

CNEHA '82

THE COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

OCTOBER 22, 23, 24, 1982

AMHERST, MASSACHUSETTS

IN COOPERATION WITH

THE ANTHROPOLOGY DEPARTMENT

UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS - AMHERST

Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology
ANNUAL MEETING 1982
University of Massachusetts - Amherst

Friday, October 22: Evening session only

- 7:00-10:00 P.M. Registration, Machmer Hall - Rm. W15
7:30-10:00 P.M. Executive Board Meeting, Machmer Hall - Rm. E17
9:00-11:00 P.M. Ceramic Workshop, George Miller, Organizer
Machmer Hall - Rm. W17

Saturday, October 23:

- 8:30- 4:00 P.M. Registration, Machmer Hall - Rm. W15
9:30-10:00 A.M. Annual Business Meeting, Hasbrouck Lab - Rm. 124
10:00-12:00 N. Session 1: Material Culture Research
Jo Ann Cotz, Moderator, Hasbrouck - Rm. 124
10:00 A.M. "The Mott Farm Project: A Retrospect on Archaeo-
logical Naivete" - Marley R. Brown III
10:20 A.M. "From Market, to Table, to Trash: The Analysis of
Faunal Materials from the Hunterfly Road Site" -
Roselle Henn
10:40 A.M. "Prisoners of the Potsherd, Or, Comments on the
Fragility of Ceramic Explanation" - Mary C. Beaudry
11:00 A.M. "The Social Context of Use of Glass Contained
Consumables" - William Askins and Karla Katz
11:20 A.M. "Yeigh Pottery Site Project" - Rita Michael
12:00- 1:30 P.M. Lunch
1:30- 3:15 P.M. Session 2: Current Research
Lois Feister, Moderator, Hasbrouck - Rm. 124
1:35 P.M. "Nineteenth Century Ironworking Technology at
Catoctin, Maryland" - Helen Schenck and Michael
Parrington
2:00 P.M. "A Settlement Pattern Model for Iron Working Com-
munities in 18th and 19th Century America" -
Jo Ann Cotz
2:25 P.M. "Preserving the Whitemore Quarry: Managing Resources
Outside the Right-of-Way" - John P. McCarthy
2:50 P.M. "The H & S Bakery Site: Archaeology at Fells
Point" - Kenneth J. Basalik
1:30- 3:15 P.M. Session 3: Gravestone Research
Cecelia Kirkorian, Hasbrouck
1:35 P.M. "Mortality in Colonial Massachusetts: A Demographic
Study of the Individual Buried in the North Burying
Ground, Dorchester, Massachusetts, 1636-1799" -
Scott D. Heberling

- 2:00 P.M. "A Progress Report on the N.Y.C. Landmarks Commission's Gravestones Project" - Sherene Baugher-Perlin
- 2:25 P.M. "Three Cemeteries of Early New York: Historical Test of Artifact Variation as an Indicator of Ethnic Identification" - Frederick A. Winter and Sherene Baugher-Perlin
- 2:50 P.M. "A Study of Long Island Gravestones: Ethnicity, Ideology and Trade Networks" - Gaynell Stone Levine
- 3:15- 3:30 P.M. Coffee Break
- 3:30- 5:30 P.M. Session 4: Maritime Sites
David Poirier, Moderator, Hasbrouck - Rm. 126
- 3:35 P.M. "Grassy Island: Investigation of an 18th Century Community in Nova Scotia" - Robert Ferguson
- 3:55 P.M. "Collections Within a Collection: The Privateer Defence" - Sheli Smith
- 4:20 P.M. "Excavation at Chaffeys Lock, Rideau Canal" - Suzanne Plousos
- 4:45 P.M. "The 175 Water Street Site, New York" - Joan Geismar
- 5:10 P.M. "Excavation of an Early 18th Century Merchantman on New York Landfill" - Warren Reiss and Sheli Smith
- 3:30- 5:30 P.M. Session 5: Symposium on Made-Land in Lower Manhattan
Susan Kardas, Moderator, Hasbrouck - Rm. 124
- 3:30 P.M. "New York City Landfill in the 17th Century (Hanover Square and 64 Pearl Street)" - Nan Rothschild and Arnold Pickman
- 3:55 P.M. "Excavations at Old Slip, New York City" - Paul Huey
- 4:20 P.M. "Landfilling in the 18th Century: An Example from the Telco Block, South Street Seaport Historic District, New York City" - Wendy E. Harris, Jed Levin, and Diana diZ. Rockman
- 4:45 P.M. "Constructing Cross Sections of Made Land at the Schermerhorn Row Block, South Street Seaport Historic District, New York City" - Edward McM. Larrabee
- 5:10 P.M. "Late 18th Century Landfilling Techniques at the Schermerhorn Row Block" - Susan Kardas
- Discussant: Bert Salwen

Sunday, October 24:

- 9:00-10:30 A.M. Session 6: Northeast Corridor Archaeological Project (1)
Janice G. Artemel, Moderator, Hasbrouck - Rm. 124
- 9:00 A.M. "Current Research on Urban Historical Archaeology: A View from New London, CT and Providence, RI" - Janice G. Artemel

- 9:20 A.M. "Archaeological Overview, Providence Cove Lands Project" - Edward J. Flanagan
- 9:40 A.M. "Archaeology of Non-Dominant Culture Groups: Ethnicity vs. Indigency" - Vernon G. Baker
- 10:10 A.M. "Urban Waterfront Sites: Methods in the Mud" - William Sandy
- 9:00-10:30 A.M. Session 7: Maine in the 17th Century
Alaric Faulkner, Moderator, Hasbrouck - Rm. 126
- 9:00 A.M. "Towards an Independent Kennebec: The Clark and Lake Settlement 1654-1676" - Emerson Baker
- 9:20 A.M. "Archaeological and Historical Documentation of the Cod Fishery on Damariscove Island, Boothbay, Maine" - Gretchen Fearon Faulkner
- 9:40 A.M. "Field Research at Colonial Pemaquid, Bristol, Maine" - Robert L. Bradley
- 10:10 A.M. "Structural Components of Pentagoet, the Southern Bastion of French Acadia 1635-1674" - Alaric Faulkner
- 10:30-10:45 A.M. Coffee Break
- 10:45-12:00 N. Session 8: Northeast Corridor Archaeological Project (2)
Janice G. Artemel, Moderator, Hasbrouck - Rm. 124
- 10:50 A.M. "Archaeological Overview, Bank Street Waterfront Project, New London, CT" - Andrea Heintzelman-Muego
- 11:10 A.M. "Trash Disposal in a 19th Century Maritime Community" - Janice G. Artemel
- 11:30 A.M. "19th Century Engineering Achievements as Revealed by the Photographic Record" - Wm. Edmund Barrett
- 10:45-12:00 N. Session 9: Archaeology in New England
Paul Huey, Moderator, Hasbrouck - Rm. 126
- 10:50 A.M. "Approaches to the Archaeology of Feminist Movements in 19th Century New England" - Suzanne Spencer-Wood
- 11:10 A.M. "A Survey of Massachusetts Historic Resources: An Interdisciplinary Approach" - Neill DePaoli
- 11:30 A.M. "Historical Archaeology in Coastal New Hampshire" - Faith Harrington

Abstracts

Session 1: Material Culture Research

1. "The Mott Farm Project: A Retrospect on Archaeological Naivete"

The role of archaeological data in reconstructing the domestic environment of the Mott household, identifying important transitions in the life course of the family, and estimating the family's economic and social position within their community and the town of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, is evaluated. Lessons learned at the Mott farmstead about the appropriateness of archaeological data for the reconstruction of economic, social, and most importantly, cultural differences between colonial households and communities are offered as a guide to re-orienting the direction of future archaeological research in colonial New England.

Marley R. Brown III
Director of Archaeological Excavation and Conservation
Colonial Williamsburg Foundation
P. O. Box C
Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

2. "From Market, to Table, to Trash: The Analysis of Faunal Materials from the Hunterfly Road Site"

The role of expanding market systems, fluctuating prices and shifts in consumption preferences, are some of the major factors which can be considered in the analysis of faunal materials from post-bellum, domestic sites. This paper will examine the relationship between these variables and will discuss how they may be studied through the integration of documentary and archaeological data. Illustrations will be drawn from late nineteenth and early twentieth century deposits from the Hunterfly Road Site, located in Brooklyn, N.Y.

Roselle Henn, C.U.N.Y. - The Graduate Center
187-14 91st Avenue
Hollis, New York 11423

3. "Prisoners of the Potsherd, Or, Comments on the Fragility of Ceramic Explanation"

Publications concerning ceramic analysis in historical archaeology have considered what ceramics can tell about chronology, dietary patterns, and socio-economic status. A review of studies of ceramics as socio-economic indicators suggests that, given the nature, scope, and distribution system of the British ceramic industry, ceramics may be the wrong item to consider in this regard. In fact, it is possible that a focus on ceramics in historical archaeological analysis masks local and regional variation made apparent in the documentary record and in other forms of material culture.

Mary C. Beaudry, Dept. of Archaeology, Boston University
232 Bay State Road
Boston, Massachusetts 02215

4. "The Social Context of Use of Glass Contained Consumables"

Glass container research in historical archaeology has concentrated on the identification of technological features and the recognition of bottle makers and bottlers. Little work has been done on contents beyond the attempt to identify general functional categories of containers. If we are to pursue questions concerning the behaviors associated with the use of the contained consumables, a focus on the social context of use should be developed. Differences in ethnic, class, regional and temporal dimensions can be explored through primary research in contemporary documents on household and workplace behaviors, travelers observations, diaries, account books, fiction of domestic life, and oral history, and through the secondary literature in folklore, foodways research, medical history and social history. This paper will include a discussion of the social context of use of two categories of glass contained consumables, alcoholic beverages and "female" remedies.

William Askins, City College and C.U.N.Y. - The Graduate Center
Karla Katz, City College
The Anthropology Department
The City College
138th Street and Convent Avenue
New York, New York 10031

5. "Yeigh Pottery Site Project"

John Yeigh emmigrated from Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, to Upper Canada (Ontario) about 1798. He purchased land in Burford and set up a red earthenware pottery. He produced utilitarian wares for about 30 years (1803-1829). The site is being excavated by the author and is funded by the Ontario Heritage Foundation. The site is one of two of the earliest redware potteries in Ontario and the earliest of the Pennsylvania German tradition. This report represents the first season's work.

Rita Michael
Box 219, McMaster University
Hamilton, Ontario L8S 1C0

Session 2: Current Research

1. "Nineteenth Century Ironworking Technology at Catoctin, Maryland"

Excavations prompted by dualization of U.S. Route 15 in Frederick County, Maryland, uncovered initially perplexing evidence of iron working at an ancillary area (18FR320) associated with the historic iron furnace complex of Catoctin, Maryland. Quantities of slag and casting debris were uncovered, together with structural remains and a raceway. Analysis of the slag played a crucial role in elucidating the various ironworking processes represented at the site. This paper presents the final interpretation of the site, integrating the documentary, analytical, and artifactual evidence.

Helen Schenck, Museum Applied Science Center for Archaeology, U. of Pa.
Michael Parrington, U. of Pa.
University Museum, University of Pennsylvania
4625 Spruce Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19139

2. "A Settlement Pattern Model for Iron Working Communities in 18th and 19th Century America"

While the social history and development of several textile industrial communities (i.e. Rockdale, PA; Lowell, MA; Cohoes, NY) has been examined critically, a synthesis of the development of iron making/working communities has not been attempted. By utilizing primary documentation collected for three communities in the New Jersey/New York Highlands region, where iron was the major economic influence, a model for iron workers' settlement patterns will be developed. The model is divided into three stages: (1) the iron plantation settlement pattern put forth by Bining (1938) and expanded by Rutsch (1974) where the community is remote and functions as a completely self-sufficient economic and social unit with a single wealthy ironmaster at its hub; (2) the simple factory town which developed at the turn of the 19th century, somewhat less remote but still singularly based on an iron economy and where social interaction and status are tied to the work product; organized apprentice training providing for variable status opportunity; (3) the complex factory town, more sophisticated technologically, more populated, connected to trade routes and mainstream of ideas; broad variety of workers, skilled-unskilled engaged in a sophisticated manipulation of iron into complex products; unlimited social mobility possibilities within and without the work place. The three sites examined in this study will be (1) the Long Pond Iron Works Historic Site located in Ringwood, New Jersey; (2) the West Point Foundry, Cold Spring, New York, and (3) Paterson, New Jersey.

Jo Ann E. Cotz, Historic Conservation and Interpretation
179 Park Avenue
Midland Park, New Jersey 07432

3. "Preserving the Whitemore Quarry; Managing Resources Outside the Right-of-Way"

In the Spring of 1982, Cultural Heritage Research Services, Inc. conducted Phase II Cultural Resources Evaluations of historic and pre-historic sites in the Right-of-Way of the proposed Somerset Railroad in Niagara County, New York. One of these sites was the Whitemore Quarry complex, dating from the 1820s. This complex includes ruins of several industrial and railroad structures. None of these stood in the project Right-of-Way; however, construction-related impacts would have destroyed these resources. This paper discusses how the preservation of the ruins was accomplished and raises questions concerning the arbitrary limits placed on Cultural Resources Surveys and the management of our Nation's Heritage.

John P. McCarthy, Temple University
Cultural Heritage Research Services, Inc.
P. O. Box 67
New Castle, Delaware 19720

4. "The H & S Bakery Site: Archaeology at Fells Point"

This paper details the work performed by cultural Heritage Research Services, Inc., of New Castle, DE at the H & S Bakery Site in the Fells Point section of Baltimore, MD. Fells Point, which served as a deep water port for Baltimore during the 19th century, was the site of many important events in the History of Baltimore. The excavations at the H & S Bakery Site concentrated on a quarter block area bounded by Bond, Aliceanna, Bethel, and the H & S Bakery. The excavation revealed over 25 subsurface features as well as structural remains. The excavation of several barrel privies allowed the recovery of artifact assemblages dating from the late 18th through the late 19th century.

Kenneth J. Basalik, Cultural Heritage Research Services, Inc.
439 Beechwood Avenue
Trevose, Pennsylvania 19047

Session 3: Gravestone Research

1. "Mortality in Colonial Massachusetts: A Demographic Study of the Individuals Buried in the North Burying Ground, Dorchester, Massachusetts, 1636-1799"

Cemeteries are one of New England's most abundant and irreplaceable cultural resources. The tombstones which they contain are invaluable historical documents, although they rarely are recognized as such by professional historians. There is a growing body of evidence indicating that they may be more reliable sources for the study of colonial demography than vital records.

This paper is a demographic study of the individuals buried in one eastern Massachusetts graveyard between 1636 and 1799. Infant mortality, average life span, sexual and seasonal differences in mortality, and other relevant characteristics are examined for a sample of 562 persons, one of the largest samples ever used in a study of this kind. Several significant patterns were delineated. The paper has the twofold objective of adding to our knowledge of colonial demography and of emphasizing the importance of gravestones as sources for social history.

Scott D. Heberling
Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of Mass. at Boston
Harbor Campus
Boston, Massachusetts 02125

2. "A Progress Report on the N.Y.C. Landmarks Preservation Commission's Gravestone Study"

The Landmarks Commission has almost completed the fieldwork on its grant from the New York Council for the Humanities. Landmarks is photographing and recording data from 35 colonial and Victorian cemeteries. Class, ethnicity and trade network studies are being funded by this grant.

Sherene Baugher-Perlin
N.Y.C. Landmarks Preservation Commission
20 Vesey Street
New York, New York 10007

3. "Three Cemeteries of Early New York: Historical Test of Artifact Variation as an Indicator of Ethnic Identification"

A study of three early New York cemeteries (Trinity in Manhattan, Gravesend in Brooklyn and St. Andrew's on Staten Island) allows comparisons to be made between the tombstone assemblages of early Dutch, French and English communities in New York. The data obtained permits the testing of archaeological hypotheses regarding the association of differing classes and types of artifacts with different ethnic and status groupings within polyethnic societies.

Frederick Winter, Brooklyn College, and
Sherene Baugher-Perlin, N.Y.C. Landmarks Preservation Commission
N.Y.C. Landmarks Preservation Commission
20 Vesey Street
New York, New York 10007

4. "A Study of Long Island Gravestones: Ethnicity, Ideology and Trade Networks"

Long Island is a region, delimited by water, which has had a significant poly-cultural material history from the beginning. Colonial Long Island/Metropolitan area material culture has been largely destroyed by urbanization, but the gravestone material culture has survived somewhat better than other forms, and is a rich source of social and cultural information. This report will focus on aspects of Colonial New York elicited from the gravestone record, such as evidence of ethnicity, ideology, cultural boundaries, regional variation, local trade networks and carving traditions.

Gaynell Stone Levine, S.U.N.Y. at Stony Brook
R.R. #2, Box 205
Wading River, New York 11792

Session 4: Maritime Sites

1. "Grassy Island: Investigation of an 18th-Century Community in Nova Scotia"

For three summers, Parks Canada archaeologists have surveyed and excavated on Grassy Island, a National Historic Site in the harbour of Canso, Nova Scotia. Although the harbour had been an important fishing station for French and Basque fishermen since the 16th century, archaeological evidence dates almost exclusively to an English period of occupation from ca. 1720 to 1744. During this period, the community served not only as a fishing station but as an important trade connection between New England merchants and the French at Louisbourg. The presentation will summarize the results of the survey and of excavations in a merchant property.

Robert Ferguson, Atlantic Regional Office, Parks Canada
26 Hazelholme Drive
Halifax, Nova Scotia B3M 1N5, Canada

2. "Excavation at Chaffeys Lock, Rideau Canal"

A small salvage excavation at the lockmaster's house at Chaffeys Lock on the Rideau Canal has generated a number of interesting ideas for presentation and further testing. The excavation results indicate major variation in the accumulation rate and distribution of certain groups of artifacts. These are shown to be related synchronically to differential yard usage and to a major change in the "character" of the occupation of the building between the 19th and 20th centuries. The research has broader application in terms of general trends in evolution of yard usage. It also highlights the dramatic effect that changing aesthetics regarding landscape treatment have on artifact accumulation rates.

Suzanne Plousos, Parks Canada
P. O. Box 1961
Cornwall, Ontario K6H 6N7, Canada

3. "Collections Within a Collection: The Privateer DEFENCE"

Between 1972 and 1982 the American privateer DEFENCE was the focus of a major underwater excavation. Final analysis is now underway in preparation for publication of this Revolutionary War site. Small well-preserved collections of leather shoes, organic buttons and pewter spoons provide glimpses of the technology and physical appearances of 18th century Americans.

Sheli Smith, Maine State Museum
3606 Baring Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19160

4. "The 175 Water Street Site, New York"

Excavation on the 175 Water Street Site, located in the South Street Seaport area of lower Manhattan, provided information about eighteenth and nineteenth century urban land use, trade networks, and about land-making itself. In addition to the backyard excavation originally planned, a derelict eighteenth century merchant vessel incorporated into the block's landfill was uncovered and excavated. A brief visual summary of the excavations will be presented.

Joan Geismar
Sails Systems, Inc.
106 Fulton Street
New York, New York

5. "Excavation of an Early 18th Century Merchantman in New York Landfill"

During February of this past year, excavations at 175 Water Street in lower Manhattan uncovered the hull of an 18th century merchantman. Research is currently underway to determine the ship's origin and role in the landfill process, as well as the technological methods used in construction of the ship. This rare find presents a unique challenge to historians, land archaeologists and nautical archaeologists.

Warren Reiss and Sheli Smith
Sails Systems, Inc.
106 Fulton Street
New York, New York

Session 5: Symposium on Made-Land in Lower Manhattan

1. "The Archaeological Potential of Landfill"

Two recent excavations in New York City, 64 Pearl Street and 7 Hanover Square, have provided samples of 17th century landfill. Available data were ambiguous about who was responsible for filling the land, the dates of filling, the sources from which the fill was taken, and landfilling procedures. Analysis of excavated material used in conjunction with documentary sources suggests answers to these questions.

Arnold Pickman, New York University, and
Nan A. Rothschild, Barnard College
Dept. of Anthropology
New York University
25 Waverly Place
New York, New York

2. "Landfilling in the 18th Century: An Example from the Telco Block, South Street Seaport Historic District, New York City"

Landfilling technology on the Telco Block is discussed in the political and economic context of mid-18th century New York. Excavations here revealed that wharves and bulkheads served as the primary fill retaining structures, rather than the crib structures originally proposed. Social history and primary documentation have shown that landfilling and wharf construction were central to the consolidation of the merchant elite's control over commerce during this period of New York's history.

Wendy E. Harris
Jed Levin
Diana diZ. Rockman
Soils Systems, Inc.
106 Fulton Street
New York, New York

3. "Constructing Cross Sections of Made Land at the Schermerhorn Row Block"

Archaeological investigations at the Schermerhorn Row Block (which is owned by the State of New York) differ from others described in this program, in that original buildings dating from the early to mid-nineteenth century still cover the block. Consequently, the material under courtyard areas and building interiors can be studied in its original context, but there are physical limitations on excavation. More than 30 archaeological tests have been made here over a five-year period, starting during preliminary foundation studies and continuing during restoration of the structures. Although each of these tests revealed only a small section of the underlying made land, the accumulation of data has allowed us to construct several cross sections of the material on which the block rests. These cross sections put individual deposits and strata in a larger context, for analysis of the material culture contained in the fill.

Edward McM. Larrabee
Historic Sites Research
Princeton, New Jersey

4. "Late 18th Century Landfilling Techniques at the Schermerhorn Row Block"

This paper proposes possible sources for material deposited as made-land at the end of the 18th century in Lower Manhattan, and compares this hypothetical model to samples examined in the 1977 and 1981-'82 excavations.

Susan Kardas
Historic Sites Research
Princeton, New Jersey

Session 6: Northeast Corridor Archaeological Project (1)

1. "Current Research in Urban Historical Archeology: A View from New London, CT and Providence, RI"

The Northeast Corridor Archaeological Project has involved research on various 17th-19th century urban historic sites located in New London, CT and Providence, RI. This research includes excavation of special function maritime resources such as wharves and a ship-smith's shop, railroad facilities, and domestic sites occupied by free Blacks and Irish immigrants. This symposium will present an overview of the sites excavated and the research topics addressed. Particular methods and techniques necessary for urban archaeological research also are discussed.

Janice G. Artemel
DeLew, Cather/Parsons
Room 611, Smith Building
57 Eddy Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02903

2. "Archaeological Overview, Providence Cove Lands Project"

This paper will discuss the data base and research goals for the Providence Cove Lands Project. The sites excavated are located in downtown Providence and date to the 18th and 19th centuries. Commercial, industrial resources as well as free Black and Irish dwelling sites are represented. Logistical problems of locating poorly documented, deeply buried sites in an urban context also will be addressed.

Edward J. Flanagan
DeLew, Cather/Parsons

3. "Archaeology of Non-Dominant Culture Groups: Ethnicity vs. Indigency"

Archaeological visibility of non-dominant (ethnic) culture groups who resided in 19th century Providence, RI is discussed. Patterns in material culture attributed to the behavior of free Blacks and Irish immigrants are presented. It is argued that these patterns are the result of cultural preferences and attitudes and not economic means.

Vernon G. Baker
DeLew, Cather/Parsons

4. "Urban Waterfront Sites: Methods in the Mud"

Urban waterfront sites often present serious data retrieval problems. Special methods and techniques employed to deal with water problems and extensive fill at the Providence Cove Lands site are presented and discussed.

William Sandy
DeLew, Cather/Parsons

Session 7: Maine in the 17th Century

1. "The Clarke and Lake Site 1654-1676: A Place of Trading as well as Planting"

The Clarke & Lake Company, owned by two wealthy Boston merchants, carried out extensive operations along the Kennebec River in mid-coastal Maine during the third quarter of the seventeenth century. The Company dealt extensively in the fur, fish, and timber trades and speculated in lands. Clarke & Lake headquarters was located several miles up the Kennebec on Arrowsic Island, and was comprised of a garrisoned settlement with six dwellings, a storehouse and a forge, and a tidal saw mill nearby.

Excavations at the Clarke & Lake site have revealed the remains of four of the timber framed structures. While artifacts from the site provide evidence of trading, fishing and lumbering, they also indicate the importance of farming to the community. As one of a very small number of seventeenth-century sites which have been excavated in Maine, the Clarke & Lake site provides a valuable beginning to the study of the lifeways and culture patterns of the early inhabitants of the region.

Emerson W. Baker
Department of History
College of William and Mary
Williamsburg, Virginia

2. "The Archaeological and Historical Documentation of the Cod Fishery on Damariscove Island"

In examining Damariscove's significance in both the seventeenth-century settlement of Maine and the development of the cod fishery, emphasis must be placed equally on archaeological and historical documentation. Damariscove's documentary history consists of numerous deeds, petitions and other government records, supplemented by contemporary letters and narratives, which chronicle the changing aspects of the seventeenth-century cod fishery in Maine. Evidence for changes in economic ties, settlement pattern, demography, and political climate seen in these historical sources may ultimately be examined in the archaeological record: the shift from proprietary control of fishing rights to individual fishing and farming enterprises, the supposed relationship of the winter fishery to the promotion of permanent settlement, the increasing political and economic control of Maine by Massachusetts, and the abandonment of much of the state during the Indian wars. Although archaeological work on Damariscove has been limited, certain manifestations of these changes may already be detected.

Gretchen Faulkner
Department of History
University of Maine
Orono, Maine 04469

3. "Field Research at Colonial Pemaquid, Bristol, Maine"

Colonial Pemaquid, now a state park, is the site of an Anglo-American settlement dating from ca. 1625. As England's northeasternmost outpost of the Thirteen Colonies, facing the French in Acadia, Pemaquid became a strategic site of fortifications after 1676. Although antiquarian excavations were conducted at the turn of the century, in 1923, and in the 1960s, scientific subsurface investigation of the site has taken place annually only since the 1970s. This work has uncovered residential and military structures (the latter being superimposed officers' quarters of 1692 and 1729). In addition to excavation the work has also involved in situ structural stabilization. This is in keeping with the strong mandate for public education which Colonial Pemaquid represents.

Dr. Robert L. Bradley
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
55 Capitol Street, Station #65
Augusta, Maine 04333

4. "Structural Components of Fort Pentagoet: Defender of French Claims to the Maine Coast, 1635-1674"

After preliminary testing in 1981, work has been completed on the first of three seasons of full-scale excavation at Fort Pentagoet in Castine, Maine. With the aid of a combination of archaeological data, contemporary plans and ground penetration radar scans, it has been possible to locate all five of the major structures located within the inner walls of this fortification, and define the limits of the compound. Although Pentagoet was smaller than later coastal fortifications such as the English Fort William Henry (1692-1696) at Pemaquid, Maine and the French Fort St. Jean (1698) near St. John, New Brunswick, its construction from imported stone laid up expertly in mud mortar ranks as a major accomplishment on the early seventeenth-century frontier. The compound was compact; all structures shared a common outer wall and surrounded a modest parade ground with a central wall. Buildings appear to have had functions and proportions similar to those at Fort St. Jean.

With excavation of the Officers' Quarters now complete, architectural details can now be compared with the excavated remains of the Officers' Quarters at Fort William Henry. While these two structures resemble each other in number of rooms, construction against the curtain wall, and in hearth placement against the curtain, they differ considerably in floor plan. The Pentagoet structure makes up for its smaller exterior dimensions with the inclusion of a cellar, complete with a corner fireplace and littered with butchering remains, and connected to the principal living quarters by an interior staircase. Details of the Pentagoet configuration may be of use in tracing the evolution of French domestic as well as military architecture in the New World.

Alaric Faulkner
Department of Anthropology
University of Maine
Orano, Maine 04469

Session 8: Northeast Corridor Archaeological Project (2)

1. "Archaeological Overview, Bank Street Waterfront Project, New London, CT"

This paper will discuss the data base and research goals for the Bank Street Waterfront Project. The sites excavated are located on the Thames River shore line in New London, CT and date to the 17th-19th centuries. Maritime commercial and domestic sites are represented. Logistical problems of locating poorly documented, deeply buried sites in an urban context also will be addressed.

Andrea Heintzelman-Muego
DeLeuw, Cather/Parsons
Room 611, Smith Building
57 Eddy Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02903

2. "Trash Disposal in a 19th Century Maritime Community"

Patterns of acquisition and discard for ceramics and glass bottles excavated from 19th century features in New London, CT are presented. It is shown that cellar, wharf and slip fill is directly related to the social and economic activities of maritime New London.

Janice G. Artemel
DeLeuw, Cather/Parsons

3. "19th Century Engineering Achievements as Revealed by the Photographic Record"

Important attributes of 19th century architectural and engineering structures often are not fully documented in either descriptive narratives or plans and drawings. This paper will demonstrate that proper use of technical methods in combination with a sensitive understanding of the visual perception of structural elements are vital photographic tools. Examples are presented of architectural and engineering structures located in Connecticut and Rhode Island.

William Edmund Barrett
DeLeuw, Cather/Parsons

Session 9: Archaeology in New England

1. "Approaches to the Archaeology of Feminist Movements in 19th Century New England"

This research concerns three methods for analyzing the archaeological impact of 19th century feminist movements such as the cult of domesticity and material feminism, which were concerned with altering material conditions as a means of improving women's status. Thus they are particularly amenable to archaeological analysis. This research problem was chosen because it involves the direct impact of politically conscious women beyond their socio-economic class, which usually determined the effect on women of larger cultural changes such as industrialization or technological innovation.

First, the impact of material feminism on the urban landscape of Boston is being studied by locating the sites connected with this movement and determining which sites are still extant. These sites include the houses of the women in the movement, their meeting places, the cooperative laundry,

kitchen and bakery established in Cambridge, and the public kitchens, day nurseries, and industrial schools for girls. Second, a survey of houses has been initiated to determine the impact on architecture and material culture of Catherine Beecher's cult of domesticity, which was an attempt to upgrade the status of housework by designing the most technologically efficient and scientific middle class domestic floorplans and appliance configurations. Third, the impact of material feminist ideology will be researched in terms of its effect on the consumption patterns of the households of women involved in this movement in contrast to the consumption patterns of households of women not so politically involved.

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2. "A Survey of Massachusetts Historic Resources: An Interdisciplinary Approach"

Until recently, most if not all state cultural resource programs in the United States were restricted to the recording of architectural and pre-historic resources on a site-by-site basis. Few of the existing programs examined all of the physical manifestations of the states' prehistoric and historic occupants within a systematic framework. Furthermore, many states did not undertake a statewide assessment of present and future developmental pressures on their cultural resources in an effort to develop an effective cultural resource management program. In 1979, the Massachusetts Historical Commission implemented an innovative cultural resource management program. In contrast to the previous state program, the new program is geared toward establishment of a longterm, comprehensive cultural resource protection plan. With the adoption of a social science framework, evaluation moved away from the examination of resources on the basis of their aesthetic features or association with important individuals or events. Particular emphasis is placed on a geographical approach because of the discipline's interdisciplinary nature and its value as a tool for the reconstruction of the lifeways of both the state's prehistoric and historic occupants. This paper will focus on the survey portion of the resource management program, particularly that work undertaken by the historic survey team, a group composed of an architectural historian, cultural geographer and historical archaeologist. The presentation will review the first three years of the survey and include an examination of the methodology utilized, assessment of the survey to date and upcoming plans.

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3. "Historical Archaeology in Coastal New Hampshire"

This paper will review coastal historical archaeology in Northern New England focusing on New Hampshire and Maine. A variety of functions-- commercial, political, domestic, and military--were served by coastal sites that are endangered by erosion and/or development and require carefully considered recommendations for management and preservation. The part played by the early European fisheries in the settlement of Northern New England will also be explored.

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