



**THE COUNCIL FOR
NORTHEAST HISTORICAL
ARCHAEOLOGY**

**1985 ANNUAL MEETING
OCTOBER 25, 26, 27
UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA
OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA**

Dorothy Kappler

COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

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GENERAL INFORMATION

Abstracts – Abstracts of papers presented at this meeting are included in the program. Additional copies are available for \$2.00 CDN/\$1.50 US per copy at the Registration/Membership Desk, or may be ordered prepaid from CNEHA c/o Karlis Karklins, 802-2850 Cedarwood Drive, Ottawa, Ontario K1V 8Y4.

Book Room – A book exhibit will be maintained during the course of the meeting in Room 230, Morisset Hall, University of Ottawa. Publications from sundry sources will be displayed, and a complete line of Parks Canada research publications will be offered for sale. Volumes in the discontinued History and Archaeology/Histoire et archéologie and Canadian Historic Sites/Lieux historiques canadiens series will be on sale at half price.

Coffee – Coffee, tea and home-baked goods will be available during the coffee breaks in the hall outside Room 224. Donations are welcomed to help defray expenses. Suggested amount is \$1.00 for the conference.

Parking – Parking lots on the University of Ottawa campus are free from Friday evening on. Lots adjoining Morisset Hall are marked on the university map included in the registration packet.

Registration – On Friday, 25 October, registration will take place from 12:00 - 8:00 P.M. in the CNEHA suite at the Beacon Arms Hotel. Saturday, from 8:30 - 1:30, the Registration/Membership Desk will be located outside Room 224, Morisset Hall. Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning the desk will be located in the Book Room, Room 230. Registration, which includes a copy of the program and abstracts, is required for attendance at all sessions and the presentation of papers.

Receptions – An informal "Renew Old Acquaintances" cash bar reception will be held in Salons A-B at the Beacon Arms Hotel from 8:00 - 10:00 P.M., **Friday, 25 October**.

The Eastern Regional Office of The Archaeology and Heritage Planning Branch, Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture will host a reception from 8:00 - 10:00 P.M. on **Saturday, 26 October**, in Suite 1105, 1 Nicholas Street. Refreshments provided courtesy of the Office of Protocol, Ontario Ministry of Intergovernmental Affairs. Name tags must be worn to gain entry.

Slide Preview Area – An Audioviewer will be available in the Book Room, Room 230, Morisset Hall.

Standard Time – Remember to set your watch **back one hour** Saturday at midnight as we return to Standard Time.

Session Chairpersons and Speakers – are reminded that papers must not exceed the 20 minute time limit. In case of a no-show, the next paper on the program will take its place.

Tours – The **Zooarchaeological Identification Centre** of the National Museum of Natural Sciences, 491 Bank Street, will be toured on Friday morning from 10:00 - 11:00 A.M.

A tour of the **Parks Canada** archaeological research and conservation facilities at 1600 and 1570 Liverpool Court has been arranged for Friday, 25 October, from 1:00 - 5:00 P.M. A bus will leave the Beacon Arms Hotel **promptly** at 1:00 P.M. (Albert Street entrance) and leave 1600 Liverpool Court at 5:00 P.M. to return to the hotel. Staff members will be available for consultation, and light refreshments will be served.

A guided tour of **Entrance Valley**, the beginning of the 19th-century Rideau Canal next to Parliament Hill, will be given Sunday afternoon, 27 October; 1:30 -2:30 P.M. Participants should enter through the Wellington Street gate (marked on university map) and assemble at the Lockmaster's office at the base of the steps by 1:30 P.M.

The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology (CNEHA) is a non-profit organization which aims to stimulate and encourage the collection, preservation, advancement and dissemination of knowledge and information concerning the practice of historical archaeology in the American Northeast (United States and Canada). The Council is concerned with the entire historic period from the initial contact of Old and New World peoples during the age of European expansion to and through the Industrial Revolution.

Formed in 1966 as the Symposium on Historic Site Archaeology in the Northeast, the Council invites the participation and support of avocational, student, and professional archaeologists, historians, preservationists, material culture researchers, and all others who share its interests. All memberships (except for "Life") are for one year (October to October) and include subscription to the journal **Northeast Historical Archaeology** and a special rate for meeting registration. The annual meeting is held each October, providing opportunities to give papers, exchange ideas, and discuss current research. The journal offers a means of publishing the records of field work and research results as well as works of theoretical and more general interest.

Membership categories are as follows:

Individual	\$ 10.00 U.S./ \$ 13.50 CDN
Student, full-time	\$ 7.50 U.S./ \$ 10.00 CDN
Joint	\$ 12.00 U.S./ \$ 16.00 CDN
Fellow	\$ 25.00 U.S./ \$ 33.50 CDN
Life	\$200.00 U.S./ \$270.00 CDN
Institution, non-profit	\$ 20.00 U.S./ \$ 27.00 CDN
Business	\$ 30.00 U.S./ \$ 40.00 CDN

For further information or to order back issues of **Northeast Historical Archaeology** write to CNEHA c/o Beth Bower, Treasurer, 1 Marshall Road, Stoneham, MA 02180.

COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY
University of Ottawa - Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
1985 ANNUAL MEETING

Friday, October 25

- 10:00 - 11:00 Tour of Zooarchaeological Identification Centre, 491 Bank Street
- 12:00 - 8:00 Registration, CNEHA Suite, Beacon Arms Hotel
- 1:00 - 5:00 Tour of Parks Canada Archaeological Research and Conservation Divisions. Departure from hotel at 1 p.m.
- 5:30 - 8:00 Executive Board Meeting, "Grand Maman's," Ground Floor, Beacon Arms Hotel
- 8:00 - 10:00 Reception, Salon A/B, Beacon Arms Hotel (Cash Bar)

Saturday, October 26

- All papers will be presented at Morisset Hall, University of Ottawa
- 8:30 - 1:30 Registration, Room 224, Morisset Hall
- 8:30 - 5:30 Book Room, Room 230, Morisset Hall

Saturday a.m.

- Room 224, Morisset Hall
- 9:00 - 9:30 **Annual Business Meeting**
Chair: Sherene Baugher
- 9:30 - 9:40 **Welcome:** Karlis Karklins, Parks Canada, and Cornelius Jaenen, Department of History, University of Ottawa
- 9:40 - 10:40 **Trade, Defense and Settlement in the French Period**
Chair: Robert Ferguson, Parks Canada, Halifax
- W. Bruce Stewart. Fort Frontenac: Structural Adaptations to a Changing Frontier.
 - Donald A. Brown. French Occupation of the Lakes Ontario and Erie Drainage Basins.
 - Birgitta Linderoth Wallace. St. Peter's, a 17th Century Trading Post in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia.
- 10:40 - 11:00 **Coffee Break**
- 11:00 - 12:00 - Neill DePaoli. Beaver, Blankets, Liquor and Politics: Pemaquid, Maine's Participation in 17th and 18th Century Anglo-Indian Trade.
- Alaric Faulkner and Gretchen Faulkner. The Settlement of Acadian Maine in Archaeological Perspective.
 - Andrée Crépeau. The Melanson Settlement - A Pre-expulsion Acadian Farming Community.
- 12:00 - 1:30 **Lunch**

Saturday p.m. (Concurrent Sessions)

1:30 - 3:10

Material Culture Research - Room 224

Chair: Olive Jones, Parks Canada, Ottawa

- Stephen R. Davis. "Up on your heels, down on your toes!" French Shoe Styles circa 1700-1760.
- Nick Adams. Historic Iroquois Smoking Pipes from Fort Frontenac.
- Eileen Woodhead. Flatware for the Table: An Example of Methods Used for Dating Small Metal Manufactures.
- LouAnn Wurst. "Employees Must be of Moral and Temperate Habits." The Second Great Awakening and Social Control.
- Lynn Clark. "We are drifting on the tide, but she has gained the shore." Women in the Second Great Awakening.

3:10 - 3:30

Coffee Break

3:30 - 5:30

Current Archaeology - Room 224

Chair: Pierre Beaudet, Parks Canada, Quebec

- Mary C. Beaudry. Homelot and Household Archaeology in Massachusetts.
- G. Pièdalue. Inventory of Archaeological Resources of Ile-aux-Noix.
- Diana diZ. Wall and Roselle E. Henn. The Excavations at the Assay Site/Financial Square in Lower Manhattan.
- Matthew H. Hill. The Berlin Gaol: Structures in Yard Two.
- Pierre Beaudet. Flowers, Ramparts and Ice: Archaeology at the Dufferin Terrasse, Quebec City.
- Robert Ferguson. Signal Hill National Historic Park: a 19th Century British Stronghold.

1:30 - 3:10

Underwater/Conservation - Room 209

Chair: Joseph Last, Parks Canada, Cornwall

- Peter Engelbert. Shipwrecks in Ontario.
- Fred Gregory. The Lillie Parsons.
- Melba J. Myers. "Basic Stabilization" and "Laboratory Treatment": Two Concepts used in Archaeological Artifact Conservation.
- Henry Unglik and John Stewart. Metallurgical Study of Archaeological Material of Norse Origin from L'Anse aux Meadows, Newfoundland.
- Christopher Sergeant. Analysis of the Contents of an Eighteenth Century English Medicine Chest.

3:10 - 3:30

Coffee Break

3:30 - 5:30

Archaeometry - Room 209

Chair: R.M. Farquhar and L.A. Pavlish, University of Toronto, Toronto

- Hiroto Takamiya. EM and Resistivity Survey of the Colonel Smith's Properties in Long Branch, Ontario.
- R.M. Farquhar and L.A. Pavlish. Electromagnetic Survey of Simcoe Place.
- R.P. Beukens. The IsoTrace Radio Carbon Facility.
- R.G. Cresswell. Carbon-14 Dating of Iron by Accelerator Mass Spectrometry.
- D.M. Gurfinkel. Detection of Blood Residues on Tools.
- Stephen G. Monckton. On the Study of Archaeological Plant Remains: Potential for Historical Archaeology.

8:00 - 10:00

Reception - Suite 1105, 1 Nicholas Street

Sunday, October 27

All papers will be presented at Morisset Hall, University of Ottawa

8:30 - 12:30

Membership Desk and Book Room - Room 230

9:00 - 10:00

Film: The Basque Whalers of Labrador - Room 209

9:00 - 10:20

Social Documents - Room 224

Chair: Sherene Baugher, New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission, New York

- James G. Gibb. Spanning Rivers: Binghamton Bridges as Social Documents.
- Suzanne Plousois. Setting the Scene: Landscape Archaeology at the Entrance Valley Lockstation, Rideau Canal, Ottawa.
- Sherene Baugher and Robert W. Venables. Ceramics as Indicators of Status in 18th Century New York.
- Suzanne Spencer-Wood. Assessing Alternative Methods for Calculating Ceramic Price-Scaling Indices at Five Boston-area Sites.

10:20 - 10:40

Coffee Break

Concurrent Sessions

10:40 - 12:30

Faunal Analysis - Room 224

Chair: Henry Miller, Historic St. Mary's City, Maryland

- Henry M. Miller. Subsistence and Status: A Comparison of Faunal Remains from Early 18th Century Landowner and Tenant Sites in the Chesapeake.
- Stephen L. Cumbaa. The Dietary Evolution of Quebec City.
- Leslie A. Still. A Report of the Faunal Analyses of Two Acadian Households.

- Frances L. Stewart. Mess Calls from Signal Hill, Newfoundland.
- Darlene Balkwill. Board in Fun City – Faunal Remains from a 19th Century Boardinghouse in New York City.

10:40 - 12:10

Current Research - Room 209

Chair: Evelyn Tidlow, John Milner Associates, Philadelphia

- Alvin Hamblen Morrison. Local Historical Anthropology with a Cultural Ecology Focus: The Canadaway Creek Anthropology Project at SUNY-Fredonia.
- Evelyn M. Tidlow, Physical Anthropology: An Overlooked Source of Information in Historical Archaeology.
- William R. Henry, Jr. and John P. McCarthy. Traces of Early Philadelphia: Sealed 17th Century Contexts Recovered at the Front and Dock Streets.
- Joel W. Grossman. Environmental Shifts and Changing Food Patterns at the 17th Century Dutch West India Site in Lower Manhattan.

12:30 - 1:30

Lunch

1:30 - 2:30

Tour of the Entrance Valley Lockstation, Rideau Canal, Ottawa

ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS

NICK ADAMS

Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation, c/o L.C.V.I., 153 Van Order Drive, Kingston, Ontario K7M 1B9

Historic Iroquois Smoking Pipes from Fort Frontenac

A number of Iroquois clay smoking pipes have been recovered from the excavations within the northwest bastion of Fort Frontenac, Kingston, Ontario. Although the stratigraphic evidence is inconclusive, it seems probable that these finds postdate the establishment of the fort.

This paper compares the Fort Frontenac pipes with those from sites in Ontario and New York in an attempt to define their temporal and cultural origins. Historical information pertaining to native settlement in and around the fort during the late 17th century is used in conjunction with archaeologically derived evidence to refine the discussion.

DARLENE BALKWILL

Zooarchaeological Identification Centre, National Museums of Canada, 491 Bank Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M8

Board in Fun City – Faunal Remains from a 19th Century Boardinghouse in New York City

Faunal remains from a boardinghouse in Manhattan, ca. 1829, are examined in comparison with what we know through documentary evidence was available at the public market. The diversity of the species used and the cost involved are analyzed to determine how well the food served at the boardinghouse reflects the supposed socio-economic status of the occupants.

SHERENE BAUGHER and ROBERT W. VENABLES

New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission/American Indian Community House; home: 176 Broadway, No. 11A, New York, NY 10038

Ceramics as Indicators of Status in 18th Century New York

This paper presents a model for using ceramics as indicators of status in the 18th century. Four New York sites were chosen for this study. Three sites were the homes of upper class, influential families, and the fourth site was the residence of a middle class family. The paper stresses the importance of knowing the historical facts surrounding the sites and the families. In these examples, political events substantially affected the deposition of artifacts at these sites. Without detailed historical data, it would be easy to misinterpret these archaeological assemblages. The paper provides examples of using in tandem archaeological and historical analyses of the data.

PIERRE BEAUDET

Parks Canada, Quebec Region, C.P. 6060, Haute Ville (Québec) G1R 4V7

Flowers, Ramparts and Ice: Archaeology at the Dufferin Terrasse, Quebec City

Archaeological investigations are presently underway in an area of the Dufferin Terrasse, Quebec City's famous boardwalk, where significant remains of 18th and 19th century defense works and dependencies of the Chateau Saint-Louis have survived. Greenhouses, icehouses, latrines, gun platforms and ramparts are some of the features which Parks Canada archaeologists expect to find. This paper presents the preliminary results of the 1985 field season and explores some of the avenues opened for future research and analysis of data.

MARY C. BEAUDRY

Department of Archaeology, Boston University, 232 Bay State Road, Boston, MA 02215

Homelot and Household Archaeology in Massachusetts

Results of the early stages of a long-term research project on the archaeology of the New England homelot are discussed. The research is designed to closely integrate primary documentary research, social history, architectural history, and archaeological evidence in a framework that interprets landscape alteration, waste and water management, and outbuilding construction with changes in household composition and economics from the 17th through the 19th centuries. Initial surveys of homelots in Boston, Cambridge, Arlington, and Beverly, Massachusetts, are reviewed, and the value of non-destructive remote sensing techniques for such studies is discussed.

R.P. BEUKENS

IsoTrace Laboratory, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A7

The IsoTrace Radio Carbon Facility

The IsoTrace Laboratory uses a 3 MV tandem accelerator as an ultra-high sensitivity mass spectrometer for direct counting of ^{14}C atoms from samples. Since the commissioning of the radio carbon facility in August, 1984, approximately 1,000 samples have been analysed at a maximum rate of 10 samples per day. These samples were prepared from wood, charcoal, bone, shell, NBS standard oxalic acid and from carbon in iron objects such as nails. Many samples were also produced for background studies. For wood samples, the cellulose or cellulose + lignin fractions are used. For bone samples the collagen is extracted for dating. For shell either the periostracum or the carbonate is used. A typical sample size is 5 mg carbon although samples as small as 1 mg have been used. This provides enough material for 4 measurements. The dates of the samples range from 400 yrs BP to over 50,000 yrs BP and the precision and proven reproducibility on samples with an age of less than 10,000 yrs is 1% or 80 yrs. For samples with an age of 2,000 yrs or less a precision and proven reproducibility of 0.3% or 25 yrs has been obtained. An accuracy of better than 1% was demonstrated by analysing previously dated samples provided by the Canadian Geological Survey. As IsoTrace is funded in part by NSERC, the cost per date (a minimum of 2 measurements) for NSERC, MRC and SSHRC grant recipients is based on the unsubsidised part of the actual cost and is currently approximately \$250.

DONALD A. BROWN

Mayer, Pihl, Poulton and Associates; home: 39 Weatherell Street, Toronto, Ontario M6S 1S8

French Occupation of the Lakes Ontario and Erie Drainage Basins

Historians have tended to ignore the establishment and growth of French enclaves in this area following the collapse of the Huron mission of Ste. Marie I. Contemporary 17th and 18th century maps and written accounts are used to identify a number of seldom referred-to posts on the route from Montréal to Détroit/Pontchartrain. Archaeological evidence from an undocumented mid-18th century site, Floating Bridge, near Kingston, Ontario, is interpreted as a possible trader's post/boat building operation following the destruction of Fort Frontenac in 1758 and prior to the destruction of Fort Lévis in 1759. It is suggested that such a small fur trade operation may be representative of other 17th and 18th century French posts on the Great Lakes' frontiers of New France.

LYNN CLARK

Department of Anthropology, SUNY Binghamton, Binghamton, NY 13901

"We are drifting on the tide, but she has gained the shore." Women in the Second Great Awakening

Recent explanations for the Second Great Awakening suggest that the movement was manipulated by the rural elite as a means of controlling the labor force. It is interesting that the Awakening symbolism occurs with greater frequency on the gravestones of women and children, individuals who were not directly involved in the industrialization process. This paper will explore the apparent contradictions between the motivations of the rural elite and the occurrence of the symbolism on the women's stones. Emphasis will be placed on changes in the status of women during this period of nascent industrialization.

ANDRÉE CRÉPEAU

Parks Canada, Fortress of Louisbourg, Box 160, Louisbourg, Nova Scotia B0A 1M0

The Melanson Settlement – A Pre-expulsion Acadian Farming Community

The Melanson settlement overlooks a dyked marshland on the banks of the Annapolis River near Port Royal, Nova Scotia. In 1984 a research project focusing on the site was undertaken by Parks Canada in cooperation with the Nova Scotia Museum. Thus far 18 features have been identified, one house site and adjacent yard excavated, and two features tested. The paper will discuss the results of the research to date and provide a synthesis of the archaeological and pertinent historical data.

R.G. CRESSWELL

IsoTrace Laboratory, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A7

Carbon-14 Dating of Iron by Accelerator Mass Spectrometry

Radiocarbon analysis is routinely carried out on milligram-sized samples of prepared "graphite" at the IsoTrace Laboratory by means of accelerator mass

spectrometry. This technique combines state of the art Secondary Ion Mass Spectrometry (SIMS) with ion beam acceleration and charge changing to permit direct atomic counting of the rare ^{14}C atoms (e.g. $^{14}\text{C}:^{12}\text{C} = 1.2 \times 10^{-12}$ for contemporary carbon). A variety of materials, including wood, shell, bone and protein have been dated, and attention has now turned to the dating of iron artifacts by the same method.

Direct dating of the carbon in iron has so far proved unsatisfactory but, by combustion and subsequent chemical pre-treatment, the carbon may be retrieved and cracked as a solid carbon deposit onto a 6 mm diameter aluminium plug. Only a few grams of raw iron are required (2-15 g depending on the carbon content) to produce targets for analysis, which is a significant improvement on the several hundred grams required by conventional techniques. As a bonus, analysis time has been cut to a fraction of that normally required for similar accuracies.

Initial results on the dating of Roman and Basque nails have shown the validity of this technique, but variable background measurements indicate that the preparation procedures require further modification. This work is in progress.

STEPHEN L. CUMBAA

Zooarchaeological Identification Centre, National Museums of Canada, 491 Bank Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M8

The Dietary Evolution of Quebec City

Food refuse from seven sites in this port city on the St. Lawrence River has been examined, with marked differences in the fauna noted between early and late contexts. A total sample of over 60,000 bones, ranging in time from Champlain's 1608 habitation to about 1830, indicate a gradual reduction in species diversity and increased homogeneity through time. Contributing factors examined in this paper are the roles of ethnicity, acculturation, and the process of urbanization.

STEPHEN R. DAVIS

Parks Canada, Archaeology Division, 1600 Liverpool Court, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 1G2

"Up on your heels, down on your toes:" French Shoe Styles circa 1700-1760

The leather shoe styles worn by French men and women circa 1700-1760 are surveyed. Footwear artifacts in museum and Canadian archaeological collections as well as iconographic material are used to illustrate characteristics of the fashionable shoes worn during this period. The components used in the assembly of men's and ladies' shoes are identified and 18th-century methods of footwear construction are described.

NEILL DEPAOLI

The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc., Providence, RI

Beaver, Blankets, Liquor and Politics: Pemaquid, Maine's Participation in 17th and 18th Century Anglo-Indian Trade

The English settlement of Pemaquid, Maine, has a long history of involvement in Anglo-Indian trade, originating in the first decade of the 17th century and extending well into the 18th century. What began as a relatively informal exchange

of European goods and native-procured beaver furs and pelts in the early 17th century had developed into a profitable, closely regulated and politically motivated business controlled by the provinces of New York and Massachusetts in the last quarter of the 17th century. This paper examines Pemaquid's Indian trade from its early 17th century inception to its demise in the 18th century, drawing on current historical and archaeological research. Particular attention is focused on the extensive trade network that Pemaquid's Indian trade operation was part of, one which included not only ever-present Massachusetts Bay but French Acadia. Research has revealed Pemaquid's contacts with French merchant-traders (as was often the case in provincial Maine) were much more extensive than traditionally portrayed, despite the power struggle between the English and French governments over control of Maine and the Canadian Maritimes.

PETER ENGELBERT

Archaeology and Heritage Planning Branch, Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, 1 Nicholas Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1N 7B7

Shipwrecks in Ontario

Recent research in Ontario's Great Lakes and adjoining rivers indicates that the underwater archaeological record is much richer than had previously been thought. The fresh water, low oxygen content and cold temperatures have produced a state of preservation unparalleled anywhere else in the world. Increasing awareness of the need for the preservation of historic wrecks on the part of Ontario's sport diving community has led to the formation of a number of amateur groups dedicated to the research, conservation and interpretation of these historic sites. This work has been done in cooperation with archaeologists of the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, Archaeology and Heritage Planning Branch. This research will be reviewed, and directions for the future of marine archaeology in Ontario's Great Lakes will be discussed.

R.M. FARQUHAR and L.A. PAVLISH

Archaeometry Laboratory, Department of Physics, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A7

Electromagnetic Survey of Simcoe Place

An electromagnetic survey was carried out on the parcel of land known as Simcoe Place which was set aside by John Graves Simcoe in 1787 for the use of the Government of Upper Canada. The site is located in downtown Toronto and is bordered by Front St. (south), John St. (west), Wellington St. (north) and Simcoe St. (east). An area of 284 x 128 meters was surveyed using a 1 x 2 meter grid. Approximately 18,000 readings were taken. Surveys were also carried out on the area where the archaeological excavation was conducted. Computer generated maps (seven Section Maps and 32 detailed Area Maps) in both two and three dimensions were evaluated with respect to the site's historic potential; more specifically, the geomorphic setting, the remains of the railway complex, the location of the Parliament Buildings and the 1984 archaeological excavations.

ALARIC FAULKNER and GRETCHEN FAULKNER

Departments of Anthropology and History, University of Maine at Orono, Orono, ME 04469

The Settlement of Acadian Maine in Archaeological Perspective

Four years of archaeological excavation at Fort Pentagoet, and two years of preliminary work at Baron Castin's Habitation have shown the physical evidence of three separate strategies of Acadian settlement at the mouth of the Penobscot River in mid-coastal Maine. From 1635 to 1654, Fort Pentagoet defended private commercial investments of Charles d'Aulnay and his successor against English enemies and French rivals. From 1670 until its destruction by the Dutch in 1674 the fort served as military headquarters for the administration of all Acadia under governors Grandfontaine and de Chamblay. During the last quarter of the 17th century, the French authority was reestablished within a nearby Indian village at the habitation of Jean Vincent de St. Castin's. The archaeological record for these French occupations shows three distinctive strategies for defense, maintenance, supply, foodways, and interaction with the aboriginal population.

ROBERT FERGUSON

Parks Canada, Atlantic Region, Historic Properties, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 1S9

Signal Hill National Historic Park: A 19th Century British Stronghold

An archaeological inventory of Signal Hill N.H.P. in St. John's, Newfoundland, located and evaluated historical remains from three main occupation periods: British garrison, 1790-1870; civilian quarantine hospitals, 1870-1920; U.S. garrison, 1941-1946. Of primary significance to the park is the initial period. Although heavily fortified at that time as the strategic location for protecting Newfoundland's banks fishery, Signal Hill today displays few obvious features relating to the defences. The impact of the environmental setting on the form of defensive works and the military occupation by the British will be discussed. A brief account of the subsequent occupations will also be given.

JAMES G. GIBB

Department of Anthropology, SUNY Binghamton, Binghamton, NY 13901

Spanning Rivers: Binghamton Bridges as Social Documents

An examination of the bridges of Binghamton, New York, — past and present — reveals a variety of bridge types and conditions under which they were built. This paper explores the variety with two premises, viz., bridges are complex forms of material culture subject to manipulation, and the form of a bridge can be explained, in part, in terms of the objectives of its proponents. Bridges, therefore, are important social documents.

FRED GREGORY

President, SOS, 6065 Forestglen Crescent, Orleans, Ontario K1C 3L9

The Lillie Parsons

Several years ago, Save Ontario Shipwrecks (SOS) was formed to combat wreck stripping by divers and to encourage the conservation of Ontario's marine heritage.

The organization also involves its members in amateur marine archaeological activities under the direction and licensing of the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture.

For the past two field seasons, divers of the Ottawa Chapter of SOS have undertaken an archaeological project to study the wreck of the Lillie Parsons. The Lillie Parsons was constructed at Tonawanda, New York and launched in September of 1868. She was a two-masted centreboard schooner designed specifically for maritime trade in the lower Great Lakes. She sank during a freak storm near Brockville in 1877.

The Lillie Parsons was a well-formed vessel that reflected a shipbuilding tradition dedicated to strength, efficiency and beauty. The project results will assist researchers for years to come and will, it is hoped, instill in divers a high conservation ethic towards protecting Ontario's marine heritage.

JOEL W. GROSSMAN

Greenhouse Consultants, 50 Trinity Place, New York, NY

Environmental Shifts and Changing Food Patterns at the 17th Century Dutch West India Site in Lower Manhattan

The excavation and quantification of all recovered materials at the Dutch West India site at Whitehall and Pearl Streets in Lower Manhattan revealed identifiable shifts in the relative proportions of trade materials, food remains and environmental indicators. When combined with ethnohistorical insights, these quantified comparisons through time helped address the issue of ethnic identity (Dutch vs. British) material indicators as well as issues of environmental trauma and change in 17th-century Colonial New York.

D.M. GURFINKEL

Department of Metallurgy and Materials Science, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A7

Detection of Blood Residues on Tools

Recent publications (notably Loy, 1983, Science 220: 1269-71) have suggested that blood residues can be detected on tool surfaces. This discovery, along with the possibility of determining the species of origin of the blood, has many implications. The most trustworthy is the more certain identification of tools and tool use. This paper will briefly describe a possible mechanism by which blood residues are preserved. The methods used for detection and identification of blood will also be reviewed, emphasizing both the potential of these techniques and the difficulties in their use.

WILLIAM R. HENRY, JR. and JOHN P. McCARTHY

John Milner Associates, 1133 Arch Street, 8th Floor, Philadelphia, PA 19107

Traces of Early Philadelphia: Sealed 17th Century Contexts Recovered at the Front and Dock Site

In the Fall of 1984 John Milner Associates undertook a data recovery program at the proposed site of the Society Hill Sheraton Hotel in downtown Philadelphia. The site included the area of earliest English settlement in what is now the city of

Philadelphia, dating from the early 1680s. This paper presents a report of the analysis of the data recovered from sealed contexts associated with this early occupation. The implications of this analysis for our understanding of the lifeways and motivations of English settlers of the Delaware Valley are discussed.

MATTHEW H. HILL

Department of Anthropology, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1

The Berlin Gaol: Structures in Yard Two

The 1984 excavations in Yard Two of the former Waterloo County Gaol, Kitchener (formerly Berlin), Ontario, revealed a complex pattern of structural remains and stratigraphy. This paper relates these and the above ground evidence to a series of construction and destruction episodes, while virtually ignoring the two bodies in the corner.

HENRY M. MILLER

Historic St. Mary's City, Box 168, St. Mary's City, MD 20686

Subsistence and Status: A Comparison of Faunal Remains from Early 18th Century Landowner and Tenant Sites in the Chesapeake

This paper will explore the differences and similarities in animal utilization at English colonial sites in the Chesapeake region. Using samples dating to the ca. 1720-1740 period, landowner and tenant households are compared through evaluation of animal husbandry, hunting, fishing and oystering practices. Supported by data from probate inventories, the variation found between the sites is attributed to differing levels of wealth and the procurement technology available to the residents.

STEPHEN G. MONCKTON

University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A7

On the Study of Archaeological Plant Remains: Potential for Historical Archaeology

The information which one can derive from plant remains recovered from archaeological sites is frequently underestimated. The relatively new subdiscipline of paleoethnobotany is defined. Emphasis is given to methods of data recovery and interpretation.

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Local Historical Anthropology with a Cultural Ecology Focus: The Canadaway Creek Anthropology Project at SUNY-Fredonia

CCAP is a joint campus-community endeavor in westernmost New York to study the interrelationships of a local creek with its human communities through time. "Changing Partnership of Nature and Humanity" is the research theme, with three variations: Humans IN Nature (Native American Epoch); Humans WITH Nature (Era of Water-Power); Humans AGAINST Nature (Pollution, Diversions, Floods).

College courses for students and volunteers provide supervised low-budget manpower. Local property deeds start ca. 1805, with Holland Land Company records (newly available on microfilm) allowing ethnohistorical frontier-dynamics analysis of original white settlement patterns, which then can be field-checked by historical archaeological research. Local oral traditions require both theoretical and empirical evaluations to control for euhemerisms. Open-ended opportunities exist for interdisciplinary collaborations in this genre of research activity, which is applicable almost anywhere. Experienced advice is sought to fine-tune this recently started project, to maximize its full potentialities.

MELBA J. MYERS

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"Basic Stabilization" and "Laboratory Treatment:" Two Concepts Used in Archaeological Artifact Conservation

A distinction is made between procedures developed for the processing of large amounts of historical archaeological materials concurrent with the fieldwork and later laboratory treatment performed on individual objects based on specific condition evaluation. The application of both approaches is demonstrated using examples from the 17th century Dutch West India Company warehouse site in lower Manhattan and Raritan Landing, an 18th century port community in New Jersey.

G. PIÉDALUE

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Inventory of Archaeological Resources of Ile-aux-Noix

Ile-aux-Noix was one of the key military sites on the Richelieu River during both the French and British regimes. Following the departure of troops in 1871, Ile-aux-Noix was used variously for pasture and haying, as a campground and picnic area, and as a refugee camp during World War II. Archaeological investigation of the island and its surrounding waters has been undertaken on a sporadic basis since 1958. However, recent reexamination of historical sources revealed that the number of possible remains far exceed those recovered during the previous campaigns. The objectives, research tools, methodology and other facets of establishing a complete inventory of these resources form the basis of the paper to be presented.

SUZANNE PLOUSOS

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Setting the Scene: Landscape Archaeology at the Entrance Valley Lockstation, Rideau Canal, Ottawa

The magnificent flight of locks at Entrance Valley was constructed in the mid-1820s by the British military. The lockstation landscape was initially designed to complement the Neoclassical architectural features and to facilitate defense. With declining commercial prosperity and the withdrawal of military discipline, the orderly nature of the landscape deteriorated. After 1910, increasing tourist traffic promoted the development of a parkland environment along the canal. Archaeology recorded evidence of these changes to provide Landscape Architecture with data for the new landscape plan which incorporates many original Neoclassical elements. These

changes in the physical setting illustrate the relationship of the canal to evolving conditions and Parks Canada's lock reconstruction effort is itself viewed as an expression of the cultivation of heritage awareness and emphasis on preservation within contemporary society.

CHRISTOPHER SERGEANT

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Analysis of the Contents of an Eighteenth Century English Medicine Chest

The contents of nine bottles from a medicine chest planned for display at Louisbourg National Historic Park were analyzed at the Conservation Division in Ottawa to determine a safe and environmentally sound method for their disposal, and to add to research information on 18th-century medicines.

SUZANNE SPENCER-WOOD

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Assessing Alternative Methods for Calculating Ceramic Price-Scaling Indices at Five Boston-Area Sites

A relationship has been established between ceramic consumer choices and socio-economic status for five Boston-area sites, 1850-1900. The sites were rank ordered according to occupational status based on average value of residents' probate inventories. This status/rank order was compared and contrasted with site/rank orders generated from ceramic indices calculated by a number of alternative methods. In this way, the degree of correspondence between socio-economic status and alternative measures of relative ceramic value could be determined. The results of this research indicate that teaware indices correspond best with occupational status, followed by indices for all vessels. Sherd ceramic index site/rank orders corresponded the least with socio-economic status. It was concluded that teaware values can best be used to indicate status because of their greater display function than other vessel shapes.

FRANCES L. STEWART

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Mess Calls from Signal Hill, Newfoundland

Test excavations for a resource inventory of Signal Hill National Historic Park, St. John's, Newfoundland, unearthed 1,954 faunal elements from structures built between 1790 and 1945. The site was predominantly occupied by a British garrison from 1790-1870. Barracks were later converted to civilian hospitals. The faunal remains from these components were analysed as distinct units, where possible, and the results allowed comparisons of the diets of the various inhabitants. The majority of bones were from domesticated mammals with few avian remains, but a surprising twenty percent were from local fish.

W. BRUCE STEWART

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Fort Frontenac: Structural Adaptations to a Changing Frontier

Fort Frontenac, located at the eastern end of Lake Ontario, is among the earliest European sites in the Great Lakes Basin. The post was established in 1673 by Count Frontenac, then Governor of New France, as a means of intercepting furs destined for the Dutch and later English merchants at Albany. As the frontier of New France extended further west into the heart of the continent, the role of Fort Frontenac evolved from fur trade post through supply depot to military establishment. Archaeological and historical research has revealed adaptations to the physical layout of the fort which relate directly to its changing roles.

LESLIE A. STILL

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A Report on the Faunal Analyses of Two Acadian Households

The faunal remains from the Belleisle and Delap sites, 17th and 18th century Acadian households in Nova Scotia, are discussed and compared with available historical records.

HIROTO TAKAMIYA

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EM and Resistivity Survey of the Colonel Smith's Properties in Long Branch, Ontario

A 1984 archaeological excavation carried out by Dena Doroszenko under the auspices of the Long Branch Board of Education was successful in locating the storage sheds belonging to Colonel Smith's homestead. The house associated with these sheds was not located although several maps showing various locations are available. An electromagnetic (EM) and resistivity survey was conducted to determine the location of Colonel Smith's homestead.

A survey grid was laid out and over 4,000 readings were taken. The results indicate that the house was accurately shown in one of the maps, but evidence of its presence has been obliterated to a great extent. The archaeometric survey will help to narrow the archaeological search for the homestead.

EVELYN M. TIDLOW

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Physical Anthropology: An Overlooked Source of Information in Historical Archaeology

Recently, historical archaeologists have begun to use physical anthropological studies of human remains as an important source of information. In many cases in the past, historical archaeologists have not completely, or even adequately, considered this source of information. A few specific areas in which these studies have

contributed to archaeological knowledge include information on past health, diet, activities, migration patterns, and group interaction based on physical anthropological analysis. This paper will survey the research that has been done in the past as well as what is currently being pursued, and will point out some of the potential contributions that these studies can make to historical archaeology.

HENRY UNGLIK and JOHN STEWART

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Metallurgical Study of Archaeological Material of Norse Origin from L'Anse aux Meadows, Newfoundland

About 150 samples of ancient iron, slag and ore as well as two copper alloy artifacts were excavated at the Norse archaeological site of L'Anse aux Meadows (LAN). Metallurgical examination was carried out to identify and characterize the material, and to ascertain the methods of manufacture and the technical processes applied. The composition and structure of iron and slag from LAN and the smelting parameters are typical of those found at early historic iron-working centres. The study established correlation between ore, slag and iron, linking the material directly to the site where smelting and smithing operations were carried out on a small scale to meet local requirements. This paper gives a short overview of the entire project and presents some selective results of the investigation.

DIANA DIZ. WALL and ROSELLE E. HENN

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The Excavations at the Assay Site/Financial Square in Lower Manhattan

During the summer of 1984, archaeological investigations were conducted at the Assay site in lower Manhattan. Excavations revealed massive wharves and piers constructed in the early years of the Federal Period. Architectural remains and associated domestic features, relating to the site's late 18th and early 19th century occupation, were encountered. In addition, the basement of a merchant's warehouse, burned in the 1835 fire which destroyed much of lower Manhattan, was excavated. This primary deposit will provide considerable information about commercial life and marketing practices in the early 19th century seaport.

BIRGITTA LINDEROTH WALLACE

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St. Peter's, a 17th Century Trading Post in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia

Nicolas Denys, a 17th century French entrepreneur in Acadia, made a significant contribution to the historical record with the 1672 publication of his book "The Description and Natural History of the Coasts of North America (Acadia)." He also owned and operated a succession of business establishments in present-day maritime Canada. His business centered on fishing, lumbering, and fur trading with local Micmacs. Denys' last post was located at St. Peter's in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. Assigned to him around 1650, the post was destroyed by fire during the winter of 1668/69, just as Denys had assembled 25,000 livres-worth of furs in its storehouses.

Test excavations at St. Peter's during the summer of 1985 revealed structural and material culture remains of the Denys post and evidence of its fatal destruction by fire.

EILEEN WOODHEAD

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Flatware for the Table: An Example of Methods Used for Dating Small Metal Manufactures

Most metal artifacts from archaeological sites are difficult to date as the forms and the methods of production have changed little over time. Flatware, the utensils used for eating (the familiar knife, fork and spoon combination), is an example of products which reflect changes not only in the technology of manufacture, but also in the metals used and in the styles, or patterns, produced. The research carried out on the flatware from Parks Canada sites illustrates the development of flatware manufacture from the late 18th to the 20th century. Information from historic inventories and commercial records supplement the archaeological remains in documenting the choices that were available to the consumer.

LOUANN WURST

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"Employees Must Be of Moral and Temperate Habits:" The Second Great Awakening and Social Control

An analysis of Second Great Awakening symbolism on gravestones in the Binghamton area suggests that this movement involved more than religion alone. The awakening occurred between 1800 and 1830; however, symbolism associated with the movement does not appear on gravestones in Binghamton until the 1860s and 1870s. It was at this time that transportation and industrialization intensified in the area. Although most historians of the Binghamton area would closely link the Awakening to processes of industrialization, it is usually thought of as a conservative force, thwarting changes in society and economy. A closer examination of occupations of individuals who use the symbolism on their gravestones reveals that a majority are part of the rural elite. This paper will explore the role of the Second Great Awakening as a tool of the rural elite, and how it functioned ideologically within an emerging industrial society.

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Karlis Karklins
General Chairman
1985 CNEHA Conference