

**THE COUNCIL FOR
NORTHEAST HISTORICAL
ARCHAEOLOGY
1984**



**Annual Meeting
October 19, 20, & 21**

**State University of New York at Binghamton
Binghamton, New York**

COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY
ANNUAL MEETING 1984, at
STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BINGHAMTON

- Friday, October 19: Evening sessions only
- 6:00 - 9:00 p.m. Executive Board Meeting, SUNY campus
Science 1 Rm 143
- 7:00 - 9:00 p.m. Registration and reception - Roberson Center
30 Front St., Binghamton New York.
- 9:00 - 11:00 p.m. Oral History Workshop - Roberson Center.
Michelle Morrison organizer.
- Saturday, October 20: All papers will be presented at the SUNY
campus University Union room 133.
- 8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. Registration in University Union Rm. 101.
Book room in UU 104.
- 8:30 - 9:00 a.m. Annual Business meeting, University Union
Rm 133.
- 9:00 - 9:10 a.m. Introduction University Union Rm 133.
- 9:10 a.m. Preliminary Report on the Fieldwork at 60
Wall Street. **Edward Rutsch and Leonard
Bianchi** (Historic Conservation and Inter-
pretation Inc.)
- 9:30 a.m. Deep Holes and High Finance on Wall
Street: Archaeological Investigations of
the Barclays Bank Site, Manhattan.
Herbert Bertram and Terry Klein (Louis
Berger and Associates).
- 9:50 a.m. The Relationship of Archaeological Sites
to Historically documented Sites. **Robert
D. Kuhn** (SUNY Albany).
- 10:10 a.m. COFFEE BREAK
- 10:30 a.m. Culture Contact, Change and Capitalism:
Silver in the Fur Trade. **M.J. Becker**
(Westchester University).
- 10:50 a.m. A Survey of a Wreck Site at Hart's Cove,
New Castle, N.H.. **David C. Switzer**
(Plymouth State College).

- 11:10 a.m. After the Loyalists: The Archaeology of Pre-Confederation Kingston. **W.B. Stewart** (Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation).
- 11:30 a.m. Industrialization and Ideology in the 19th Century: Tanning in New York State. **Alan Beauregard** (SUNY Binghamton).
- 12:00 LUNCH
- 1:20 p.m. The Wheelwright's Experience: Concentration of Production and the Growth of Rural Repairing Services. **James Gibb** (SUNY Binghamton).
- 1:40 p.m. A Survey of Sites Connected with Boston's Material Feminists. **Suzanne Spencer-Wood** (University of Massachusetts/Boston).
- 2:00 p.m. Ode to a Lunch Bowl: The Atlantic Lunch as an Interface between St. Mary's County, Maryland and Washington D.C. **George C. Miller** (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation).
- 2:20 p.m. COFFEE BREAK
- 2:40 - 5:40 p.m. Keynote Session

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE STUDY OF CAPITALISM

- Randall H. McGuire (SUNY Binghamton) -
Introduction
- Robert Paynter (U. Mass. Amherst) -
Models of Technological Change in Historical Archaeology.
- Kathleen Biddick (Notre Dame) -
A View From the 13th Century on the Origins of Capitalism.
- Marley Brown (Colonial Williamsburg) -
Capitalism and the Rise of Inequality in 18th Century Virginia
An Archaeological Perspective from Colonial Williamsburg.
- Russel Handsman (American Indian Archaeological Institute) -
Mercantilism, Early Capitalism, and the Historical
Archaeology of Child Rearing.
- Nan Rothschild (Banard College) -
The Reflection of Urbanization in Faunal Remains.
- William Rathje (Univ. of Arizona) -
Super Consumers: Capitalists and Cancer.
- Mark Leone (Univ. of Maryland) -
Discussant
- Daniel J. Walkowitz (New York University) -
Discussant
- 6:00 p.m. **Local Flavors Party** - beer, spiedies and hot chicken wings - Science 1 Rms. 143 + 144. Purchase tickets at registration or at the door.

Sunday October 21:

- 8:30 - 11:40 a.m. Registration University Union 101.
- 9:00 - 11:00 a.m. Symposium - Early New Amsterdam: The Dutch West India Block Project. (Greenhouse Consultants Inc)
- 9:00 a.m. The Dutch West India Co. Block at Pearl Street: Logistics and Data Recovery. **Joel W. Grossman.**
- 9:20 a.m. The Stratigraphic Reconstruction of the Dutch West India Company Block, N.Y.C. **William I. Roberts**
- 9:40 a.m. Artifact Conservation and Preservation. **Melba Myers.**
- 10:00 a.m. 17th and Early 18th Century Ceramics From the Dutch West India Co. Block Project. **Nancy Stehling and Melba Myers.**
- 10:20 a.m. 17th and Early 18th Century Glass From the Dutch West India Co. Block, N.Y.C. **Joseph Diamond.**
- 10:40 a.m. Caveat Emptor: Let the Buyer Beware!! **Diane Dallal.**
- 11:00 a.m. COFFEE BREAK
- 11:20 - 12:20 Symposium - Definition of Horizontal Structure in Historical Archaeology (University of Mass. Amherst).
- 11:20 a.m. Introduction. **Robert Paynter.**
- 11:40 a.m. Tobacco Valley: Changing Land Use and Its Implications for the Evaluation and Management of Cultural Resources. **Ellen R. Savulis.**
- 12:00 p.m. The Microlandscape of the E.H. Williams Site. **Rita Reinke.**
- 12:20 p.m. The Application of Multiple Geophysical Methods on New England Historical Sites: An Update. **Richard D. Gumaer, Robert W. Paynter, David Weston and Robert Del Gizzi.**

CNEHA CONFERENCE - 1984

A B S T R A C T S

BEAUREGARD, ALAN D.
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"Industrialization and Ideology in the Nineteenth Century: Training in New York State"

The nineteenth century in the United States was marked by a drive to mechanize virtually all forms of labor; this drive towards mechanization was supported by an ideology of progress which presented improvements and innovations as necessary and inevitable.

The history of tanning in the nineteenth century is a particularly provocative arena for observing the dynamics of the nineteenth century ideology of innovation, since it is by and large a history of the conception and dissemination of techniques and processes which, considered in terms of their finished product, were poor substitutes for the manual labor they were designed to replace. The mechanized 'improvements' were found to produce inferior leather, or at the very least, leather which violated folk notions about the color and texture of quality leather.

Industrial census data, trade journals, farm publications, archaeological and archival data will be used to make inferences about the material and labor requirements of tanning, the importance of communication networks and information flow, changes in the leather market during the century, and regional variation in the implementation of manufacturing processes and marketing techniques in New York State.

BECKER, M. J.
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"Culture Contact, Change, and Capitalism:
Silver in the Fur Trade"

Native Americans rapidly accepted the use of metals, cloth, and gunpowder from European traders. By 1650, after about 100 years of contact in the Northeast, stone tools and traditional weapons had been

BECKER (Cont'd.)

completely superceded by introduced technology. Despite these substitutions in material culture, native traditions in other aspects of their individual systems remained intact. Silver ornaments did not appear among any native peoples until after 1700, and then only among specific foraging cultures beginning to be influenced in their social structure by contact with the colonial settlers and capitalists spreading throughout the region. This replacement of native ornaments by European/colonial silverwork reflects changes taking place in their social structure.

BERTRAM, HERBERT & TERRY KLEIN
Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.
100 Halsted Street
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"Deep Holes and High Finance on Wall Street:
Archaeological Investigations of the Barclays Bank
Site, Manhattan"

The construction of a major banking center at Wall, Water, and Pearl Streets has provided an opportunity to study life along New York City's 18th century waterfront. The location of this new banking center was the site of businesses and homes of merchant and druggists. Archaeological study of this site has produced artifacts and remains of buildings once used by these intreprenuers. Artifacts recovered during excavation included large quantities of ceramics, glass, clothing items, jewelry, and food remains. Study of these artifacts and building remains will contribute to our understanding of life in the 18th century city, and how it changed as a result of historical events and processes. This archaeological study was financed by the London and Leeds Corporation for Barclays Bank International.

BIDDICK, KATHLEEN
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"A View from the 13th Century on the Origins of
Capitalism"

Development in Northwestern Europe has been placed on a new time line by Dark Age archaeologists. By

BIDDICK (Cont'd.)

arguing that state organization and integrated market systems developed in areas such as England by the ninth century, they have positioned the period from 800 A.D. as crucial to the formation of the modern world system. Their story for England is an especially optimistic one. Through a policy of carefully nurturing an internal marketing system and minimizing long distance exchange, England emerged as the wealthiest, most vital area of Northwestern Europe by the eleventh century. The Dark Age story ends happily for them: "By these means great monarchs were bent to the will of circumstances and with economic determination created an urban society where before a redistributive economy had effectively misused the resources which they knew existed from their Roman heritage" Dark Age archaeologists have left the task of figuring out what went wrong to their colleagues in later medieval archaeology. Unfortunately this area of European historical archaeology has been much slower to develop and test models that can shed light on the fundamental processes of Europe under development from the eleventh century to the formation of the early modern world system. The discipline of history has not been of much help, since its dominant model for explaining medieval social and economic change has been a neo-Malthusian one. Change is reduced to population growth.

In my contribution to the Binghamton conference I would like to concentrate on a problem that seems central to later medieval English Development. The happy story of England's economic growth came to an end abruptly in the late twelfth century as England transformed itself from an internally developed economy to a colonial one indebted first to Flemish and then Italian merchants who financed the wool trade. Between the period 1180-1220 A.D. English agrarian lords moved abruptly as a sector toward direct management of their resources and large scale production, effectively redistributing arable, and especially pastoral resources from small-scale producers to themselves. Agrarian lordship created economies of scale in the countryside through rapid investment in building programs for large granaries and animal housing and by complex coordination of herds across the grid defined by their scattered manorial holdings. At the same time England lost its healthy textile industry and became an exporter of raw, unfinished goods. A productive peasantry grew impoverished and increasingly stratified. French commentators at the time of the English peasant revolt (1381) remarked on the unusual

BIDDICK (Cont'd.)

degree of control exercised by English lords over their serfs. This pattern of medieval production was unique to England. I believe that the breakdown of this pattern contributes to the particular historical path followed by England on the way to the early modern world system.

Our understanding of how and why this transformation occurred requires collaborative efforts from historians, anthropologists and medieval archaeologists. In my paper I will propose a model for the transformation and indicate what key pieces of evidence are required to work on the model further.

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"Capitalism and the Rise of Inequality in
Eighteenth-Century Tidewater Virginia: An
Archaeological Perspective from Colonial Williamsburg"

Much recent scholarship in historical archaeology has been devoted to relating the effects of economic growth and social change in the American colonial period to observable patterns in the archaeological record. A review of this scholarship underscores the increasingly important role of "front-end loaders" in the discipline; archaeologists whose elaborate theorizing and model-building far outstrips their ability to identify hypotheses and propositions which can be tested in what may be observed from the ground. As a consequence, "front-end loaders" have tended to obscure the proper role of excavated archaeological data in research concerned with the impact of capitalism on the development of American society. In an effort to clarify this role, the research design now guiding the co-ordinated archaeological and historical investigation of Williamsburg from the late seventeenth through the nineteenth century is outlined. The concept of controlled comparison as a method for studying economic and social change attending urbanization in Tidewater Virginia is described. Broader implications of this method for organizing and conducting archaeological research concerned with the effects of capitalism on American colonial society are detailed.

DALLAL, DIANE
Greenhouse Consultants, Inc.
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"Caveat Emptor: Let the Buyer Beware!!"

A total of 9,720 clay tobacco pipes and fragments were recovered from the Dutch West India Co., Block. Of these, 7196 or 74%, were found within the stone foundation walls of a small outbuilding, the deposits of which date from 1700-1717. Stylistically, these tobacco pipes are of the commonplace, ordinary, late 17th-early 18th century Bristol variety. They are extraordinary, however, in that they appear to represent unsmoked and unsmokable "rejects." All were crudely manufactured, poorly marked, double-bored with squashed bowl rims and clay patches - one pipe is stamped RRII/RRT!

Were these pipes "wasters" from an as yet undiscovered kiln site in lower Manhattan? Documentary evidence hints at the existence of at least three as yet unreported pipe makers living in New York City between 1702 and 1730. Or, is this deposit merely a prime example of the merchant or tavern owner being the recipient of a "bad lot" of pipes?

DIAMOND, JOSEPH
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"Seventeenth and Early Eighteenth-Century Glass from the Dutch West India Co. Block, N.Y.C."

At the Dutch West India Co. Block in Manhattan, excavation yielded specific glass forms from dateable 17th and early 18th century contexts. For the seventeenth century, these include a diverse range of European Waldglas, and facon de Venise, as well as late 17th century English stemware, tableglass and bottle glass. The early 18th century is represented primarily by English bottle glass and stemware.

GIBB, JAMES
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"The Wheelwright's Experience: Concentration of
Production and the Growth of Rural Repairing Services"

The gravitation of horse-drawn vehicle manufacture to urban centers is examined as an example of concentration of production in the nineteenth century. The responses of rural wheelwrights to that process are identified through the use of census data and trade journal editorials. Material culture correlates of those responses are deduced and methodological questions are raised regarding the use of material culture to studying the emergence of repairing services in rural America.

GROSSMAN, Ph.D., JOEL W.
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"The Dutch West India Co. Block at Pearl Street:
Logistics and Data Recovery"

During December and January of this past winter a team of over 70 archaeologists and laboratory specialists worked under heated plastic domes at the corner of Whitehall and Pearl Streets in lower Manhattan to record a portion of the original shoreline settlement of New Amsterdam. Using a high precision infrared computer transit, overhead stereo cameras, and micro computer data recording systems to augment the speed and scope of data recovery the team was able to document the remains of four 17th century buildings including the three walls and cobble floor of one of three Dutch West India Co. warehouses and a number of wooden and brick cisterns and privies, as well as contact period Dutch and English ceramics dating to the mid-17th century. Out of a total sample of 43,000 artifacts from 79 reconstructed deposits or strata over 21 deposits contained in excess of 21,000 pre-1700 artifacts. In addition to the stratigraphy and material culture to be discussed by the other participants, the reconstruction to date has provided new insights on 17th through 19th century site formation processes which together with primary documentary research has permitted the definition of significant shifts of lot and block boundaries through time.

GUMAER, D. RICHARD; ROBERT W. PAYNTER; DAVID WESTON;
ROBERT DelGIZZI
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"The Application of Multiple Geophysical Methods on New
England Historical Sites: an Update"

There is an increasing interest in geophysical methods as a tool of archaeological survey. Geophysics offers a non-destructive approach to the problems of site survey. During the past two field seasons we have collected a sizable amount of data with the proton magnetometer, electrical resistivity, and soil chemistry. Preliminary papers based on the 1983 season were presented to the 1984 NEAA and SAA meetings. This paper adds results from the 1984 season at the E. H. Williams and W. E. B. DuBois sites. In addition to preliminary evaluation of anomalies we report on the construction and performance of a new alternating current resistivity device. The primary questions that our research addresses are:

- 1) are geophysical methods useful under New England field conditions?
- 2) is one method enough or are they complimentary?
- 3) how do various soil matrices affect the results of a survey?
- 4) what is the most efficient arrangement of the collection of field data and lab analysis while still maintaining sensitivity.

HANDSMAN, RUSSELL G.
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"Merchant Capital and the Historical Archaeology of
Gender, Motherhood, and Child Rearing"

Historical archaeology came of age in the late 1960's and in the 1970's and its perspectives and positions were shaped largely by the politics of that era. The liberalization of history meant that the lives of the common folk could be rediscovered and that the eliteness of written texts could therefore be corrected. However our recognition and archaeological exploration of the dispossessed were empty of ideas about power and control so we succeeded only in

HANDSMAN (Cont'd.)

recognizing the poor or blacks or, more rarely, women. By ignoring relevant Marxian theories about hegemony and social relations we offered no insights about the processes which encompassed the facts of dispossession. Through a framework which is informed by historical materialism, this paper explores how an ideology of gender, motherhood, and the nuclear family was created and objectified by an emerging professional class during the urbanization of some New England villages. By valuing genealogical links over other premises, merchants, lawyers, and clergymen transformed an idea about kinship into one of the family. This new social representation confirmed and masked the structural differences associated with the accumulation and use of merchant capital. The new ideology of the family and the processes linked to its emergence and objectification are encoded in historic archaeological records. A radical study of these records and processes will offer archaeologists the opportunity to contribute to the important dialogues about alienation and exploitation and the rise of capitalist relations. Put another way, historical archaeology will be able to forge a more meaningful link between itself and the rest of postmodern America.

KUHN, ROBERT, D.
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"The Relationship of Archaeological Sites to
Historically Documented Sites"

The importance of identifying the specific relationship between individual archaeological sites and historically documented sites is readily apparent. If such a correlation can be made, the documentary literature may be utilized to enhance the archaeologist's ability to interpret the archaeological remains. Alternatively, the results of excavations may provide valuable information concerning aspects of the lifeway not addressed in the literature. Together, the two sources will undoubtedly prove more informative than either one alone.

Early Contact Period Iroquois sites discussed in ethnohistoric literature have often been identified archaeologically. The Warminster and Dawson sites in Ontario have been identified as Champlain's Cahiague

KUHN (Cont'd.)

and Cartier's Hochelaga respectively. A number of sites discussed in van den Gogaert's journal of 1634 have been identified archaeologically in the Mohawk Valley, New York.

In this presentation the criteria necessary for making such identifications is reviewed, and critically evaluated. An example is drawn from the JacksonEverson site, a Seventeenth Century site in the Mohawk Valley, which may relate to a number of specific accounts in the Jesuit Relations. Conclusions concerning the archaeologist's ability to identify historically documented sites are proposed.

MYERS, MELBA
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"Artifact Processing and Conservation"

The 43,314 artifact fragments and 2.7 metric tons of construction materials recovered from the Dutch West India Co. Block were processed in a trailer at the site concurrent with the winter excavation. Basic stabilization procedures, established by the Conservator, in addition to cataloging techniques developed in order to achieve speedy data turn around, will be reviewed. Emergency field conservation involving the casting of the interior of a very deteriorated basket and removing the entire feature, including its burial trench, will also be covered.

MILLER, GEORGE, L.
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"Ode to a Lunch Bowl: The Atlantic Lunch as an Interface between St. Mary's county, Maryland and Washington, DC"

Our ability to deal with artifacts beyond chronology, technology and typology is at a very primitive level of development. Understanding the social milieu in which artifacts functioned is closer to an art aided by serendipity rather than a science guided by laws. Excavation of a bowl from the Atlantic Lunch restaurant provided an insight as to how that

MILLER (Cont'd.)

restaurant functioned as an interface between St. Mary's County, Maryland and Washington, DC. This small study suggests that artifacts from commercial urban institutions found in rural contexts could have good potential for establishing the ways in which urban and rural communities interacted.

PAYNTER, ROBERT
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"Models of Technological Change in Historical Archeology"

One of the primary goals in historical archeology is to account for change in the material record. Prevalent models are based on the concept of diffusion or identify processes by projecting market models on the past. Alternative approaches interpret the U. S. with models of a capitalist mode of production. The efficacy of this approach is illustrated with considerations of change in microlandscapes.

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"HOW CAPITALIST BOSSES EXPLOIT THEMSELVES
The Elites of Super-Consumption"

For ten years the Garbage Project has collected detailed data on household-level purchase, consumption and discard in an industrialized society. Most of the world's population, however, is not so highly industrialized. In 1980 CECODES and the Garbage Project analyzed more than 1000 household refuse pickups from a stratified sample of neighborhoods in Mexico City. In theory, elites in rapidly developing countries are replacing old eating behaviors with new ones which copy USA consumption patterns. In actual practice, elites are not abandoning the old they are simply adding the new--Western "status" foods (high fat, high protein, processed and packaged commodities)--top of the old. As a result, the highest income groups may regularly eat considerably more food

RATHJE (Cont'd.)

per person than people in less economically advantaged groups. This pattern of elite "super-consumption" was identified by refuse analyses in Mexico City and in interview-diet studies in Hong Kong and Cali, Columbia. Such exaggerated consumption has important implications for disease vectors, including high rates of colon and breast cancer and heart disease. As much as the elites in rapidly developing countries are seen as exploiters of the poor, at least in a statistical sense, capitalist bosses are paying a price for their gluttony.

REINKE, RITA
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"The Microlandscape of the E. H. Williams Site"

Traditionally historical archeologists have tended to focus their attention on the primary structures of a site--the house, mill, fort, and so on. Consequently, there has been relatively little examination of the surrounding microlandscape, and less testing of the received wisdom about historical land use. At the E. H. Williams site, our preliminary investigations have extended beyond the standing house to incorporate areas of landscaping, driveways and outbuildings. The techniques used included magnetometer, electrical resistivity survey, soil phosphate testing and shovel test pitting. The results have shown a surprising lack of outbuildings and refuse deposits, and extensive earthmoving, data out of step with original expectations. The implications for both theory and the method of microlandscape investigation are presented.

ROBERTS IV, WILLIAM I.
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"The Stratigraphic Reconstruction of the Dutch West India Company Block, N. Y. C."

Stratigraphic associations provide the basic framework for the relative dating and analysis of archaeological sites. At the Dutch West India Co. Block site, a system derived from recent developments

ROBERTS (Cont'd.)

in British field methodology was employed for the recording, control and analysis of the units of stratification called contexts. The analysis proceeded in a series of discrete steps from the smallest and simplest primary units to the larger and more complex associations. Contexts were first analyzed within individual excavation units. Then comparisons between units were made, resulting in grouping by natural stratification into layers, architectural remains and features. Approximately 600 contexts assigned during the excavation were reconstructed during analysis as 70 components representing natural stratigraphic units of association and contemporaneity.

ROTHSCHILD, N. A.
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"The Reflection of Urbanization in Faunal Remains"

The increasingly urban nature of New York between the 17th and 19th centuries is seen in two aspects of faunal assemblages. First, an increasing dependence on butcher-bought meat manifests the growing strength of the market economy. Second, a decline in the variety of meat and fish eaten indicates a standardization which may be characteristic of post-industrial cities, reflecting class affiliation over other social identities. These ideas will be discussed and illustrated using material from several sites excavated in lower Manhattan.

RUTSCH, EDWARD
Historic Conservation
and Interpretation, Inc.

"Preliminary Report on the Fieldwork at 60 Wall Street"

(No Abstract Submitted)

SAVULIS, ELLEN R.
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Amherst, MA 01003

"Tobacco Valley: Changing Land Use and its
Implications for the Evaluation and Management of
Cultural Resources"

Since 1945, the State of Massachusetts has lost an average of 40,000 acres of farm land each year. This paper presents the results of a study of the impact of such changing land use on the management of cultural resources in the Connecticut Valley of Massachusetts. This project was carried out in four communities selected for their variety of agricultural production and cultural and visual resources. Specifically, land recently in tobacco production was examined in order to trace current patterns of large-scale agricultural land use in the region. This paper discussed: 1) the methods used to identify land in tobacco production; 2) the methods and results of an evaluation of resource sensitivity of these parcels; 3) a summary of changing land use pressures; and 4) a discussion of possible strategies for the management of these resources. The method and results presented in this paper have wide implications for the development of cultural resource management strategies elsewhere in Northeast.

SPENCER-WOOD, SUZANNE
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"A Survey of Sites Connected with Boston's Material
Feminists"

The impact of material feminism on the late 19th century Boston landscape is being studied by locating sites connected with this movement. Since material feminists were concerned with altering the material conditions which maintained women's inferior status, these sites include a cooperative laundry, kitchen, and bakery, which were built to force husbands to pay for domestic work. The house sites of these Cambridge feminists were located for possible excavation to assess the effect of this political ideology on participants' consumption patterns. In addition feminist philanthropists attempted to professionalize domestic work and raise its status by establishing industrial schools, day nurseries and public kitchens.

SPENCER-WOOD (Cont'd.)

The locations of these sites indicates the relationship between these upper class feminists and the poor immigrants they attempted to educate.

STEHLING, NANCY AND MELBA MYERS
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"17th and early 18th Century Ceramics from the Dutch West India Co. Block Project"

The Dutch West India Block Project provided a rare opportunity to examine 17th century ceramic materials from a NYC fast-land site. Of the 3217 sherds, recovered under controlled excavation procedures, 1396 (43%) are from 17th and early 18th century deposits. The emphasis during the presentation will be on color slide documentation of the range of variation of the redwares, buffwares, and tin-glazed earthenwares from these controlled units of association. A circa 1680 English delft Posset Pot and a circa 1675 stoneware tankard from Steinzeng, Germany, are featured together with rim profiles and color close-ups of Dutch tin glazes, European redwares and green/ginger and yellow glazed buffwares.

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"After the Loyalists: The Archaeology of Pre-Confederation Kingston"

Archaeological data recovered from the excavations at Fort Frontenac in Kingston, Ontario reflect major phases in the development of this urban centre. One particular area of interest encompasses the post-Loyalist years to Confederation (1820-1867). This era was witness to the rapid growth and commercial success of Kingston, followed by recession and decline during the second half of the 19th century. Architectural features, land-use and patterns of material culture dating to this time period at the Fort Frontenac excavations are examined, in an attempt to correlate

STEWART (Cont'd.)

the archaeological data with relevant historic and geographic models of the urbanization process in Kingston.

SWITZER, DAVID C.
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"The Survey of a Wreck Site at Hart's Cove, New Castle, NH"

The remains of a small vessel located in Hart's Cove at the mouth of the Piscataqua River were surveyed by the Plymouth State College Institute for New Hampshire Studies in July '83 under a permit granted by the SHPO. This paper will speak to the survey and documentation methods as well as material culture recovered from the site. Ceramic material from the site area, including tobacco pipes, redware, and stoneware, is dateable from the 17th through the mid 18th century. Although not intact, the wreck provides examples of interesting structural details with indicators that the vessel, type as yet undetermined, was launched in the 18th century or earlier.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

A number of people and institutions assisted in the preparation and execution of this program. The Roberson Center for the Arts and Sciences provided the space and program for the Friday night session.

Ross McGuire coordinated the center's participation in the meetings while Michelle Morrison organized and prepared the Roberson sessions.

The Department of Anthropology at SUNY-Binghamton sponsored the sessions at SUNY. Albert Dekin, the department chair was particularly helpful in planning the meetings. Other SUNY staff who gave assistance include Patti Koval in the Conference Office and Binx Keefe in the Office of University Publications. Peggy Roe of the Department of Anthropology typed the program and abstracts.

The Anthropology Graduate Student Organization provided refreshments and put on the Saturday night party. Lynn Clark organized registration with the help of Katherine Fleming. Ed Hood and Peter Ungar organized undergraduate help for the meetings and LuAnn Wurst coordinated the shuttle service.

To all these people, and others who helped in a variety of ways -- THANK YOU!

RANDY MCGUIRE
Program Chairperson