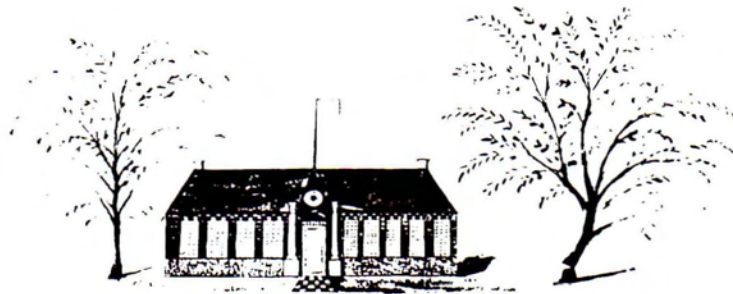


# THE COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY 1983



TEMPLE OF VIRTUE

ANNUAL MEETING  
OCTOBER 14, 15, & 16  
NEW WINDSOR CANTONMENT  
STATE HISTORIC SITE  
NEW WINDSOR, NEW YORK



NYS Office of Parks, Recreation  
and Historic Preservation  
Peebles Island  
Waterford, New York 12188



Palisades Interstate Park  
Commission  
Bear Mountain  
New York 10911

## ABSTRACTS

Artemel, Janice

The Architecture of Gaspee Street: Rum Shops,  
Cooky Stands and Disorderly Houses

Archaeological investigation at the Providence Cove Lands Site revealed the remains of several structures. This paper will describe and analyze the various permanent and impermanent architectural features. This information then will be compared to other architectural and archaeological studies.

Bevan, Bruce

Geophysical Exploration in the Northeast

Geophysical instruments such as magnetometers and ground-penetrating radar can locate underground features at archaeological sites. The glacial terrain of the northeastern states results in particular advantages and limitations to these geophysical surveys. Results from several sites will be discussed.

Bianchi, Leonard and Richard L. Porter

Wayne's Gap Encampment Site: Bridgewater Township,  
Somerset County, N.J.

This paper will review a variety of techniques used in an attempt to locate the remains of a short-term military encampment in Bridgewater Township, New Jersey.

For slightly over a month in the spring of 1777, George Washington and the American forces under his direct command were encamped in the valley between the First and Second Ridges of the Watchung Mountains. This position allowed for the secure observation of the British army under William Howe, which controlled the region between the towns of New Brunswick and Perth Amboy. Washington took several measures to protect his main camp in the valley at Middlebrook (later the general location of an extended winter encampment in 1778-1779). Among these measures was the positioning of the brigade commanded by Anthony Wayne on the crest of the first Watchung Ridge alongside of the best of the four roads which led over the mountain and into the valley beyond.

The attempt to locate the remains of this relatively brief military occupation on the ridge was conducted according to a research design based on previous work experience at the encampment areas at Morristown, New Jersey. The resulting techniques employed included documentary research, cartographic and aerial photographic analysis, oral history, a controlled metal detector survey procedure, and subsurface excavation. These activities provided a body of data that allowed for a reconstruction of the cultural landscape of the ridge and an understanding of its change over time.

Clark, Lynn

Religious Decoration on 20th Century Gravestones: An Indication of Religiosity?

As a part of the fall 1982 project on mortuary art at the State University of New York at Binghamton the material expression of religiosity was studied. Data from grave-stones in two Catholic cemeteries in the tri-cities area was utilized. It was concluded that religious decoration was not an expression of religiosity, but of ethnic group differences. It was also concluded that there is not a direct relationship between an individual's socio-economic class and size or elaborateness of an individual's grave-stone. These results led to questions for future study dealing with ethnic group differences and their expression in mortuary art.

Cohn, Michael

Archeological Evidence of Children at New York City Archeological Sites

The finding of a wooden doll's head at the Telco block site in lower Manhattan emphasises the presence of women and children at British encampments as an integral part of the garrison. Research reveals that other toys have been found at such sites before but often written off as loot or casual material.

Crowell, Elizabeth A.

The Outscourings of Creation: Snowtown in the Early Nineteenth Century

In the early nineteenth century, a neighborhood know as "Snowtown" developed on the north shore of the cove in Providence, Rhode Island. This neighborhood, a haven for "outlawed Negroes and abandoned Whites", was the site of much controversy and disorder in the city. This paper will discuss the historical background of Snowtown and the outcome of archaeological investigations at this site.

Finley, R. Scott

Archaeological Investigations at the site of Royal Fort Frontenac, Kingston, Ontario

As part of a four year research project the peripheral areas of the French Fort have been examined archaeologically. Excavation carried out in 1982 and 1983 bore witness to the French, British and subsequent components on the site. Presented here is a report on the results of the first two years of field work.

Fisher, Charles

Archeology at the New Windsor Cantonment: Construction and Reproduction at a Revolutionary War Encampment

The Continental Army's winter encampment at New Windsor, New York, consisted of a "log city" of over 700 buildings and 6,000 people. Archeological survey and documentary research have resulted in a detailed description of the social space created by the Continental Army during the winter of 1782 and 1783. The spatial arrangement of this cantonment is discussed in terms of the social relationships reproduced in its construction.

Flanagan, Edward J.

Archaeology in the City: A View from Providence, Rhode Island

The Providence Cove Lands site is a deeply buried multi-component urban site in Providence, Rhode Island. Middle Archaic through late nineteenth century occupation was revealed through excavation on the shores of a now filled in cove. This paper will discuss what was found and the methodology employed.

Janowitz, Meta Fayden and Marie Lorraine Pipes  
Pearlware from the 7 Hanover Square Site

This descriptive paper describes a pearlware assemblage from a ceramic dump from New York City. The assemblage will be illustrated with slides and identified, when possible, by factory. There are approximately 20,000 sherds in this dump and there was probably only one dumping episode.

Kirkorian, Cece and Betsy Kearns

Archaeological Implications of an Urban Waterfront Site in Brooklyn, New York

A section of the Brooklyn waterfront, known as the Fulton Ferry Landing, is both a National and City Landmark District. A proposed development project has necessitated research into the possible existence of archaeological resources at this site. Data has been obtained from extensive documentary research, excavation, and soil corings/borings and has generated an array of research questions. These include the study of the process and content of landfill, the survival of an early industrial complex, and the potential of non-thoroughfare alleys for archaeological research. The architectural centerpiece of the district is a group of handsome nineteenth century warehouses known as the Empire Stores which illustrate the diverse foundation construction techniques used in a high water table landfill area.

Leeper, Karlene B.

The Cemetery as an Indicator of Historical Family Relationships

This study examines cemeteries and cemetery plots as sites of social interaction and, especially, family relationships as indicated by the variation in burial memorials at such sites. Sampling of cemetery plots in Broome County, New York, provided a preliminary test for the use of this type of data base in the analysis of variation in burial plots in the late historic period for this area. Burial rites are usually incorporated with sacred meaning so inferences drawn about social relationships may be exhibited in ways thought to be sacred in popular culture. Comparison of such sites through time may indicate an agreement with national popular trends in society and religion. Variations from popular national trends may indicate their actual lack of meaning on local populations in general as traditional values, rather than trends, may have more meaning. These variations may also indicate differences in the local Broome County population from the national "mean" in terms of such things as religion, ethnicity and social-economic groups.

Mackie, Norman V. III

An Analysis of Early Gravestones in St. Mary's County, Maryland

The overwhelming majority of gravestone studies to date have focused on New England. Recent studies in the Mid-Atlantic, the South, and the West, however, have noted that formal attributes and spatial arrangement, as well as carved imagery, is important in the interpretation of gravestone meaning. Using the example of these recent studies, this paper will focus on one county in Maryland, and this data will be compared and contrasted with information from other areas.

McCann, Karen and Margaret Kelly

Waste Disposal on Nineteenth Century House Lots

This study will attempt to define the principal disposal habits in late nineteenth century village environment. Research is based on results of New York State cultural resource survey reports in conjunction with published and unpublished works on middens and privies of the nineteenth century. Results will be used to illustrate the uniformity or variability in the conceptual framework governing waste disposal behavior.

McGuire, Randall H.

An Introduction to the Binghamton Grave Stone Study

In the fall of 1982 a study of mortuary art in the tri-cities area was begun at the State University of New York at Binghamton. Binghamton provides an excellent laboratory for studying 19th and 20th century grave stones because of the ethnically diverse history of the community and the range of socio-economic classes that have always existed in the area. In our study we are attempting to examine gravestones as a source of information on ethnicity, class and ideology. This paper summarizes the goals and methods of the project and lays out the historical background of the community. The papers which follow will report on the results of specific research questions we have asked of the data.

Newkum, Catherine (Producer & Director)  
Breaking Ground

This film depicts the recent development of urban archeology.

Nicol, Heather

Selected Artifact Assemblages from the Royal Fort Frontenac Excavations at Kingston, Ontario

The paper is a discussion of "to be determined" artifact assemblages from the Royal Fort Frontenac excavations at Kingston, Ontario. Material culture from this site is representative of three centuries of military and non-military commercial and residential land use.

Orr, David G. and Bill Stokinger

Archeology at Fort McHenry, Maryland: The 1982/1983 Field Season

Several important sites and features were discovered during a very extensive archaeological season. This paper will briefly detail the major finds including the foundation for the 1813 traversing wall and newly unearthed architectural details of the sally port and entrance ramp. Important new syntheses will be advanced concerning the archeological material.

Roveland, Blythe E.

Houses of the Dead (A Study of Mausoleums in the Binghamton Area)

This study of mausoleums in two Catholic and five Protestant cemeteries is part of the larger project concerned with mortuary art in the Binghamton area. The frequency of mausoleum construction over the past one hundred years, the changing socio-economic and ethnic groups that built these structures, and possible explanations as to why mausoleum burial was chosen are analyzed.

From the turn of this century until the 1930's, Anglo-Saxon large business owners comprised the predominant group of mausoleum "builders". There then was a sharp decline in the construction of these monuments. The only group to erect mausoleums after this time were Italian Catholics. These results have interesting implications, especially since the Binghamton area has a large Eastern European population which is not represented in the cemeteries in terms of mausoleums. It is concluded that ideological as well as socio-economic factors contributed to the changes through time in mausoleum construction.

Rutsch, Edward S.

Archeological Investigation of the Original Drainage Systems of Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, Baltimore, Maryland

In the summer of 1974, the brickwork at Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine obviously needed repair and repointing. Some of the most deteriorated areas were the brick walls that formed the interior and exterior surfaces of the eighteenth-century star fort's 18-foot thick earth-filled ramparts. Ground water was accumulating behind these walls and was damaging them in its efforts to escape. Before proceeding with a masonry repointing contract, the National Park Service hired the firm of Historic Conservation and Interpretation, Inc., directed by archeologist Edward S. Rutsch, to investigate the nature of the fort's historic drainage system. What was it? How did it function? Had it changed and, if so, how? Did it still function, and, if not, why not?

To answer these questions, a seven-person research team of archeologists and historians employed a combination of the following research methodologies: documentary research, infield observation, and archeological excavation. Fortunately, a very complete historical archive had been set up at the fort in 1958. Of equal value were the superintendent's maintenance files, which documented the numerous changes made to the drainage systems in the twentieth-century park era.

The research design included first investigating the surface drainage systems and then the deep drainage systems. The former were still simply and effectively operating via brick gutters along walkways to the main drain--the postern gate sewer complex--and thence to the moat. The deep drainage of ground water, however, had been designed to percolate into the moat through the unmortared footing stones of the ramparts. A number of twentieth-century occurrences had combined to obstruct this system: (1) the moat had been filled in to a depth of three feet during the construction of a World War I army hospital on the site in 1919;

(2) the Army Corps of Engineers had compounded this error in its park-related moat landscaping activities in 1929-30; and(3) the Conservation Corps had, misguidedly, mortared the footing stones in the 1930's, after which water could no longer escape from the foot of the ramparts but instead had to seek an exit through the walls.

Historical documentation and field investigation, therefore, had answered all the research questions. The project's recommendation was to restore the moat to its original historical contour and to remove the mortar from the rampart footing stones, allowing them to function once more as drains. To the best of our knowledge, this advice was not taken and the contract to repoint the walls was subsequently let.

Salwen, Bert

Has Historical Archeology Survived the Bicentennial?

Seidel, John L.

Current Research at the 1778-1779 Winter Cantonment of the Continental Artillery, Pluckemin, New Jersey.

The Pluckemin archaeological project is a non-profit research group investigating the remains of the Continental Artillery's 1778 - 1779 winter cantonment in Pluckemin, New Jersey. The site was winter quarters for over 1,000 troops of the Continental Artillery, the Military Stores Department, and support groups. During the following winter the site was used by the army as a general hospital.

Survey, remote sensing, and intensive surface collection, combined with overhead photography, have been used to obtain a better understanding of spatial distributions and activity areas within the site prior to excavation. Large-scale excavations have been started aimed at sampling most types of known resources on the site, from barracks and work areas to ancillary structures and features.

Smith, E. Ann

Drinking Practices and Glassware of the British Military, ca. 1755-85

With the exclusion of flat glass, most of the glass recovered from military sites can be associated with one activity - drinking. Using historical and archaeological evidence, the official and unofficial drinking practices of the British military are explored for the Seven Years' War and American Revolutionary War periods. Predominant bottle and tableglass styles are described.

Snow, Dean R.  
Archaeological Lessons from the Saratoga Battlefield

Archaeological investigations on the Saratoga Battlefield in the 1970s have taught us how to approach extensive but briefly occupied archaeological sites. Aerial photography and magnetometer survey led to good results in a situation where other field survey techniques currently in vogue would have failed.

Sopko, Joseph  
Archaeological Investigations at the New Windsor Cantonment, 1782/83

This paper will discuss the archaeological investigations at New Windsor Cantonment as a management strategy that was used to assess the type and nature of the resources. In the management of archaeological resources the central issue is their location, vertically and horizontally, and their condition. The methodologies employed to fulfill these objectives include a chemical soil survey in conjunction with the use of a magnetometer, ground penetrating radar, a metal detector, surface survey and mapping, and test excavations.

South, Stanley  
Historical Archeology on Revolutionary War Forts

Stewart, W. Bruce  
Royal Fort Frontenac, Then and Now.

An archaeological and historical assessment of Fort Frontenac, the earliest European fortification in Ontario. Discussion of historical development of the French Fort and subsequent British and Canadian utilization of the site, including a brief review of 'archaeological' investigations prior to 1982.

Switzer, David C.  
The Excavation of the Privateer DEFENCE

In August, 1779, during the final moments of the ill-fated Penobscot Expedition, a Massachusetts-built privateer, the 16 gun brig DEFENCE, was scuttled to prevent capture by a pursuing British man of war.

The wreck site was discovered in 1972. Between 1975 and 1981 six summers' work saw the completion of the excavation of the mud-imbedded hull. A time capsule in the best sense of the term, the hull of DEFENCE yielded a unique collection of material culture related to life and work at sea during the Revolutionary War era. Important, too, is the information gained relative to the intricacies of 18th century ship construction techniques.

Syndenki, Alan T.

Past and Present Directions in the Archeology of Minuteman National Historical Park

The paper reviews the history of historical archaeology at Minuteman National Historical Park focusing on changing research questions and excavation strategies through time. The potential research value of the present archaeological collections at the Park is discussed. Present and planned future archaeological work at the Park by the Division of Cultural Resources of the National Park Service is presented.

Tidlow, Evelyn M.

Ceramics and the 'Outcasts': Problems in the Interpretation of Ceramics from the Providence Cove Lands Site

Providence Cove Lands Archeological Site yielded a rich ceramic assemblage dating from both the early and late nineteenth century occupation periods on the site. The ceramic data, however, seem incongruous when examined in conjunction with the historical documentation. This paper will describe the ceramics and will discuss potential problems in site interpretation.

Wamsley, J. Cooper

Huguenots on the Massachusetts Frontier in New Oxford: Trade Contacts and Indian Relations

The Huguenots of New Oxford, Massachusetts, were a band of refugee French Calvinists who fled religious persecution under Louis XIV. Approximately thirty families settled this town in 1686 but, due to Indian hostilities, all had fled by 1704. During this time a temple, fort, tavern, gristmill, sawmill, wash-leather mill and houses were constructed largely through the efforts of these enterprising French protestants. This settlement presents a unique opportunity to study the economic ties and Indian relations of this minority. Artifacts uncovered during preliminary excavations in New Oxford will be discussed in terms of their origin, revealing insight into the trade relations of the Huguenots. Indian relations will be compared to those of other contemporary Anglo Massachusetts Bay Colony frontier towns. The examination of these two subjects reveals significant information relating to the question of whether or not the Huguenots of New Oxford maintained a strong degree of cultural integrity.

Wamsley, Tamara B., Ricardo Elia and Mary Beaudry  
Excavations at the Paul Revere House, Boston, Massachusetts

Results of preliminary testing at the Paul Revere House in Boston, Massachusetts, are presented. The Revere House, built c.1676, is the oldest frame dwelling surviving from urban Anglo-America; archaeological work at the Revere house lot was aimed at delineating 17th- and 18th-century grade levels, locating features dating to the Revere occupation of the lot as well as those dating to the earlier occupation by merchant Robert Howard and the Rev. Increase Mather. The paper will deal with what was learned about the archaeological integrity of the site based upon limited testing and how this information contributes to knowledge of early Boston.