. The core of the house itself was built in the 1750s and has gone through many changes over the centuries. Following up on previous archaeological work on the site, Richard Grubb & Associates conducted an extensive ground-penetrating radar (GPR) and magnetometry study of the mansion's grounds and one remaining open field seeking evidence of additional archaeological features, including outbuildings, rumored tunnels, and a Hessian encampment. While some elements remain elusive, the study provided a more holistic understanding of the landscape around the mansion.

3:00-3:15 Jen Janofsky, Rowan University

"Extracting their stories": A Multidisciplinary Approach to Understanding Red Bank Battlefield's Mass Grave

On June 26, 2022, during a public archaeology project at Red Bank Battlefield Park, a volunteer made the remarkable discovery of a human femur. Red Bank's archaeology team worked with the New Jersey State Police Forensic Anthropology unit to remove the remains. We believe the individuals to be Hessian soldiers unceremoniously tossed in the bottom of a trench after the Battle of Red Bank in October of 1777. How does one recover the stories of the dead? Over the past 18 months, the Red Bank Battlefield Archaeology Project has developed a multidisciplinary approach which includes a unique team of historians, archaeologists, forensic anthropologists, and bioarchaeologists all committed to identifying as many of these individuals as possible. This presentation will offer important project updates including the status of scientific studies, historical research, facial reconstructions, memorialization efforts and next steps.

3:15-3:30 Jack Cresson, Steve, Michael and Everett Nissly, Barry Keegan, Darryl Daum, Dick Doyle, Andre Francois Bourbeau, Mike Bradshaw, Anthony Gambardello, Blaise Colasante, Dave and Cedar Brill and John Phillips
An Update on Ongoing Research Toward Prehistoric Mining with Fire

Since the 1970's this research has documented and experimented with fifteen different prehistoric toolstones quarried and procured throughout the Eastern and Southeast Regions of North America. Five examples have been prehistorically confirmed and tested; five have been prehistorically confirmed but remain inconclusive; three are prehistorically confirmed (untested); one has been tested; one (1) has been prehistorically confirmed and in testing. These include two kinds of Southern NJ orthoquartzites (Cuesta and Cohansey), Upper Chesapeake Herring Island silicified sandstone and Magothy orthoquartzite from Maryland, two kinds of orthoquartzites from the lower Atlantic Bight and Gulf Coast (Daltonite and Tallahatta), Mistassini orthoquartzite from Sub Arctic Canada, Cheshire quartzite from Vermont, rock quartz clasts from Shield volcanics, Berlin, Mass; South Mountain rhyolite (two varieties) from Adams County Pennsylvania, Mt. Kineo rhyolite from Somerset County Maine, Jasper Ridge jaspers (Flint Run) from Warren County Northern Virginia, New York Hudson Valley dolomitic chert, Columbia County and Hudson Valley glacial erratics (quartzites). A short powerpoint profile and synopsis of each of these toolstones will be presented.

3:30-3:45 Discussion and Questions

15-minute break coffee and restroom break.

4:00 - 5:15 Session Room: Paris Banquet Hall

**Session: A Varied and Diverse Landscape: Encampments,
Tenant Laborers, Weavers, Farmers, and Enslaved
Individuals in West Windsor**

4:00-4:15 Richard P. Adamczyk, Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc.

The Stuart L. Reed Farmstead Site: Archaeology of a Doctor's Plantation in West Windsor, NJ

Between 2022 and 2023, Richard Grubb & Associates re-identified the Stuart L. Reed Farmstead Site (28-Me-130), originally studied by Research & Archaeological Management in 1985 and 1986, and archaeologically documented deposits associated with the Clarke family. Dr. Israel Clarke, his wife Elizabeth, their children, and household laborers, including potentially enslaved individuals, occupied the rural homestead from circa 1785/1800 to 1837. Dr. Clarke was reportedly a beloved member of the white West Windsor community, a Quaker, and the namesake for the Clarksville neighborhood. Archaeological excavations at the Stuart L. Reed Farmstead Site have allowed for a better understanding of site layout, architecture, and material culture associated with the moderate to high status Clarke family in West Windsor, Mercer County during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century.

4:15-4:30 Matthew Craig, Richard Grubb and Associates

Laboring for the Clarkes: Archaeology of a Late Eighteenth- to Early Nineteenth-Century Potential Enslaved Laborer Dwelling

Richard Grubb & Associates identified and archaeologically documented five sites, collectively known as the Area F Archaeological Historic District, within an agricultural field in the Clarksville area of West Windsor, Mercer County. Archaeological deposits dating from the late eighteenth century to the twentieth century were associated with several different families who owned the property. While many of the sites represent secondary refuse associated with a nearby farmstead, one site, the Area F-2 site, has

evidence of a sill-on-grade dwelling. The dwelling appears to date from the late eighteenth century to when it was abandoned around 1820. This correlates with the ownership of the property by Dr. Israel Clarke, who enslaved several individuals. Data suggests the dwelling identified may represent a quarter for housing enslaved individuals on the Clarke property. Extensive archaeological excavations provided an opportunity to examine potential housing and material culture associated with enslaved individuals in central New Jersey.

4:30-4:45 Michael Gall, Richard Grubb and Associates

Cottagers and their Homes: Archaeology of Tenant Farm Laborers at the Area Y Site

Between 2021 and 2023, Richard Grubb & Associates identified and archaeologically documented a tenant farm laborer household at the Area Y Site that stood from roughly the 1830s to 1849 in the Clarksville area of West Windsor, Mercer County. Among the site's occupants in 1840 were the young, Black Brister family, composed of Charles and Eliza. A later family may have included the white Roland family around 1849, consisting of Samuel and Elizabeth. Tenant farm laborers, also known as cottagers, were an important and poorly-documented element of the local economy and labor force. Their homes were seldom recorded on historic maps. Archaeology at the Area Y Site offered an opportunity to examine the site's layout, dwelling size, and material culture associated with early to mid-nineteenth-century cottagers in the county.

4:45-5:00 Allison A. Gall and Michael J. Gall, Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc.

Weaving through History: Archaeology of the Area AC-Site

The multi-component Area AC Site was identified in 2022 in West Windsor, Mercer County. First occupied by Native Americans during the Paleoindian or Early Archaic period, possibly for hunting and tool maintenance, the site was later the location of a homestead and small farmstead associated with Hullfish family. There, John Hullfish, a weaver, constructed a house with his wife in the late eighteenth century. The couple's son, Ezekiel, and his wife, Elizabeth, later took control of the parcel and made it their home until the mid-1860s. Archaeology identified the Hullfish home, a possible out kitchen, and numerous refuse pits and fence lines, providing information about spatial use at the homestead and the family's consumer behavior. The pre-Contact period deposits, while low in number, also shed light on Paleoindian or Early Archaic ephemeral occupations in Central New Jersey.

5:00-5:15 Discussion and Questions

6:00 - 7:00 Poster session

Julia Fuchs, Rutgers University

Death is Only the Beginning: The Afterlives of Egyptian Artifacts at Rutgers University

Atop the steps of the Geological Hall on the Olde Queens portion of the College Avenue Campus at Rutgers University lies an early 19th-century natural history museum known as the Rutgers University Geology Museum (RUGM). Within these walls are treasures from ancient Egypt and many ethical issues and questions surrounding the antiquities. Iset-Ha, otherwise known as the “Rutgers Mummy,” raises many questions on ethics and the treatment of the dead. In her open display, the first question, and the simplest one, is why? Why was she unwrapped? Why is she displayed unwrapped? Why is she in America? What was her life like? How did she die? How old was she? Did she live a comfortable life? What was her role in society? Is she even female? All of these questions, and many more, need to be answered. The simplest way is to go back to the archives when she was first brought into the museum, trace the history of Egyptian colonization and fetishization, and study women similar to her in the ancient world. Although colonization is primarily a white man’s story, this is Iset-Ha’s story, an attempt to give her the justice she deserves in her afterlife. Her story begins with colonization of Egypt by the Ptolemies, and hopefully ends with her repatriation and closed casket.

Krithika Shrinivas, Dietrich Stout, Elizabeth Lonsdorf, Daniel Coppto, Emory University

Stone Tools and Sociality: Potential Effects of Conversation and Hobbies on Lithic Quality

Stone tool-making is an inherently social process that has allowed for the transmission of ideas, culture, and the development of human cognition. This study explored the impact of sociality on the quality of stone flakes produced through the analysis of conversation between participants and their instructor during three 30-minute Oldowan-style knapping sessions. Participant hobbies based on a self-assessment were also considered in relation to lithic efficacy. The conversational patterns of 15 adult

participants were recorded using an ethogram to determine whether the initiator of conversations, durations of silence, and questions asked by participants affected the lithics generated. Each participant was given a score on a sociality index ranging from Minimally Social to Strongly Social based on their propensity for socializing. Participants were assigned to 3 groups based on their reported hobbies: a fine motor activity group, a physical activity group, and a group that did not engage in physical activity. The social behaviors and hobbies were correlated with the reduction intensities of participants' cores to assess the impact that these variables had on the quality of flakes yielded. While hobbies did not affect lithic quality, participants who engaged in less conversation tended to have better knapping outcomes, suggesting that socialization may have been distracting. The findings also revealed that learning occurred over the three sessions with drastic increases in reduction intensity on average between the first and third sessions. Future studies can increase the sample size to better understand the correlation of sociality and hobbies on lithic quality.

George Leader and Katelyn Harvey, The College of New Jersey
On the homogeneity of a Coffin Nail and Screw Assemblage

The historic burial ground (1722-1859) of the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia was excavated in 2017 as part of a development project and reinterred in Mount Moriah Cemetery. The excavations recovered a minimum number of individuals (MNI) of 491. Many of these individuals were recovered in coffins which were still in good enough condition to be documented. Because headstones were historically removed, dates are limited leaving artifacts and historical records to provide a time range of the burial ground's dates of usage. A nail and screw sample from 206 coffins provides a unique opportunity to analyze a large sample of fasteners from a historic burial ground. This poster presents the results from a detailed analysis of the nails and screws in which we attempt to extract supplemental data to assist placing the coffin sample in a time range within the burial ground usage.

7:00 Student and Member networking event, Meet in Café Nicole.

Join us in Café Nicole to meet fellow students, members, and other archaeologists. Share research, ideas, and stories from the field. Be sure to browse the ASNJ merchandise table and visit our sponsors' tables!

Sunday Morning

Sunday Morning Session, Room: Paris Banquet Hall

9:30 - 10:45 Session: Methods, Fauna, and Novel Approaches to Archaeology

9:30-9:45 Matt Peace, US Radar

Results of Ground Penetrating Radar Archaeological Survey at the Toms River Old Methodist Cemetery

In April of 2022, a ground penetrating radar survey was conducted by the author at the Old Methodist Cemetery in downtown Toms River. It consisted of a brief preliminary scan to locate potential unmarked graves as well as a concentrated survey using 3D scan collection to aid in the location of the chapel that once stood in the cemetery. Data collected and interpreted from both surveys shows evidence of unmarked graves on the site. The 3D survey results show potential evidence of where the chapel structure may have stood. As part of the investigation a large unknown anomaly was seen in the collected data. This unexpected anomaly may be the location of a monument that was relocated from the cemetery in the late 19th/early 20th century.

9:45-10:00 Adam R. Heinrich, Monmouth University

Diet and Animal Use by the Vanderveer Family at the c.1700-1730 Danceys Corner Site (28-Sa-240), Carneys Point Township, Salem County

A collection of faunal remains was recovered from the Danceys Corner site containing domestic livestock as well as a diverse range of wild animals. Together they reveal information about animal management, diet, and possible economic efforts by the family which may include engaging in the fur trade.

10:00-10:15 Victoria Sharp, A4 HeritageSpatial Corp.

Fractals and Atoms: Going Molecular in Archaeology

The archaeology dig happens in multiple scales: Excavation Unit, Artifact Find, and Chemical Analysis. At each scale, the archaeologist is working and calculating fractals,

repeating patterns through different scales, within geometric space. The archaeologist is also working in time scales, stratigraphic, chemical, and molecular. What is unique about the molecular clock of DNA is that its fractal engineering gives it its self-similar criticality—the basic chemistry and process remain the same between phylogenies, species, and within species—and this stability allows continuous replication of itself while the subatomic quantum components, electrons and protons, give it its built-in ability to incorporate change through mutation. Each mutation is a time stamp, and these timestamps can be found in all organic matter of artifacts and features. This paper tells the story of how molecular anthropology can tell the story of these artifacts and features through its molecular stamps outward to human morphology, settlement, migration, and culture.

10:15-10:30 Paul McEachen, Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc.
Golf Courses and New Jersey Archaeology

This presentation focuses on New Jersey golf courses and associated archaeological sites. Several New Jersey golf courses are listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Golf course architects have incorporated historic properties or other features into design as hazards or to captivate a golfer's interest. Historic properties and how they were used in golf course design is briefly discussed. Golf courses are often situated in topographic settings that were attractive to Native Americans. We focus largely on archaeological investigations at two golf courses: Princeton Country Club and Woodbury Country Club. Both golf courses have yielded National Register eligible multi-component archaeological sites with rich pre-Contact deposits that were explored during regulatory surveys.

10:30-10:45 Discussion and Questions

11:15 Excursion

Meet in the parking lot to drive together (leaving at 11:30) or meet at **Princeton Battlefield by 12:00**.

Physical Address: **500 Mercer Road, Princeton, NJ 08540** (15-minute drive from hotel.)

Meet in the Battlefield parking lot by 12:00 and we'll head into the exhibits together!

Lined writing area consisting of 26 horizontal lines.

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Thank you for attending the first Archaeological Society of New Jersey Conference! We hope that it's an enjoyable weekend. Please help us grow the conference for next year by telling friends and colleagues about the weekend and encouraging interested people to present and attend!

